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



ISIOLO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012



KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

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**ISILO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008 – 2012**



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

“To be a leading district in reducing the incidence of poverty, improving livestock and agriculture production and environmental conservation for sustainable social and economic development.

Mission

“To improve the lives and livelihood of Isiolo people through providing a conducive environment for economic, cultural, social and political development of the district”

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

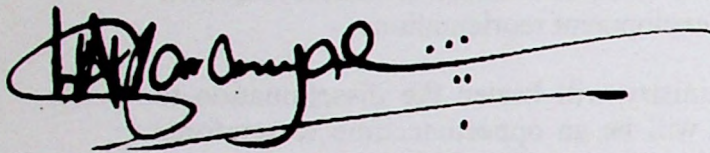
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

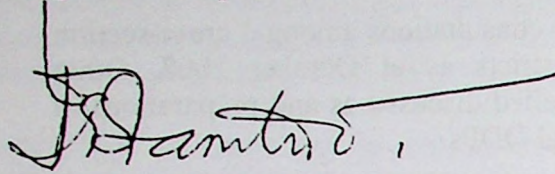
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Land Resource Management Programme
ART	Anti Retroviral Treatment
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPP	Caprine Bovine Pseudo Pneumonia
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CSHSF	Civil Servant Housing Scheme Fund
CSO	Community Service Organisation
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DATC	District Aids Technical Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Executive Committee
DPMU	District Planning and Monitoring Unit
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ENNDA	Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
Ha	Hectare
HBC	Home Based Care
HG	High Grade
HH	House Hold
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Head Quarter
ICC	Isiolo County Council
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Authority
IT	Information Technology
CAA	Kenya Airport Authority
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEWI	Kenya Water Institute
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LG	Low Grade
LMD	Livestock Management Department
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MG	Medium Grade
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NSIS	National Security Intelligence Service
NWCPC	National Water Conservation & Pipeline Corporation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OOP	Office of the President
OVC	Orphan and Venerable Children
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLWA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
RMFLF	Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
TLU	Total Land Unit
TOWA	Total War on Aids
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WARMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WSTF	Water Service Trust Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Isiolo District Development Plan is presented in four chapters that include the district profile, district development analysis, development programmes and projects for the 2008 to 2012 period and, finally, the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework.

Chapter one provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographic position, size, administrative units, population profile and the main physiographic and natural conditions in the district that are critical to its development. It also provides sector profile and a fact sheet detailing the status of key socio-economic indicators at the start of the planning period.

Chapter two provides a detailed overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan (DDP). It examines the plan in terms of what it intended to achieve in both physical and financial aspects, sources of funds and comments on reasons for variances. It also presents the district plan linkage with other national development policies and plans particularly the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first National Medium term Plan and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives and major development challenges and cross-cutting issues. It therefore, sets a stage for identification of projects and programmes for implementation over 2008 - 2012 plan period.

Chapter three presents the district projects and programmes to be implemented in the 2008-2012 plan period. These are prioritised based on consultations with the stakeholders and in line with the guiding Kenya Vision 2030. The projects and programmes are presented according to the current MTEF sectors namely agriculture and rural development, trade, tourism and industry, physical infrastructure, environment, water and sanitation, human resource development, research, innovation and technology, governance, justice, law and order, public administration and special programmes.

Chapter four specifies programs and projects to be funded during 2008-2012 plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project / program implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The implementation matrix giving projects/program name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators /tools, implementing agency and role of stakeholders are provided to give the way forward for the implementation of this plan

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

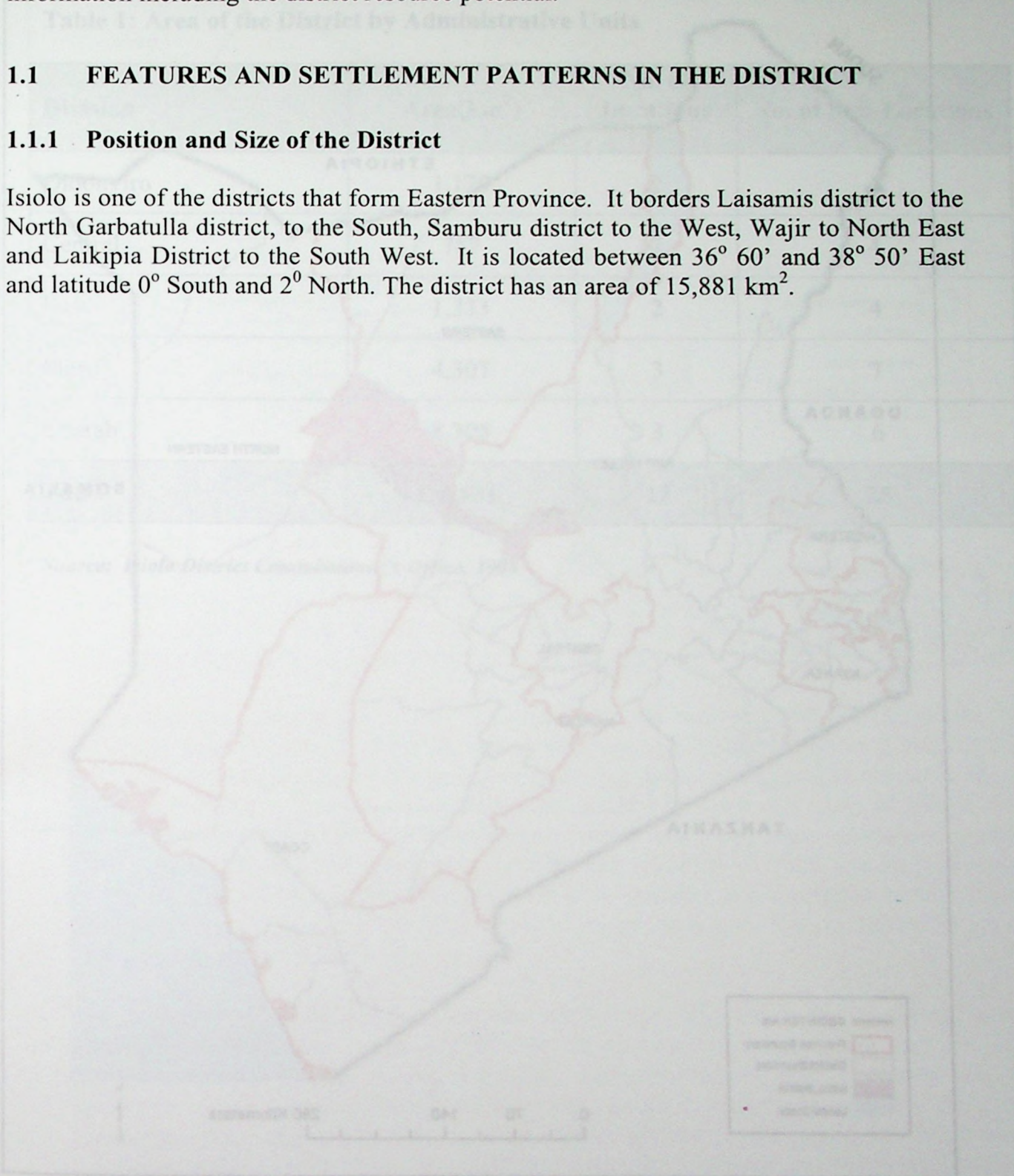
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives background information of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative units/divisions, the settlement patterns and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to its overall development strategy over the plan period. District fact sheet provide the existing socio-economic infrastructural information including the district resource potential.

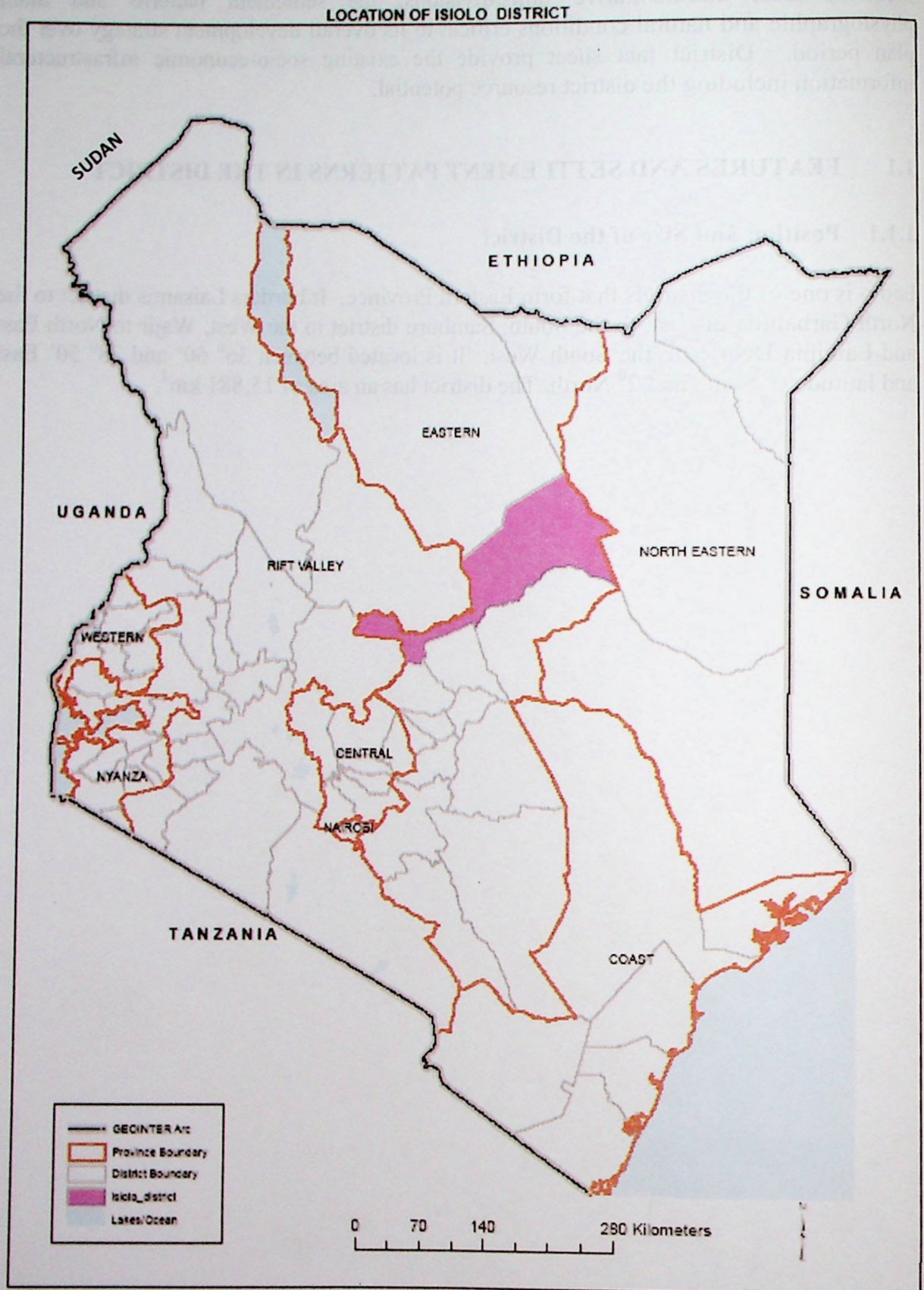
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Isiolo is one of the districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Laisamis district to the North Garbatulla district, to the South, Samburu district to the West, Wajir to North East and Laikipia District to the South West. It is located between $36^{\circ} 60'$ and $38^{\circ} 50'$ East and latitude 0° South and 2° North. The district has an area of $15,881 \text{ km}^2$.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

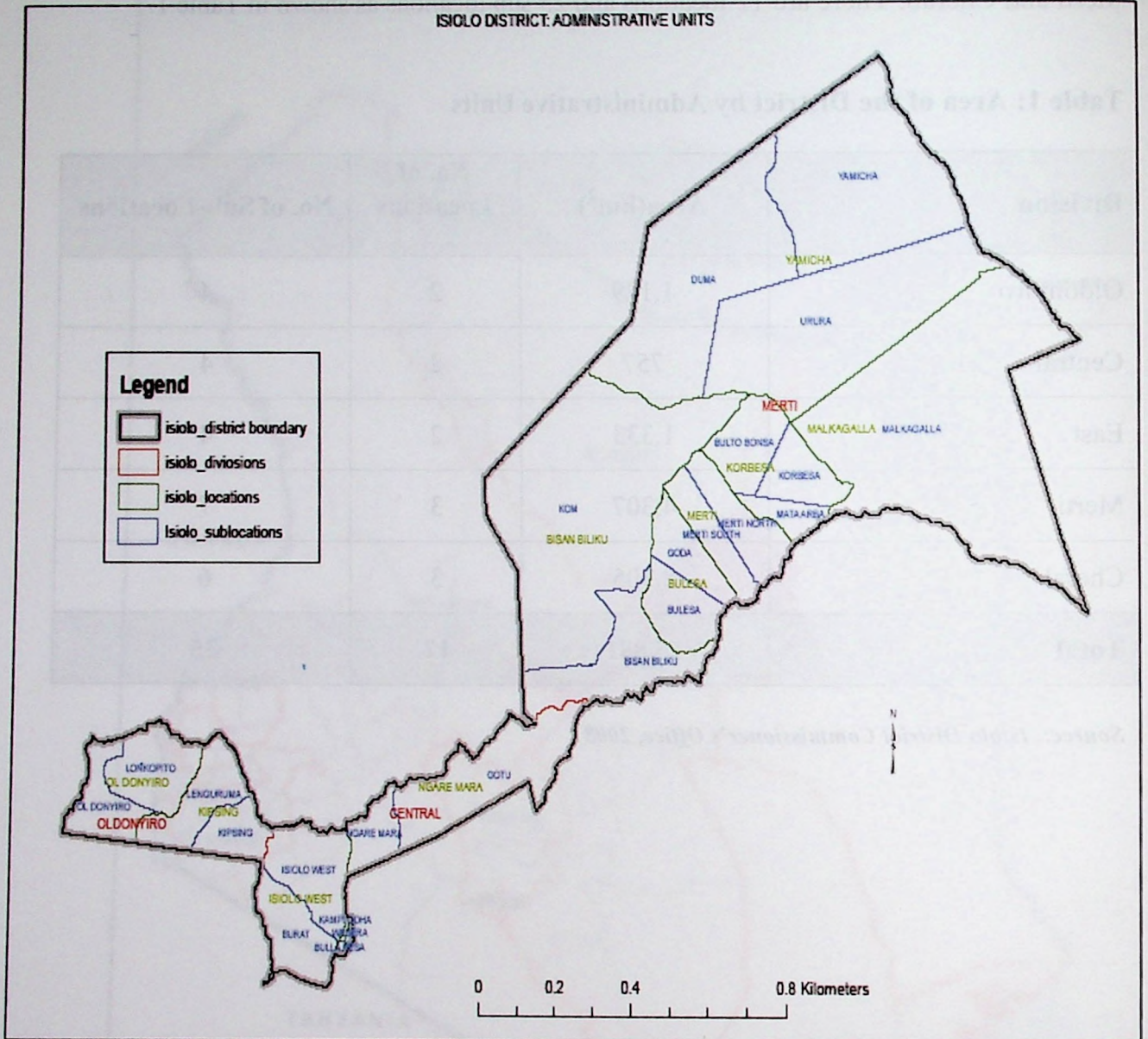
The district is divided into five administrative divisions namely Central, East, Oldonyiro, Merti and Cherab. There are 12 locations and 25 sub locations as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Oldonyiro	1,179	2	4
Central	757	2	4
East	1,333	2	4
Merti	4,307	3	7
Cherab	8,305	3	6
Total	15,881	12	25

Source: Isiolo District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Map 2: Isiolo District Administrative Boundaries



The district has one constituency, Isiolo North and one local authority, Isiolo County Council. The whole district is under Isiolo County Council and is divided into 15 electoral wards as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Central division	Isiolo North	4 wards
East division	Isiolo North	3 wards
Oldonyiro division	Isiolo North	2 wards
Merti division	Isiolo North	3 wards
Cherab division	Isiolo North	3 wards

Source: Isiolo District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district's population distribution and density is mainly influenced by water availability and security. Apart from Central and East divisions that are densely populated due to their well-developed infrastructure and reigning commercial centres, people in other divisions tend to settle around watering points. Besides, they are also settled around the market centres considered relatively more secure.

The settlement patterns are heavily influenced by the nomadic way of life of the local people who are majorly pastoralists. Administrative headquarters tend to guarantee social and economic security in addition to rare watering points and thus has attracted farming communities and pastoralists due to its guaranteed water supply. Loss of livestock has also influenced settlement in urban centres as the affected populace relocate in search of relief supply and informal jobs. As a consequence, majority of them live in informal and poorly planned settlements (Manyattas) with poor housing and sanitation conditions. The anticipated development of Isiolo as a resort city in the Kenya Vision 2030 will have far reaching impact on the settlement patterns.

The community in the district comprise of Borans who are majority, Meru, Somali, Samburu and Turkana. Meru and Somali are majority in Isiolo Town and are largely limited to Central division giving it a highly cosmopolitan outlook. The main languages spoken here are Kimeru, Boran, English and Swahili. Internally, the Borans identify themselves with clans. The clan is a key factor in development and in distribution of resources in the district. There are duo religions with Christians and Muslims forming the main block.

Over 80 per cent of settlement is in the Central and East divisions of the district, with 72,285 people out of the total population of 107,469 settling in the two divisions.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district is predominantly flat with low lying plains that rise gradually from an attitude of 200m above sea level of Lorian swamp (Habaswein) in the north to about 300 m above sea level at Merti plateau. There is a small influence of volcanic hills to the west towards Laikipia District.

Ewaso Nyiro River which is one of the one of the two big perennial rivers passes through the district. The other one is Isiolo River. River Ewaso Nyiro, with its catchments area in the Aberdares Mountains, drains into Lorian Swamp. During the dry season, it dries up at the lower parts while during the rainy seasons it floods the plains. Isiolo River originates from Mt. Kenya and drains into Ewaso Nyiro. Most irrigation schemes are found along these Rivers and have a high potential for construction of multipurpose dams and reservoirs for regular supply of water for development of the district and the region as a whole.

The district has a combination of metamorphic rocks and other superficial rock deposits in central division. Tertiary rocks (olive Basalt) are found in the Northern parts of the district. This indicates potential of quality ground water harvesting in the region critical for irrigation farming. Besides, drilling of boreholes remain critical investments for growth and development of the district.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district is hot and dry most of the months in the year with two rainy seasons, short rains occur in October and November while the long rain occurs between March and May. The rainfall received in the district is usually scarce and unreliable posting an annual average of 580.2 mm. The wettest months are November with an average of 143mm and April with an average of 149mm (during the long rains). Since rainfall is erratic and unreliable, it cannot support crop farming hence high food poverty levels are recorded in the district.

Rain fed crops are grown in the southern parts of the district in Isiolo Central Division where the black cotton soil can retain some moisture long enough to make crops mature.

High temperatures are recorded in the district throughout the year, with variations in some places due to differences in altitude. The mean annual temperature for Isiolo station, at an altitude of 1,104m above sea level is 26.6o C while Merti division, which is 300m above sea level, is 29 o C. The continuous sunshine in the district gives a high potential for harvesting and utilization of solar energy.

Monsoon winds blow across the district throughout the year, which attain the peak in the months of July and August. This sweeps away all the moisture and evaporation is high and humidity is low.

The district is classified into three climatic zones namely semi-arid, Arid and the very arid. Semi arid zone is experienced in Central and East Divisions of the district with high influence from Nyambene Hills and Mt. Kenya. The zone covers five percent of the total area of the district, the annual rainfall in the zone ranges between 400 – 650 mm. The vegetation here is mainly thorn bush with grass depending on the density of the wood vegetation.

Arid zone covers parts of Central and Oldonyiro divisions of the district covers 30 percent of the total area of the district. Rainfall received here ranges between 300 – 350 mm annually, which only supports annual grassland and few shrubs.

Very Arid zone covers Merti division, Cherab division and part of Oldonyiro division. These areas account for 65% of total area of the district. Rainfall received here ranges between 150 and 250mm annually. The area is barren and very hot and dry most of the year.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

According to the 1999 population and housing census, Isiolo district registered 77,318 people. Currently; the district has 106,949 people and this is projected to increase to 114,920 by 2010 and to 119,146 by the end of plan period (2012).

Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	6,525	6,240	12,765	9,022	8,628	17,650	9,695	9,272	18,967	10,051	9,612	19,663
5 - 9	5,859	5,584	11,443	8,101	7,721	15,822	8,706	8,297	17,003	9,025	8,601	17,626
10 - 14	5,731	5,313	11,044	7,924	7,346	15,270	8,516	7,894	16,410	8,828	8,184	16,912
15 - 19	4,503	4,556	9,059	6,226	6,299	12,525	6,691	6,770	13,461	6,936	7,018	13,954
20 - 24	3,073	3,314	6,387	4,249	4,582	8,831	4,566	4,924	9,490	4,733	5,105	9,838
25 - 29	2,663	2,857	5,520	3,682	3,950	7,632	3,957	4,245	8,202	4,102	4,401	8,503
30 - 34	2,168	2,305	4,473	2,998	3,187	6,185	3,221	3,425	6,646	3,339	3,550	6,889
35 - 39	2,121	2,026	4,147	2,933	2,801	5,734	3,152	3,010	6,162	3,267	3,121	6,388
40 - 44	1,791	1,500	3,291	2,476	2,074	4,550	2,661	2,229	4,890	2,759	2,311	5,070
45 - 49	1,245	993	2,238	1,722	1,373	3,095	1,850	1,475	3,325	1,918	1,530	3,448
50 - 54	965	987	1,952	1,334	1,365	2,699	1,434	1,467	2,901	1,486	1,520	3,006
55 - 59	578	548	1,226	937	758	1,695	1,007	814	1,821	1,044	844	1,888
60 - 64	659	608	1,267	911	841	1,752	979	903	1,882	1,015	937	1,952
65 - 69	442	362	803	619	506.8	1124.2	663	543	1205	707	579	1285
70-74	412	410	822	577	574	1151	618	615	1233	659	656	1315
75-79	192	190	382	269	266	535	288	285	573	307	304	611
80+	196	303	499	274	424	699	294	455	749	314	485	798
Total	39,223	38,096	77,318	54,254	52,696	106,949	58,298	56,623	114,920	60,490	58,758	119,146

Source: District Statistics Office, Isiolo, 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age group	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	1486	1409	2895	2055	1948	4003	2209	2094	4303	2290	2171	4461
Under 5	6525	6240	12765	9021	8627	17648	9695	9271	18966	10051	9611	19662
6-13 (primary)	9349	8856	18205	12930	12248	25178	13893	13160	27053	14930	14143	29073
14-17 (secondary)	4021	3878	7899	5561	5363	10924	5975	5763	11738	6422	6193	12615
15-29 (youth)	10226	10713	20939	14143	14816	28959	15196	15920	31116	16331	17109	33440
15-49 (female reproductive)	17442	17529	34971	24122	24243	48365	25919	26048	51967	27855	27994	55849
15-64 (labour force)	19840	19668	39508	27439	27201	29640	29482	29227	58709	31685	31410	63095
Above 65 years	961	976	1937	1719	1752	3471	1847	1882	3729	1914	1951	3865

Source: District Statistics Office, Isiolo, 2008.

Table 3 shows the population projection by age cohort. The projections indicate that the young population (0-14) accounts for 45.3 per cent of the population at the start of plan period while the aged 60 and above will account for 5.1 per cent. Both groups will add up 50.2 per cent and this give a dependency of 100:187. The large numbers of dependants will lead to low savings and strain the existing health and education facilities. Therefore appropriate measures should be taken to mitigate this. The population projections for special age groups are indicated in Table 4.

Under 1 year: In this age cohort, there were 2,895 children under one year in 1999. The infants in this group are 4,003 in 2008 and this population is projected to increase to 4,461 in 2012. The district has achieved infant mortality rate of 42 per 1000. This has been made possible by immunization rate of 90 per cent. Over the plan period the district will strive to achieve immunization of over 85 per cent hence reduce infant mortality to 35 per 1000.

Age Group Under 5: This age cohort comprised of 12,765 children in 1999. This population is 17,648 in 2008 and is projected to increase to 19,662 by the year 2012. There is therefore need to build more pre-schools and primary schools for these children. This population is also vulnerable to diseases and therefore immunization programmes should be stepped up for this group.

Age group 6-13 (Primary): This is the primary school going age. A total population of 25,178 comprising of 12,930 males and 12,248 females is projected to be attending primary schools. The provision of learning facilities needs to grow at a high rate and the existing facilities have to be expanded. The population is therefore expected to overstretch the existing facilities. To accommodate this increase the district will strive to improve the existing facilities, equip them and encourage parents to maintain the children in school.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): This is the secondary school going age. The population of this group is 10,924 out of which 5,363 are females at the beginning of the plan period 2008. This number is projected to increase to 12,615 by 2012. With 8 secondary schools in the district and enrolment capacity of 4,538 students, there is need for more schools to be constructed besides expanding the existing one. There is need for tertiary institutions to cater for this group.

Age group 15-49 (Female reproductive): The total population of this age group is 48,365 and is projected to increase to 55,849 by 2012. The population of the district is likely to increase due the declining infant mortality rate. This calls for an increase in maternal and child health care services as well as measures to reduce the fertility rate.

Age group 15-64 (labour force): This is the productive group of the district. There is a total labour force of 29,640 comprising of 27,201 females and 27,439 males. This number is expected to rise to 63,095 by the end of the plan period. The bulk of labour force is either unskilled or semiskilled and is mainly engaged in livestock activities. This calls for more investments in the district for job creation to absorb the ever increasing population.

Age Group 65+ (Aged): This group represents the number of aged population in the district. This age group is important to establish the dependency rate. The current

population is estimated to be 3,471 and is projected to increase to 3,865 by the end of the plan period.

Out of the five divisions, Central has the highest population of 47,841 while Cherab has the least with 8,232. The highest density is found in Central with 63 persons per sq. km. Table 5 shows population distribution by division.

Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Area (km ²)	1999 (Census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
		Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Central	757	34601	46	47841	63	51413	68	53297	71
East	1179	17377	15	23934	20	25706	22	26,771	23
Oldonyiro	1333	9669	8	13369	11	14367	12	14894	13
Merti	4307	9817	2	13573	3	14587	4	15121	4
Cherab	8305	5954	1	8232	1	8847	1	9171	1
Total	15881	77318	5	106949	7	114920	7	119146	8

Source: District Statistics Office, Isiolo, 2008

As indicated in Table 5, most of the district's population is concentrated in Central and East Divisions of the district. This therefore calls for major investment in the infrastructure to support the high population.

The least populated division in the district is Cherab which was hived from Merti Division. The dominant ethnic groups in Central and East Divisions are Meru, Borans, Turkanas and Somalis. The division is also drought prone and has poor soils. However the density changes as communities follow the water points

The district has two urban centres Isiolo and Merti towns with population of 45,190 and 4,774 respectively. Table 6 shows population projections by urban centres.

Table 6: Population Projection by Urban Areas

Urban centre	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	total
Isiolo town	16277	16407	32684	22505	22685	45190	24185	24379	48564	25072	25272	50344
Merti town	1673	1773	3446	2323	2451	4774	2486	2634	5120	2577	2731	5308

Source: District Statistics Office, Isiolo, 2008.

Isiolo town being the main town in the district and having better infrastructures compared to other areas carries the biggest population in the district.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture contributes about 10% of the district household income. Due to frequent drought and lack of water for irrigation, the sector has not been fully exploited. Drought affects productivity of major crops and livestock and remains a serious threat to food security in the district. The above notwithstanding, the district has good quality soils which make it a very productive especially during the rainy season.

Livestock production is the mainstay of the rural population of Isiolo district. Livestock kept are mainly the traditional cattle for production of milk, eggs and meat. Livestock production accounts for 90% of the Isiolo district income.

There are a number of well organized cooperative societies in the district. There are a total of 12 active Cooperative Societies, which are key in mobilization of community resources including marketing of the district agricultural and livestock products. About 65% of the cooperative are dormant. There will be deliberate effort to revive the sub sector.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

According to government strategy of the Medium Term Plan of the Vision 2030, Isiolo town is proposed as a resort city. This is because of the potential the district has for trade, tourism and industry.

The virtual poor growth of the rain fed agriculture and the overly dependence on livestock within the lines of cultural pursuits adversely affect the level of trade despite the existing opportunities for wide spread tourism and trade activities. This has greatly and negatively affected the livelihood of the local community and by far hindering the growth of the trade and industry sub sectors.

Though the district is located strategically to northern parts of the country with high potential, there are indeed fewer touristic class hotels and sites. Little has been done to expand the existing infrastructures around the game reserves and potential tourism sites. The Kenya Vision 2030 ambitiously target to reverse this scenario for the greater good of the district and ultimately the regional economy.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The road network is very poor in the district due to its remoteness and vastnesses except for the areas peripheral to Isiolo Town. Most of the rural population has virtually no road network rendering accessibility practically difficult. People walk over long distances to reach the nearest motorable roads and it gets worse during rainy seasons.

The major hindrance to opening up new roads is the seemingly uneconomical sense of the investments and scarce resources. Most of the population lives across seasonal rivers which require a lot of funds to connect by construction of bridges and drifts. The mode of transport for the people in the interior of the district is usually by lorries that are also used to ferry cattle to markets areas.

The ministry of roads has classified road network as class A, B and C as major roads and classes D, E as minor roads while others are regarded as special roads. There is a large network of unclassified roads being maintained by various agencies including the county councils and CDF.

Electricity connection is limited with only 2,500 households connected with electricity while only two towns have are connected.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation: The main source of water for most households is spring water. Tapped water is available around Isiolo Town. Roof catchments are a rare phenomena and a lot of water runs to waste during rainy season that normally take the form of floods. Key interventions should border on water harvesting and construction of dams for water to be used during dry spells. There are widespread efforts to sensitize communities on roof catchment and rock catchment initiatives to spur growth and sustenance of the initiatives will be critical over the plan period. Indeed a lot of supplementation with storage tanks and other portable water storage facilities are underway.

Isiolo district climatic conditions render it susceptible to prevalence of diseases and pests. This means that in addition to cultural, mechanical and biological methods of diseases and pest control, there is general use of pesticides.

Water is the most limiting resource in the district. Rainfall received is characterized by temporal and spatial variability from season to season. Most of the rivers in the district are seasonal and ground water is limited in most water basins.

With water in high demand for human and livestock use, its availability influences the nature and extent of human settlement and grazing patterns. Increased population

pressure, however, has forced people to settle in areas where water is very scarce leading to conflict over the limited pasture sites for livestock use.

This scenario has posed environmental challenges. The destruction of water catchment areas, inadequate sewerage system, conflicts in resource use e.g. sand harvesting versus water needs is prevalent. Un-coordinated and uncontrolled harvesting of sand along the rivers coupled with overgrazing and poor farming methods greatly lead to massive soil erosion. Besides, cutting down of trees for charcoal burning, lack of proper waste disposal methods both for solid and liquid wastes measured against non-existent and lack of enforcement/adherence to the planning laws has exacerbated the environment problem.

A NEMA environmental guideline through the enforcement of the EMCA Act is yet to take effect in addressing the environment problems more so in the greater part of the district. However there has been remarkable impact from joint collaboration among environment stakeholders including the on-going implementation of the Arid Lands Resource Management Programme which have significantly addressed issues on water safety and clean sanitation especially within the urban areas and peripheries. The Local Authorities have indeed demonstrated willingness to partner particularly on intervention that seek to augment urban water supply and construction of sewerage systems along the guidelines set through the implementation of the Water Act 2002 with the oversight of the Water Resource Management Authority.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Education

The pre-primary School enrolment stands at 7,228 pupils. Most primary schools have no adequate learning facilities and teachers to accommodate all students with current enrolment standing at 15953 pupils. The enrolment for secondary schools is also low at 1344 students. A lot of money through bursary has been disbursed to students with corresponding impact on rise in retention rates.

There is only one ECD centre in the district. The conditions of classrooms are deplorable especially in primary schools and even with increased interventions from such devolved funds like CDF a lot of investments will still be needed to radically reverse the position. Most schools have inadequate physical facilities. They are mostly built by brick and lack shutters, walls are not plastered, floors not cemented and no discernable painting works. Most of the schools lack clean drinking water. Perennial famines normally affect attendance. Very few with electricity installation and many are under school feeding programme.

b) Health

The presence of Isiolo District Hospital plays a key role on curative and promotive health within Isiolo town and its surroundings. However other health institutions are either dilapidated or poorly equipped hence inadequate to offer expected services. The rapid population growth, increase in public health awareness and improved communication have resulted in high demand for health care services. This calls for increased investments on health with corresponding increase in health budget. Curative care health

budget accounts for a high proportion of the allocated funds. More focus should however be on preventive health services whose emphasis is given key prominence within the social pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030. The envisaged structural health care reforms will have far reaching effect on health care provision in the district with increased discretionary independence accorded to local health care institutions and partnership interventions.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Lack of higher learning institutions in the district has hindered development of research facilities that would otherwise lead to new and effective methods of farming and livestock production.

The postal services are generally reliable ranging from mail deliveries to sending and receiving money through the Posta Pay service within Isiolo Central Division. The telephone network, generally referred to as the landline is only available within Isiolo town.

The cellular phone network is available within town vicinity with major telephony providers being Safaricom and Zain networks. Internet services are not widely available outside Central Division of the district where facilities for internet are available. The challenge is that internet services are not highly reliable.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district security situation is relatively safe but with the frequent drought occurrence there are cases of conflict within the communities in the district arising from competition for resources for livestock and farming. The district has one law court, one prison and one police station.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The DDO and the District Treasury as well as the Isiolo County Council serving both Isiolo and neighbouring Garbatula districts will be quite instrumental in their financial and project cycle management functions. Establishment of a dynamic District Information and Documentation Centre with elaborate District Information Management System should serve as useful source of and reference point for development information.

Financial and resources management reforms cascaded to district and constituency levels is expected to catapult the level of delivery by the numerous devolved funds.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Arid Land Resource Management Programme, Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority and National Aids Control Council are offering key interventions under the sector. Key challenge has been the issue of harmonization of interventions at local level with the seemingly competing service delivery systems. Cross sector linkages with the Public Administration sector through institutional frameworks within DFRD will have

added impetus and more so in view of the envisaged reforms on local resources management with constituency focus.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a range of information about the district at a glance. It includes information area, topography and climate, demography and population profile as well as socio-economic indicators.

Information Category	Statistics
Area and Size	
Total District size in km ²	15,881
Arable area in km ²	81
Non-Arable area in km ²	15,800
Water mass in per cent	0.5
Gazetted forests.	Nil
No. of towns	2
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude in meters above sea levels	200
Highest in meters above sea level	1,104
Temperature range	
High in °C	29
Low in °C	26
Average relative humidity	74
Wind speed average in an year in KPH	
Highest	120
Lowest	28
Demographic profiles	
Total population	106,949
Total male population	54,254
Total female population	52,696
Sex ratio (female: male)	100:96
Projected population	
Mid plan period (2010)	114,920
End of plan period (2012)	119,146
Infant population	
Female	1,946
Male	2,055
Total	4,003
Population under five	
Female	8,627

Information Category	Statistics
Male	9.021
Total	17.648
Pre- school population	
Female	5.186
Male	5.428
Total	10.614
Primary school age group	
Female	12.248
Male	12.930
Total	25.178
Secondary school age group	
Female	5.363
Male	5.561
Total	10.924
Youth population	
Female	14.816
Male	14.143
Total	28.959
Labour force	
Female	27.201
Male	27.439
Total	29.640
Aged population	
Female	2.588
Male	2.627
Total	5.215
Eligible voting population	
Merti	6.301
Central	22.208
Oldonyiro	6.206
East	11.347
Cherab	3.821
Total	49.883
Urban population	
Female	22.653
Male	25.395
Total	23,934

Information Category	Statistics
Rural population	
Female	30,095
Male	29,316
Total	59,411
Population density	
Highest	63.2
Lowest	1
District	6.8
Welfare indices	
Crude birth rate/1000	47
Crude death rate/1000	12
Neo-natal mortality rate/1000	75
Infant mortality rate/1000	32
Post Neo-natal mortality rate/1000	24
Child mortality rate/1000	121
Under five mortality rate/1000	120
Life expectancy (years)	57.6
Males	56
Females	58.8
Total number of households.	19,236
Average household size	6
No. of Female headed house hold	5,425
No. of Male headed house hold	13,811
Children needing special protection	
Physically disabled person in percentage	
Missing hand	13.9
Missing foot	3.3
Lame	32.6
Blind	38.6
Deaf	12.9
Dumb	none
Mental	none
Paralysed	2
Others	19.8
Child labour (No.)	572
Males	343
Females	129

Information Category	Statistics
Orphans in percentage of total population	1.6
Number of the physically handicapped	1508
Per cent of Child – headed household	2.1
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage	71
Number	76,296
Contribution to national poverty (%)	0.2
Urban poor	
Percentage	38
Number	8,250
Rural poor	
Percentage	51
Number	26,249
Food poverty	
Percentage	77.4
Number	2387
Income per capita	36
Sectoral contribution to household income (%)	
Agriculture	20
Rural self employment	50
Wage employment	5
Urban self employment	25
Number employed per sector	
Agriculture Females	2,865
Males	2,635
Rural self employment	16,250
Wage employment	1,625
Urban self employment	8,125
Crop farming	
Average farm size (acres)	0.5
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	Not determined
Total average acres under food crops	2,500
Total acreage acres under cash crop.	25
Main storage facilities. - Traditional stores	

Information Category	Statistics
Population working in agriculture	6,500
Livestock farming	
Main livestock bred	
Zebu	
Land carrying capacity (ha/TLU)	25
Total number of ranches	Nil
Bee apiaries	251
Bee hives	1,526
Annual Milk production (litres)	
Cattle	10,000
Goats	6,409
Camel	4000
Total Quantity	20,409
Annual Honey production	
Quantity (kg).	294,560
Value in Kshs.	41,238,400
Annual Mutton production	
Quantity in Kg	50,392
Value in Kshs	10,074,400
Annual Eggs production	
Quantity in trays	1800
Value in Kshs	324,000
Annual Poultry meat production	
Quantity in Kg	2,400
Value in Kshs	72,000
Annual Honey production	
Quantity in kg	1,800
Value in Kshs	324,000
Annual Beef production	
Quantity in kg	500,000
Value in Kshs	75,000,000
Fisheries	
No of Fishermen	2
No. of fish farm families	1
No of Fish ponds	2
Area of fish ponds in m ²	10
Main species of fish catch	

Information Category	Statistics
Caroes. Tilapias, Barbus, Labeo	
Traps	2
Fish harvest	
Weight in Kg	800
Value in Kshs	92,400
Animal types	
Wild life resources	
Types of animals (giraffes, Oryx, Gerry's Zebra, Necked sumac, Ostrich, Gerenuk, Elephants and Rhinos)	Wildlife figures not determined
Game reserves	2
No of KWS camps	2
Forestry	
No of gazetted forest	Nil
Main forest products: poles wood, fuel.	
Honey, Dyes, Gum	
Seedling productions in number	50,000
Quantity of timbers produced in (annual)	200
Environment	
No. of EIAs endorsed	14
No. of Environment Audits executed	23
No. of solid waste management site	1
No. of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected	Nil
No. of rivers, lakes and wet lands protected	1
No of quarry sites renovated	Nil
Number of climate change adaptation projects/ programmes	1
Cooperatives	
No of cooperatives societies	19
Sacco	10
Agricultural societies	3
Bee Keeping	2
Gum Arabica	1
Multipurpose	3
Active cooperative societies	12
Dormant cooperative societies	7
Collapsed societies	Nil
Total registered membership	3342

Information Category	Statistics
Health	
Hospitals	1
Nursing homes	2
Health centres	2
Dispensaries	16
Private clinics	10
Bed capacity	305
Doctor Population ratio	1:20,000
Nurse patient ratio	1:1,503
HIV prevalence	4.9/100
No. of VCT Centres	6
No. of trained counsellors	20
Average No. tested per month	300 persons
No. of PMCT centres	14
No. of HBC centres	15
No. receiving HBC in a month	500
No. of comprehensive care centres	2
No. accessing ART	647
Adult	557
Children	90
Average distance to health facility in km	12
Antenatal care	6,456
Health facility deliveries - percentage	47
Contraceptive acceptance in percentage	36
Children vaccination in percentage	90
No. of CHWs	345
Pre-school	
No of ECD Centres Public	112
Private	20
No. of ECD teachers	232
Teacher pupil ratio	1:37
Total enrolment	7,228
Dropout rate	Nil
Average years of attendance	3
Primary school	
Number of primary schools	16,322
Number of teachers.	435
Teachers/pupil ratio	1:38

Information Category	Statistics
Total enrolment	15953
Female	7778
Male	8175
Dropout rate %	2
Average years of attendance	5
Secondary school	
Number of secondary schools	9
Numbers of teachers	35
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:39
Total enrolment	1344
Males	942
Female	402
Drop-out rate	Nil
Average of attendance	4
Tertiary institution	
Adult literacy in percentage	48
Number of adult literacy classes	38
Enrolment – female	735
Male	423
Total	1158
Average Year of Attendance	Not determined
Literacy rate – Female	336
Male	190
Water & sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	5,000
Households with access to potable water	7,000
Number of permanent rivers	1
No. of shallow wells	10
No. of protected springs	2
No. of unprotected springs	Nil
No. of water pans	9
No. of dams.	Nil
Average distance to water points in km	5
Average hours to water point	2
No. of boreholes	24

Information Category	Statistics
Households with pit latrines in per cent	40
Distribution with toilet facilities	
Flush toilets	nil
VIP	16.8
Pit latrine	31.3
Uncovered pit latrine	14.9
Covered pit latrine	16.4
None	51.9
others	nil
Energy	
No. of households with electricity connection	2,500
Trading centres connected with electricity	2
Trading centres using generator	1
No. of centres without electricity	2
Households using wood fuel	8,000
Households using kerosene	2,598
Households using solar energy	680
Households using bio-gas	Nil
HH distribution by main cooking fuel	
Traditional store fire	68.8
Improved traditional store fire	1.2
Ordinary jiko	16.1
Improved jiko	13.1
Kerosene store	Nil
Gas cooker	Nil
Electric cooker	Nil
Others	Nil
Source of cooking fuel	
Fire wood	68.8
charcoal	31.2
Transport & communication	
Road length in km	
Bitumen surface	11
Gravel surface	87.6
Earth surface	289.3
Total	376.9
Number of km feeder roads in usable	

Information Category	Statistics
condition	290.1
Number of km feeder roads not in usable condition	86.8
Number of km trunk roads in usable condition	45
Number of km trunk roads not in usable condition	34
Number of bridges in passable condition	4
Number of bridges not passable	2
Railway length line	Nil
Railway stations	Nil
Sea/lakes parts	Nil
Air ports	Nil
Air strips	4
Number of telephone connections	146
Mobile network coverage in km ²	2,090
No. of cyber cafes	2
No. of private courier services	2
No. of post offices	1
No. of sub-post offices	None
Licensed stamp vendors	1
Tourism, trade & industry	
No. of trading centres	3
Registered retail traders	80
Registered wholesale traders	7
Bakeries	1
Manufacturing industries	Nil
Hotels	12
Three star	3
One star	3
unclassified	6
Commercial banks	6
Jua Kali Associates	10
Jua Kali Artisans	Not determined
Security	
No of police posts	1

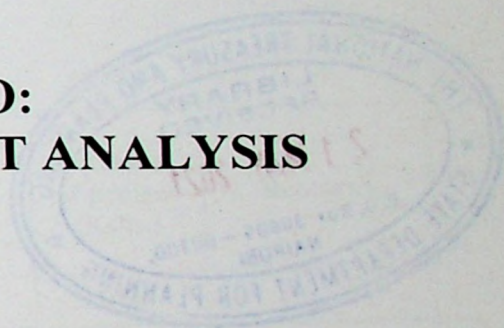
Information Category	Statistics
No. of police station	3
No. of prisons	1
No. of law courts.	1
HIV/AIDS (prevalence& incidence)	
No. of VCT centres & travel counsel	6
Average number tested per month	48
No. of home based care.	1
No. of youth clubs	1
No. of youth friendly corners	1
No. of institution offering ARVs	1
No access to ARV	1086
Housing sector	
HH distribution by main wall in %	
Stone	1.7
Brick	1.2
Mud	36.3
Cement	1.3
Wood	34.2
Iron sheet	Nil
Grass	19.2
Tine	1.7
Others	4.5
HH distribution by main floor in %	
Cement	15.7
Tiles	Nil
Wood	0.9
Earth	83.4
HH distribution by main Roofing	
Iron sheet	59.7
Tiles	Nil
Concrete	Nil
Asbestos	1.8
Grass	21
Makuti	11
Tin	2.3
Others	4.2

Information Category	Statistics	
Government houses by category		
LG	127	
MG	70	
HG	27	
Community development and social welfare sector.		
No. of active women group.		
	Location	Number
	Central	998
	East	185
	Oldonyiro	123
	Merti	149
	Cherab	123
		Membership
		29940
		5550
		4305
		4470
		1320
No. of CBO		
	Location	Number
	Central	147
	East	48
	Oldonyiro	31
	Merti	62
	Cherab	12
		Membership
		2940
		960
		775
		1550
		240
No of Youth Groups	248	
No. of OVC	6874	

Employment by Sector

Sector	Male	Female	Comments
Agriculture	58.6%	61%	Highest no. dealing with livestock keeping
Mining	2%	0%	Mining in quarry
Tourism	6%	18%	Employment in tourism hotels
Transport	2%	0.8%	Commercial transport found in Isiolo town
Government	2%	2.5%	Civil servants and teachers found over the district
Processing	0.2%	0%	Found majorly in meat and honey processing centres
Trading	6%	8%	Trading found in Isiolo, Oldonyiro & Merti town mostly in livestock

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS





CHAPTER TWO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter gives a review of 2002 – 2008 Development Plan. It analysis whether the objective of the plan has been met and establishes the linkage between the DDP and National Development Plans, Kenya Vision 2030 which is the Government long-term development strategy. The section gives district profile and sector analysis.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

At the beginning of the previous plan period, various strategies were put in place to ensure effective implementation of projects and programmes all geared towards poverty reduction in the district there was a considerable achievement of these strategies although the district faced various challenges that faced the performance. The major ones included floods, droughts and disease outbreaks for both livestock and human beings.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

The table below shows the implementation progress of the various projects and programmes. The highest number of projects was in education and roads/public works. Most of the projects are still ongoing with only two projects one in local government and another one in health sector stalled.

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Agriculture	7	1	6	0	30m	
Livestock	9	4	5	0	20m	
Veterinary	8	4	4	0	9m	
Water	11	7	2	0	11.4m	
Roads/Works/ & building.	12	8	4	0	209m	
Fisheries	6	4	2	0	2m	
Health	14	9	5	0	25m	
Local Government	0	0	0	1	58m	
Culture and Social Services	3	2	0	0	11m	
Cooperatives	9	7	2	0	1m	
Education	12	2	10	0	158m	
Sports	5	1	0	0	1m	

Department	No. of projects proposed	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
KWS	9	5	2	0	1m	
O.O.P	4	3	0	0	10m	
Environment & Natural Resources	7	1	6	0	18m	
Adult Education.	10	5	0	0	1m	
Civil registration	3	3	0	0	1m	
Probation	5	3	0	0	1m	
Judiciary	3	3	0	0	1m	
Social services	3	2	0	0	11m	
Energy	3	1	1	0	3m	
Housing	5	1	1	0	2m	
Children's department	3	2	1	0	1m	
Telecommunication	2	0	2	0	1m	

Source: Isiolo District Planning and Monitoring Unit, 2008

The district achieved 60 % implementation level with significant differences amongst sectors. The low implementation is mainly attributed to lack of funds which affected projects particularly those funded by the Government. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. In addition, changes in priorities overtime affected plan implementation and resulted in some projects abandoned mid way or not started at all.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

A number of constraints were encountered in the implementation of 2002 – 2008 plan. The main ones are indicated below.

i) Existence of other parallel development plans:

Development plans by NGOs, devolved funds, parastatals, regional authorities and others ran Parallel to DDP 2002-2008 with virtually limited harmonization or synchronization efforts to reconcile them. The expected use of the DDP from which all other plans would have been anchored was not realized leading to duplication and wastefulness and limited implementation of the DPP. This therefore calls for high level of assertiveness of the DPMU through a legal framework to spearhead and take lead in planning, coordination and harmonization.

ii) Inadequate Plan ownership and participation:

Low level community empowerment on ownership and participation in development was owing to sporadic and inadequate capacity building initiatives prior and during implementation of the DDP. For examples there have been cases of poor water harvesting methods and conservation of soil and catchment areas.

iii) Floods and droughts:

Onslaught of floods have impacted negatively to the already weak and inadequate road networks and other Physical infrastructures.

iv) Inadequate Infrastructures:

Vastness of the district makes it difficult for M&E to be carried out regularly. Also poor road Networks and lack of proper means of transport have resulted to lack of proper coordination and Supervision.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

i) Strengthen Coordination of devolved funds:

There is dire need to improve coordination of the devolved funding at district level, to guard against inherent wastages and duplication from the seemingly competing systems.

ii) Implementation of Small and many uneconomical projects:

Many projects implemented during the previous planning period were small in size and magnitude and mainly uneconomical. In line with current strategic development, development interventions should be within a strategic framework for meaningful impact. Hence the need for structured strategic plans anchored on the DDP.

iii) Weak Monitoring and Evaluation System:

The devolved M&E structure at the district and lower level has not been fully developed and hence effective monitoring and evaluation was not carried out extensively to establish impact of planned projects' implementation. This was mainly attributed to inadequate facilitation. Attention will be made to address these challenges as well as harmonization of reporting with that of the national level under the overall leadership of the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation through the office of the DDO.

iv) Low Community participation:

Low level of empowerment of communities in Isiolo constrained the level of participation and ultimately hampered the pace of implementation of DDP projects and programmes or none at all. Community involvement in identification and monitoring of projects has not been prominent for sustainability of the completed projects.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poor Communication Network

Isiolo district with a road network of 379.9 km has only 11 km of its road tarmacked. During rainy weather the roads are impassable. The roads are also rocky and only big vehicles manage the roads. This hinders free movements of goods and people thereby limiting access to markets and access to social amenities. There is need therefore to improve roads net work in the planning period to facilitate movement of people and goods.

ii) Inadequate Water and Sanitation

The district is prone to drought and there is poor accessibility to clean water. More than half of population depends on boreholes. Searching for water is costly in term of time taken thereby imparting adversely on the education as school going age children spend most of their time searching for the commodity. It also affects women participation in development as they spend time searching for water at the expense of other economic activities.

iii) Population Growth

The district population for those aged below 15 years is very high compared to other age groups. This indicates high dependency and poor family planning methods. Youth comprises the largest part of population in the district. Highest number remains unemployed. The age group 0-24 years comprises of 60% of the population. This implies high dependency ratio leading to most resources being spent on consumption rather than investment.

Family planning initiatives and resources will target the young generation which form the bigger part of the district population. The district projection shows that a lot of people die before the age 60. Poor family planning techniques and shorter life spans are the main reasons for the population structure. In an ideal economy where the contribution of every segment of the population is fundamental, such a population structure could pose problems given that the shrinking population is of the active work force.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) High Poverty Levels

With 71 per cent of the district population living below the poverty line, there is need to develop programmes directed at addressing poverty. Females and children are more vulnerable to poverty with a dependency ratio 100:107.

The most affected group by poverty are the landless. All land in the district is under the trusteeship of the Isiolo County Council. The land tenure and use is under communal system, therefore there is no commitment on part of individual to develop the land. The issue of land ownership contributes highly to the high level of poverty.

Pastoralism is a way of life wholly dependent on animals. Pastoralists are under constant threat from poverty especially when drought strikes and all lose their herds from starvation or lack of water.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability of devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF, LATF ; Increase in the number of donor funded projects; Availability of natural resources e.g. sand, quarry, land and forest; Reasonable revenue from LATF, cess, business permits; Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes.	Cultural beliefs and practices like early marriage; Poor infrastructure and harsh topography; Illiteracy levels; High dropout rates in school; Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities; Harsh climatic conditions; Inadequate water resources; Poor implementation status of development projects; Lack of electricity.
Opportunities	Threats
Revival of Kenya Meat Commission; Establishment of community sanctuaries for ecotourism; Availability of the Kenya Vision 2030; Increased government and development partner interest in the district development; Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Fund	HIV/AIDs pandemic; Wide spread insecurity; Overdependence on donor assistance; Low literacy level; Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying.

ii) High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has been a problem among pastoralists exacerbated by migration of men from one town to another leaving their families behind in search of pasture. Isiolo town being a transition town has seen rise in commercial sex workers. This coupled with their cultural patterns encourage the spread of the disease.

The AIDS scourge mostly affects women in the reproductive age group of 15 – 49. Sources from District Hospital indicate that HIV prevalence has reduced to 4.9%. This has adverse effect on the district development as this is also the productive age cohort.

The threat posed by HIV/AIDS is that of the increase of OVC and death of productive population. It also results to increase in demand for health services and health care provision. This calls for increased health budget which may hamper other development activities.

For the intervention which ideally should remain multidimensional, the District AIDS Technical Committee will mobilize for enhanced community based care for AIDS patients including mainstreaming of counselling in sensitization forums. Productive health and prevention of HIV/AIDS education will be intensified through concerted efforts from stakeholder groups. The targets are the highly risky and vulnerable social groups.

There is increased need to focus on education for prevention of mother to child transmission. Blood screening has been a priority and this will be sustained.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunities
Dedicated staff; Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDS; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres;	Availability of a global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Proposed HIV/AIDS Bill in parliament; Training of health personnel on management skills; Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against HIV/AIDS pandemic in the media.
Weaknesses	Threats
Cultural beliefs, Ignorance of the dangers of unskilled birth attendance. Vastness of the district vis-à-vis resource allocation. Long distances to health centres due to inadequate health facilities Poor road network and means of communication; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDS patients due to weak tracking mechanism.	Limited and inconsiderate resource allocation which don't take into account the size of the district Difficulty in communication in case of emergency. Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB. Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities. Inbuilt stigma against HIV+ patients.

iii) Gender Inequality

Women in the district are more vulnerable to poverty than men. Women spend most of their time searching for water and firewood. They virtually do not own or control assets like livestock and rarely take part in decision making or development matters. It is also notable that men benefit more from formal education, as young girls remain at home to help in household chores and herding. Because of this, women are not able to develop skills that would enable them to find gainful employment or engage themselves into business. They are therefore not able to compete with men in all aspects of life.

There is minimal recognition of the role of women in development across a number of communities in the district. Dropout rate of girls at primary school level is higher among girls than boys. Most girls never complete primary education or secondary education.

To address the prevailing gender disparities it will entail capacity building Initiatives and deliberate efforts aimed at women empowerment geared towards enhancing the status of women. In addition the mainstreaming of girl child education in development with great emphasis on the improvement of girl child enrolment and retention in schools will be given more focus. Other efforts will be directed towards strengthening and supporting the existing women groups with a special bias to initiate income generating activities.

Provision of potable water sources will be undertaken for the purpose of reducing the distances and time taken by women and girls in fetching water, while involvement of women in peace and conflict resolutions in the district will be intensified. Sensitization of the community members to discard outdated and retrogressive culture and attitude towards women and to encourage gender balance will be undertaken.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
High level of awareness on social sector on development; Presence of donor programmes addressing women issues; Presence of CBOs.	High dependence on donor assistance; High illiteracy; Retrogressive cultural practices Insecurity.
Opportunities	Threats
Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund	HIV/AIDs; Political instability and Drought

iv) Disaster Management

Isiolo district is a disaster prone district. It is vulnerable to hazards such a drought, floods and both livestock and human disease epidemics. With adequate early warning preparedness measures put in place, the hazards can be prevented from progressing into disasters and the effect would be minimized.

The most prevalent disaster in the district is drought. It results in the loss of human and livestock life. Drought has caused frequent migration and the enhancement of problems such as environmental degradation from one location to another due to competition of scarce resources, often resulting to conflicts regarding grazing rights. During the plan period, the district has come up with various interventions, which will reduce vulnerability to disaster. This includes strengthening of Early Warning Systems establishment of a multi-agency disaster rapid response team and strengthening linkages between district level actors and national operation centre

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Well endowed with natural capital including livestock, minerals game, tourists attraction sites, rangeland, and space; A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to harsh environment. Presence of ALRMP II; Availability of emergency kitty in CDF; Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies.</p>	<p>Rampant conflict over dwindling internal resources ; Weak human capital base due to low investment in education; Poor or non-existence of physical infrastructure such as roads, factories hospital and telecommunication services; Collapse of traditional pastures management practice ; Poor land tenure systems; Cultural practices that render uptake of new ideas; Bad/impassable roads during rainy season.</p>
Opportunities	Threat
<p>Increased government and development partner interest in ASAL development ; Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region; Value addition from livestock product.</p>	<p>Rampant insecurity in the region; Endemic poverty and rising population ; HIV/AIDS; Predominance of livestock monoculture ; Low interest to private sector investment ; Rapid herd growth; Growing frequency of climatic shocks; Traditional knowledge piracy ; Lack of system to protect indigenous intellectual property rights; Overdependence on relief assistance.</p>

v) Environmental Degradation

This aim at ensuring that Isiolo residents live in a clean, secure and sustainable environment through increased forest cover; reduction of environment-related diseases; promoting environmental conservation; improving pollution and waste management. The district is in poor climatic condition with several activities trying to address this. The forest cover is low and there is poor drainage system. This has caused air and water borne diseases. Poor drainage system also courses floods which have resulted to deaths in the past. Lack of forest cover and vegetation cover results to high wind destroying the environment.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>EMCA, 1999. Conservation of the forest reserves or gazetted forest</p>	<p>Standard enforcement especially in waste management and pollution is weak Low afforestation in the district</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Available casual labour Political good will Private partnerships</p>	<p>Fires Droughts Improper waste disposal and lack of a landfill Overstocking</p>

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

This section provides the analysis of the Major development issues and their causes which will need to be addressed during the plan period.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Food insecurity	<p>Poor soil fertility; Inadequate and unreliable water supply; Poor agronomic practices; Low use of crop protection chemicals (products); Inadequate knowledge on the agronomic practices; Low adoption of soil and water conservation techniques; Poorly developed inputs market; Lack of market orientation in farming; Lack of knowledge of the optimal timing for various horticultural crops; Non prevalence of value addition practices; Overdependence on rain fed farming; Non production of suitable crop varieties in appropriate quantities thereby making it uneconomical to set up processing plants; Few opportunities for earning off farm income.</p> <p>Few extension</p>	<p>Ensure food Security in the district by 2012.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Ensure Food Security: Promote use of certified seeds. fertilizers and crop protection Chemicals; Encourage farmers to adopt drought tolerant crops; Promote better agronomic practices; Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Increase the area under cultivation. Increase extension services; Improve funding for extension; Affordable livestock inputs; Improved breeding animals; Put in place droughts mitigation measures; Promote use of certified seeds; Proper farming skills through extension services; Increase acreage under irrigation; Put more land under cultivation.</p> <p>Promote bee keeping, poultry and animal husbandry; Improve production of good quality hides/skins.</p> <p>Control livestock pests and diseases.</p>	<p>Initiate extension services under NALEP: Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops; Encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices; Avail more seed for farmers adoption; Establishment of model farms; Establish marketing groups; Train farmers on extension; Training on feed production and conservation, Water harvesting,</p> <p>Diversification of enterprises. Initiate bee keeping, poultry and small animal keeping; Initiate proper post harvest extension/ training.</p> <p>Intensify disease surveillance and control; Sensitize farmers on the use of A.I.</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	staff; Inadequate funding for extension; High cost of livestock inputs; High cost of breeding animals; Frequent droughts; Poor livestock breeds; Malnutrition due to poor pasture development; Inadequate supply of vaccines; Lack of staff for extension services.			
Water inaccessibility	This is caused by long distance to water points; Poor water harvesting methods; Inadequate water points; Inaccessibility to clean drinking water; And poor O & M of water points.	Ensure clean portable water.	Goal 2 Improve Water accessibility: Construct more boreholes; Increase accessibility to reliable clean water; Construct more dams; Construct roof catchment facilities. Rehabilitation of existing water supplies.	Initiate borehole construction programmes; Initiate roof catchment programmes; Initiate clean piped water projects.
Poor Health standards	This district has inadequate facilities on health; Low doctor and nurse patient ratio; Inoperative health facilities, and long distances to health facilities.	Reduce disease prevalence in the district.	Goal 3: Improve Health Status: Increase accessibility to proper medical care; Increase health facilities; Control endemic diseases; HIV/AIDS/Malaria. Increase sanitation facilities; Increase immunization coverage.	Initiate immunization programmes; Construct/ equip more health facilities; Control of endemic diseases.
Poor infrastructure.	Lack of developed roads; Inadequate funding; High terrains.	Ensure provision and maintenance of quality roads for socio economic development.	Goal 4: Improve road network: Ensure proper maintenance of road networks; Increase classification of roads; Increase road network.	Initiate routine road maintenance through RMFLF; Initiate classification of roads; Initiate the construction of trunk roads and bridges; Initiate gravelling and

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				spot improvement on roads.
Low literacy levels	High dropout rates; Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low enrolment and low transition retention.	Increase enrolment and transition rates Increase basic adult literacy levels.	Goal 5: Increase Literacy Rates: Improve performance in exams.	Hold awareness meetings; Improve school facilities e.g. teachers and science laboratories.
Environmental degradation	Deforestation. Poor waste management.	Ensure well conserved environment.	Goal 6: Environmental Management and Conservation: Increase afforestation; Protect our rivers; Ensure proper waste management.	Undertake Afforestation and re-afforestation; Ensure river and springs protection; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation.
Unemployment	Lack of job openings for locals; High level of unskilled labour; Poor infrastructure; Low level of technology; Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Lack of electrification network in the district.	Increase the level of employment in the district	Goal 7: Employment creation: Proper training to locals; Proper infrastructures in place.	Put up 2 youth polytechnics in the district by 2012; Connect all the divisions in the district with electricity by 2012; Improve roads network to motorable standards by 2012.
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	The district has a high rate of HIV/Aids preference; Death of parents due to HIV/Aids related illnesses; High levels of poverty.	Reduce the number of orphans from current 7000 to less than 2000 by the year 2012.	Goal 8: Reduce the number of orphans: Increase no. of VCT centres from current 22 centres to 30; Promote creation of income generating activities.	Ensure more awareness creation and promote VCT; Creation of more income generating activities.

**CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the translation of district strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities. The Chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector. Figure 2 in chapter 2 depicts the MTEF sectors as they are currently constituted.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is a major sector in the district since the majority of the people depend on livestock for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varied over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received.

This sector includes the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, livestock development, cooperative development, lands, forestry, and wildlife and fisheries development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development"

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. This will reduce the districts over dependence on relief supply and increase the incomes for the people.

In addition, access to potable water will be increased through roof catchments in schools, drilling of more boreholes and shallow wells, and protection of springs in the district.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve and make two forests gazetted and prevent non-gazetted forest from being overexploited. The land demarcation and issuance of title deeds will be promoted in order to promote management of land and also enable farmers have collateral to access loans.

Livestock production is the major activity in the district. The district will strive to improve on extension services, facilitate livestock marketing and enhance honey production and processing.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The Agriculture sector takes the upper hand in realizing the Kenya Vision 2030. It is the avenue through which the district can realize its vision of being food secure. Food security must be a prerequisite for success of other development interventions. Almost 10% of the community's income is derived from the farm and therefore effort will be made to increase the per capita earnings from the farm by increasing production per unit area and also increase the production units.

It is estimated that over 80% the district's population derive their livelihood from livestock sub sector. It's more stable even at times of low rainfall due to the expansiveness of the district and availability of natural vegetation. To promote health and productivity of livestock in the district, effort will be made on curbing the diseases and promoting production. Also livestock keeping has a strong social- cultural community attachment

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Livestock	To increase the production of milk, meat, eggs, honey, hides and skins, and other animal products.
Cooperatives	Promote the use organized group approach to purchase of inputs, production, marketing, investment, savings and credit provision etc by employing economies of scale.
NEMA	To make sure the technologies used in farm production, agro-processing, packaging etc conform to the environmental requirements of the country. The authority also vets irrigation schemes.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Promotion of community income generating activities through provision of grants.
NALEP	To promote the use of farm inputs i.e. fertilizer and hybrid seed.
Ewaso Nyiro Development Authority	This is a development partner. They have agricultural programmes that complement the department's work like soil and water conservation, agro-processing and organic farming promotion. Promote group activities as well.
ALRMP	Facilitates water harvesting and conservation ventures by the community and capacity building on environmental conservation.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Ensure food sufficiency in the district; Creation of employment.	Staff shortage especially the frontline extension staff, only 8 out of 21 extension units are manned; Rough terrain and poor infrastructure wears tyres, bikes, motor vehicles and riders and the repair cost is becoming alarming; Some collaborators not fully committing themselves especially in the commitment of resources; NGOs give material and money	Developing irrigation farming; Improving soil health; Improve access to affordable and appropriate inputs; Agricultural demonstration and farm mechanization; Attract private sector intervention in agro industries; Increase access to credit; Enhance roads and market infrastructure Intensify extension services;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		<p>unlike NALEP, which only builds capacity. This makes the communities prone to the NGO and develop dependence; Give conditional support to programmes i.e. their contribution pegged on money/material given; Production is not market oriented i.e. they consider quantity not quality of scale of production; The number of market days and the seriousness with which the market is accorded is a hindrance to programming; Resource poor farmers making it difficult for them to adopt/afford important technologies/inputs; Unreliable and unfavourable weather conditions leading to frequent droughts; Take up of new technologies is quite low; Land adjudication is currently low rendering long term investment in farming impossible.</p>	<p>Promotion of producer and processor through cooperative societies, market promotion and development, value addition, develop on farm storage facilities Establish farmers resource centre</p>
Livestock	<p>Provision and facilitation of collaborative extension services; Facilitate livestock marketing; Enhance production of honey; Enhance value addition of honey through processing.</p>	<p>Low funding levels Under staffing thus affecting timely coverage; Poor infrastructure thus hindering access to markets; Fluctuations in weather leading to feed shortages.</p>	<p>Introduce grade cattle like crosses of Ayrshire and Sahiwal and Fresian breed for dairy purposes; Intensify extension services to the agro pastoralists; Introduce layers and broilers for the local market and export; Introduce bee keeping along the river; Conduct research on the appropriate breeds and establish a breeding program; Improve the species of the livestock</p>
	<p>Provision and facilitation of collaborative extension services; Facilitate livestock marketing and value addition to livestock product; Enhance production of honey; Enhance value addition of honey through processing.</p>	<p>Low funding levels and Under-staffing thus affecting timely coverage; Poor infrastructure thus hindering access to markets; Fluctuations in weather leading to feed shortages.</p>	<p>Strengthen collaboration; Collaborate with stakeholders and use group approach; Open up roads to markets; Ensure heightened conservation of feeding material; Promote proper breed production.</p>

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP – SIDA District wide	<p>To institutionalize demand driven and farmer-led extension services;</p> <p>To increase the effectiveness of pluralistic provision of extension services;</p> <p>To increase the participation of private sector in providing extension services;</p> <p>To empower farmers to take charge of project cycle mgt of extension projects;</p> <p>To develop accountability, mechanisms and transparency in delivering extension services;</p> <p>To facilitate commercialization of some of the agricultural extension services.</p>	<p>Intensify extension services through collaboration, participation and partnership;</p> <p>Build capacity of staff farmers;</p> <p>Mainstream gender, alcohol and drug abuse, advocacy, rights, governance, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues;</p> <p>Provision of market information services and enabling farmers' access to crop and livestock markets to boost production.</p>	<p>Conduct BBSs to establish the farmers' needs;</p> <p>Write a report to that effect to allow the indicate entry points of other collaborators;</p> <p>Promote opportunities in line with the opportunities outcome of the BBS;</p> <p>Establish common interest groups in line with the opportunities through which relevant technologies can be extended;</p> <p>Train the farmers to be in charge of all their activities after one year.</p>
Njaa Marufuku Kenya. District wide	<p>Increase food security initiatives through support to resource poor community groups by providing grants for capacity building/empowerment, up-scaling food security initiatives and creating a revolving fund;</p> <p>Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security through provision of grants to support and up-scale innovative food security interventions.</p>	<p>Reduce dependence on food relief;</p> <p>Income generation;</p> <p>Improvement on financial management by the groups.</p>	<p>Farmer groups propose group projects geared towards eradication of hunger and poverty, they are vetted and funded for implementation;</p> <p>Support community organization and schools in food security projects.</p>
Farmers Training. District wide	<p>Improve farming skills and storage.</p>	<p>160 farmers to be trained for post harvesting handling & storage training.</p>	<p>Conduct crop husbandry training, Post harvesting handling and storage.</p>
Water Harvesting. District wide	<p>Harness rainwater both for crop production and animal use.</p>	<p>Improve on community water access.</p>	<p>Community identifies a site and sends a proposal for vetting and if viable it is then funded;</p> <p>Excavation is done by the</p>

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP – GOK. District wide	To improve farm inputs access and affordability for smallholder farmers: To improve inputs supply and utilization to stimulate the demand for and efficient utilization of farm inputs by the smallholder farmers: Impart knowledge and skills to farmers, agro-input dealers and extension staff on the efficient utilization of farm inputs: Marketing to link up farmers and agro-dealers to the available markets for efficient sale of their products.	Increase agricultural productivity and outputs at farm level: Enhance food security availability at the household level and generate incomes from sales of surplus produce: Mobilize and facilitate accessibility of credit to agro-input dealers and farmers: Transform agriculture from subsistence to commercial farming and inculcate farm business and entrepreneurial skills.	community itself. Select farmers to receive seed and fertilizer: The farmers undergo training in group formation and seed banking: Data collection on the selected farmers: Making sure the correct practices are followed to improve on productivity.
Drought Contingency Planning District wide	Increase crop yields	40 groups to be trained and supplied with farm inputs	Establish community based cereal reserves: Establish a community seed banks.

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
NALEP- GOK District wide	1	Enhance early warning systems: Enhance drought coping mechanisms.	Encourage community to store grains when season is good: Maintenance of peace between communities: Facilitate effective feedback mechanisms.	Support alternative livelihoods development; Support rural community in grain storage through training and sensitization; Facilitate capacity building in conflict prevention, control and management; Build capacity on value adding and agro-processing activities; Capacity building for both the staff and farmers as the driving engine in extension provision through focal area approach; Support offices in ICT.
Increase in crop production District wide	2	To improve crop production through proper	Establish irrigation schemes along Ewaso Nyiro and Kipsing rivers;	Survey and design of irrigation schemes; Train farmers on irrigation methods;

		water management	Construct irrigation canals at Biliqo and Bulesa group farms; Irrigation scheme at Korbesa and Malkagalla; Construction of dams for irrigation at Kambi ya Juu, Kambi Garba, Elsa, Kambi Shiekh and Maili tano;	Introduce drought resistance crops.
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(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Marketing Facilities	Ensure all holding facilities are in good condition.	Construction of weigh bridge and sale yards in all division	Develop weigh bridges and sale yards.
Capacity Building of Livestock Keepers and Traders. District Wide	Ensures traders and pastoralists are enlightened on livestock market issues.	Ensure all livestock dealers and trainers are identified, trained and enlightened on livestock market issues	Train livestock keepers and traders on marketing strategies
Daily Improvement in Isiolo Central, East and Oldonyiro Divisions.	Ensure increased milk production.	Improve quality of livestock in all divisions.	Improve daily subsector by supplying upgraded cattle and milk goats and improve on camel milk production.
Artificial Insemination. District wide	Ensure there is improved dairy herd in central.	Provide AI services to all divisions and improve quality of cattle.	Introduction of AI services to dairy farmers to upgrade the indigenous cattle.
Poultry Production. District wide	Have streamlined poultry production scheme.	Provide layers and broiler day old chicks and agro vet outlets.	Promote production of layers and broilers by training the farmers on management of poultry.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Strengthen livestock marketing. District wide	1	Enhance incomes. Promote formation of livestock marketing Association.	Target all livestock farmers.	Facilitate selling & buying; Enable the Association to link up with Kenya Livestock Marketing Council; Develop local market at Bassa; Establish local milk production plant.
Upgrade Honey Processing. Oldonyiro Divisions	2	Enhance incomes from honey; Promote modern bee keeping.	To increase household incomes.	Process honey by refining; Offer technical trainings.

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading of Local Cattle. District wide	3	Enhance milk production To improve farm income.	Train 200 livestock farmers every year on livestock improvement	Acquire and distribute dairy bucks; Train on goat management.
Honey production. Central and Oldonyiro Divisions	4	Enhance honey production; Promote environment conservation; Improve incomes from honey.	Provision of 500 hives to farmers.	Provision of hives and setting up apiaries; Technical training on apiculture.
Hay baling. district wide	5	Commercialize pasture growing; Environmental conservation; Ensure adequate forage availability.	20 ha in total in all divisions.	Train on hay baling; Provide seeds for planting; Create awareness on environment conservation.
Subsidized livestock drugs and equipment. District wide	6	Provide subsidized drugs and equipments to make them affordable to pastoralists.	All divisions.	
Construction of cattle dips and crutches.	7	Ensure animal health and production.	Bulesa, Biliqo centres, Alamach Mugurnanyore, Mlango Kilimani and Turkana.	Construct a cattle dip and a crutch at Oldonyiro Division and Bulesa & Biliqo centres; construct a cattle dip at Alamach Mugurnanyore, Mlango Kilimani and rehabilitation of Turkana Cattle Dip.
Research on diseases.	8	Advise livestock producers on mitigations mechanisms.	One research centre in the district	Establish a research centre in the district.
Fencing of two livestock auction markets in Oldonyiro Division.	9	Avoid encroachment by the community.	Two perimeter fence in oldonyiro.	Barbed wire fencing to livestock auction ground to the two grounds in Oldonyiro.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Services

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease control. District wide	To reduce mortality.	Vaccination of 140,000 head of cattle, 38500 goats, 30,000 poultry, 15000 donkeys and 3000 dogs.	Vaccination against CBPP, Newcastle, Rabies.
Hides improvement services. District wide	Empower flayers, hides and skins traders to produce the best quality products.	Improve and produce 360,000 hides and skin per year.	Conduct workshops, seminars and field days to all stakeholders in hide and skins industry in the district.
Tannery Plant.	To locally process the green skins and	One tannery to process all skins and hides produced in the district.	Prepare BQs Construction of

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	hides into leather so as to reduce the cost of transporting the same.		tannery
Strengthen Animal Health. District wide	Improve access to veterinary drugs by pastoralists.	Parapets to be trained and veterinary dawa shop groups trained.	Train parapets and dawa shop groups.

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish demonstration ponds. District wide	Increase fish production and diversify sources of income and supplement protein.	Rehabilitation of all ponds.	Rehabilitation of existing ponds and fencing.
Ewaso Nyiro River Fish Processing and Demonstration centres.	Empower local fish-farmers with modern fishing technologies; Improve processing and preservation techniques; Improve fish utilization and marketing;	Three normal office block; Eight fish arranging skills; Eight fish silting and sub drying frays to be put in place.	Construction of fish processing centres and fence.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revive Livestock Marketing and Jua Kali Cooperative Societies. District wide	Enhance livestock marketing in the district.	2 Saccos to be revived every year.	Revive Waso Livestock Sacco and Isiolo Jua Kali Sacco.
Registration of Self Help Groups.	Form a district wide self help groups.	Form a sacco of over 300 self help groups.	Registration of groups to cover all divisions.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness creation and Wildlife conservation, community mobilization. District Wide	To enlighten communities on wildlife conservation; Enlighten communities to set aside areas for conservation and	Communities around Ngaremara, Kipsing and Oldonyiro.	Conducting campaign to mobilize community.

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	eco-tourism.		
Opening of Northern Tourist Circuit.	To create the northern tourist circuit joining Buffalo Springs and community conservation from which the council and communities will benefit from eco-tourism; Ensure roads in the region are motor able for both security and tourism activities; Opening of security roads.	To connect Kora/Mwingi – Isiolo Samburu – Baringo areas as a circuit during the plan period; Easy flow to tourist and easy movements of security forces.	Formation of wildlife ecosystems; Grading and opening roads in Kulamawe and connect them with Garbatula road to Isiolo.

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Development of Buffalo Springs and Shaba game reserves.	1	Diversify the tourism product by opening the Northern Tourist circuit.	Two game reserves to be covered.	Opening all the roads in the reserve; Bring investors to build a lodge and campsites; Open up airstrip.
Creation Of Community Wildlife Conservancy.	2	Poverty eradication and involvement of the community in conservation.	One conservancy to be created.	Creation of community wildlife conservancy at Kipsing/Oldonyiro.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To ensure reduced cost of transportation of livestock to market centres, developed road network and improved telecommunication and other physical infrastructure will play a vital role.

The success of productive sector will also depend on the extent of human resource development as this sector is expected to supply skilled and semi-skilled manpower to provide extension services to the farmers and other stakeholders.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order is an important support in ensuring security which is paramount and efficient in marketing of livestock and other agricultural products.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Women are disadvantaged as they have no collateral to offer in order to get credit. This will be addressed by ensuring access to credit by the women and youth from the women

and youth funds. There will also be capacity building of women and youth groups with an aim of making them strong, and equipping them with skills that they can use in coming up with viable income generating activities.

The farmers will be trained by the ministry of agriculture on environmental conservation and appropriate farming methods so as to reduce environmental degradation. This will be combined with HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes

The income generated from tourism, trade and industry is in turn invested in agriculture and rural development through sinking of boreholes, game farming and livestock production and marketing. Industry sub sector is playing a paramount role in initiating hides and skins processing in the district hence adding value, to these products and therefore enabling livestock farmers fetch higher income. The youths and women will be encouraged to undertake small scale irrigation. Effort will be made to ensure that they are given equal opportunities in employment in the agro processing industries. This will create employment and lead to poverty reduction.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The district has an enormous potential in tourism, trade and hospitality industries. With Isiolo Town destined to become a Resort City, this sector offers a high potential for growth of the district

The main raw materials available in the district are agricultural products. However, there is lack of value addition for these products which is a major challenge. This therefore implies that development of industries to process agricultural products into final products will increase farmers' income and at the same time provide employment to the local population.

In addition, development of hotel industry for tourists visiting the area will contribute immensely towards employment creation within the district.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "to harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders".

Mission: "to facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development".

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The response to the sector vision and mission can be captured in the following interventions: formation of partnership with appropriate stakeholders to overcome human/wildlife conflict. Such partners will be landowners, county council, government departments, donor agencies, NGOs, educational institutes etc; development of

meaningful incentive programme for relevant stakeholders e.g. funding of conservation related projects such as game sanctuaries, camp sites, cultural centres, fishing camp, licensing sale of game products based on established off-take quotas.

Protection of people and property from wildlife damage will be done through formation of wildlife Management Committees; translocation of dangerous animals and construction of wildlife barriers.

To optimize revenue from nature tourism as well as creation of accommodation facilities – KWS will involve itself in areas of tourist development, hotel accommodation development and management marketing and retail etc; facilitation and regulation of commercial activities in the whole district; and putting up micro-enterprises to accelerate development in the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The district has a vast potential for tourism. It has two game reserves, namely Shaba and Buffalo Springs. During the peak seasons, the reserves receive about 1000 visitors a month earning the council about Kshs 9million per month in revenue and also other indirect earnings from trade related to tourism.

The earnings from tourism could be increased if other areas were opened to tourism, as this would diversify incomes. The areas that need consideration are Kipsing, Kom, Oldonyiro and Chari. With the district target for a resort city, this sector offers great potential.

Trade sub-sector contributes immensely to the growth of the economy by providing various opportunities through its function and objectives in spreading economic development. The trade sub sector has a great potential for generating employment in the formal sector. The business sector provides wage employment to many people of the district.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Water Service Provider	To ensure there is sufficient water to run several industrial activities
KPLC	Provision of electricity to the industries
Local Authority	Proper maintenance of roads
Education institutions	Manpower development
Banks and other financial institutions	Providing finance
GOK	Create an enabling environment for the private sector to operate

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Diversity conservation; Create partnership. Develop	Destruction of bio-diversity; Lack of collaboration	Adoption of integrated resource management based on sustainable land use;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	eco-tourism potential; Exploit market tourism potential; Provide security in and around game reserves; Protect wildlife.	by partners; Poor tourism product development; Environmental degradation; Poor infrastructural development in game reserves.	Involvement of other stakeholders in bio-diversity conservation; Carry out comprehensive inventory and monitoring of essential bio-diversity; Protect people and property from wildlife damage; Improvement of tourist infrastructure like roads, camps and hotels; Aggressive marketing of the district as tourist destinations.
Trade	Extension of credit facilities; Offer managerial skills; Offer counselling and consultancy services; Register commercial activities.	Limited finances; High default rate on loans already given out; Lack of business and managerial skills; Lack of markets for some products.	Provision of business finances through joint loans boards; Promote entrepreneurial skill development; Encourage collaboration with these stakeholders; Identification and promotion of products; Remove regulatory constraints impeding to growth of jua kali sector.
Industry	Extend credit to jua kali artisans; Train jua kali artisans; Formation of savings and credit cooperatives; Support marketing of products; Start district based revolving fund for jua kali artisans.	Lack of technical and management skills; Limited finances; Poor marketing of products; Obsolete technology; Lack of site to develop small scale industries; Illiteracy.	Promote training on managerial skills; Encourage jua kali organization; Procure credit; Allocate land to jua kali organizations by county council; Encourage experience sharing of jua kali members; Establish proper marketing mechanism for jua kali products; Train Jua kali artisan on modern technology; Protect jua kali artisans against exploitation; Encourage the jua kali members to be organized.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Wildlife Services

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness creation and Wildlife conservation, community mobilization District Wide.	To enlighten communities on wildlife conservation; Enlighten communities to set aside areas for conservation and eco-tourism.	Communities around Ngaremara, Kipsing and Oldonyiro.	Conducting campaign to mobilize community.
Opening of Northern Tourist Circuit.	To create the northern tourist circuit joining Buffalo Springs and community	To connect Kora/Mwingi – Isiolo Samburu – Baringo areas as a circuit during the	Formation of wildlife ecosystems; Grading and opening roads in Kulamawe and connect them with Garbatula road to Isiolo.

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	conservation from which the council and communities will benefit from eco-tourism; Ensure roads in the region are motor able for both security and tourism activities. Opening of security roads.	plan period; Easy flow to tourist and easy movements of security forces.	

(B) New Projects Proposals: Kenya Wildlife Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Buffalo Springs and Shaba game reserves.	1	Diversify the tourism product by opening the Northern Tourist circuit.	Two game reserves to be covered	Opening all the roads in the reserve; Bring investors to build a lodge and campsites. Open up airstrip.
Creation of community wildlife conservancy.	2	Poverty eradication and involvement of the community in conservation	One conservancy to be created.	Creation of community wildlife conservancy at Kipsing/Oldonyiro.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Isiolo being an arid area has its very nature defined by levels of availability of water. The sector depends on water sector for use in the industries. Water is crucial for promotion of tourist sector and increase of trade activities in the district.

Agriculture and rural development sector promotes industries in the district as raw materials will come largely from the sector. Physical infrastructure supports the growth of this sector through provision of transport for raw materials and finished goods as well as electricity for use in the industries. The governance, justice law and order ensure security which is important for the growth of the tourism and industries.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all the sector activities. The trade sub-sector provides the bulk of employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. Additionally, revenue generated by the local authorities help promote development projects which have helped improve the living standards of the people hence ease poverty related problems. Strategies will be put in place to ensure continuous sensitization on HIV/AIDS to the industry workers and those in tourism sub-sector.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Economic growth and poverty eradication within the district will highly depend upon the form of physical infrastructure. The sector has the following subsectors: Roads, transport, Energy, Housing, Public works and Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and other infrastructure).

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030".

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term the district intends to set up a well functioning management and operational system to oversee infrastructure development. For road works, the Kenya Roads Board in conjunction with the Roads Department will oversee all roadwork activities in the district. This will be geared towards increased accessibility and income employment in the rural areas, whereas further emphasis will be to ensure that the main road network is maintained to an economic level of service.

In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving shelter situation in both rural and urban areas by implementing the national housing policy and implementing habitat agenda on shelter. It will also provide a centralized technical service to other government departments in an efficient manner. Electricity supply will also be increased from the current 1 market centres to about three while over 6,000 more households will be supplied with electricity.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases. The roads will help in accessing social facilities like schools, hospitals and therefore contribute to the increase in literacy levels and improvement in health standards.

The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district will help to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. During the plan period it is expected that more towns will be connected to the national grid through good roads and electricity.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Airport Authority (KAA);	Development and maintenance of air strip
Private sector	Mobilization of funds and development
Meteorological department	Management of weather data
Local Authorities	Funding, provision of land, development of infrastructures, revenue collection
Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)	Supply and management of electricity
Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen);	Generation of power
National Irrigation Board (NIB)	Infrastructure development
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWPC)	Infrastructure development
National Housing Corporation (NHC);	Development of houses
Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund (CSHSF)	Mobilization of funds
Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund (KENSUF)	Infrastructure development

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of feeder roads; Opening new access roads; Gravelling Archers/Merti road 165 Km. Classify/upgrading of unclassified roads; Bituminization of Isiolo/Archers post road 35km; Construction of 20 drifts; Periodic maintenance of feeder roads; Supervision of Isiolo Merile River Road works.	Insecurity Inaccessibility during rainy seasons; Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Inadequate funding.	Improvement of security on roads; Avail adequate funds; Make road motor able in all weather; Ensure routine road maintenance; Develop a good road network in the district.
Building	Routine maintenance of government houses; Completion of electrification of Government buildings; Facilitate provision of decent and affordable housing facilities.	Inadequate funding; Lack of appropriate building technology; Land tenure system does not encourage productive use of resources; Nomadic way of life does not encourage permanent settlements.	Avail adequate fund; Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technologies; Facilitate land ownership; Develop a housing loan scheme.
Energy	Rural electrification of the Divisional HQs. Connect urban centres and social facilities	Inadequate funding; Vastness of the district.	Provide adequate funds; Connect more divisions to the national grid; Tap solar energy; Start up a forestation programme to solve the problem of wood fuel.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities
(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Opening new access Roads to markets	To improve accessibility to markets.	To grade 1.46km in the district	Grading of the roads
Routine maintenance of feeder roads.	To make the road motor able all seasons.	To grade and spot gravel patch	Grading and spot gravel patching
Bush clearing, excavation of graded roads	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	To increase the road network from 1146 to 1500km	Bush clearing, excavation of graded roads
Isiolo-Oldonyiro Road	To make the road motor able in all seasons.	To gravel 165km over the plan period.	Gravelling and grading of road
Classification/ upgrading of unclassified roads	To improve the conditions of roads in the District.	To classify 500km in 7 years	Classify To attract future funding for opening them up
Roads improvement	To upgrade the section to bitumen standards since the road is an international trunk road.	To bituminize 35km of the road within the plan period.	Improve base and surface dress the road.
Construction of Drifts	To improve accessibility across laggas.	To construct 20 No drifts.	Construction of concrete drift
Isiolo – Marsarbit road	Open up Isiolo and Marsarbit road	Bituminize the 145 Km	Construction of 145 km road

(B) New Projects Proposal: Roads

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Roads repair District wide	1	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	Repair 145 km	Repair of roads connecting Oldonyiro to Wamba (40 km) and Isiolo (105 km).
Opening of access roads District wide	2	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	Open 108 km access road	Open up access to Rumate 30(km), Ngorika (15 km), Natundu (15 km), Ntepes (8 kms), Mokori (10km), Lengweny (8km), Kawalash (20km), Lemorijo (20km) and Naalaleta (20km).
Construction and repair of bridges. District wide	3	Make the road motor able in all seasons.	Bridges to be done in all divisions	Construct bridges in Ngarendare river, drifts in Lbaa Oibor, Nooloroi and Loruko Lelengees; Kambi ya juu bridge repair; Fakir Bridge repair; Arimet Bridge repair and Ntirimu Bridge.
Drifts installations. District wide	4	To make the road motor able in all seasons.	1 drift and a culvert to be installed.	Install drifts and Culvert at Lorigon and Lturot along Cassago road.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road Rehabilitations. District wide	5	Make the road motor able in all seasons.	Improve all sports earmarked.	Rehabilitation of Merti-Laisamis road, Merti-Wajir road and Biliqo-Kom-Nyachish road.
Roads Improvement. District wide	6	To upgrade the section to passable roads standards.	Improve all sports earmarked.	Improvements of Malkagalla-Yamicha-Urura and Bassa-Hawaswen roads; Improve road NewBassa-Machalo Dusot and Saleti-Bulto Bonga; Manyatta Arera-Safi Estate road; Bula Mpya-Isiolo River; Isiolo Reparua road; Kambi Sheikh – Soi road; LMD-Kilimani road; Maisha bora-Shambani road; Maili Saba-Ntirimu road.

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electrification of Government buildings. District wide	To enhance security and run other service utilities.	All Government buildings.	Internal wiring and power connection.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Buildings

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Routine maintenance of Government Houses District Wide	1	To make the houses habitable	To rehabilitate facilities within the plan period.	General repairs and redecoration;
Provision of decent and affordable housing District wide.	2	To identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology.	10 demonstration houses per year for 7 years.	Construct demonstration houses; Demonstration in public shows, Habitant days etc.

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Rural electrification to divisional Hqs Merti, Garbatulla, Modogashe, Kinna and Oldonyiro.	To distribute power to divisional headquarters.	To stimulate revenue generation activities.	To electrify the 5 divisional Hqs. By 2012.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The revenue generated from Agriculture and Rural Development sector can be used to improve physical infrastructure in the district as the sector depends also on the availability of good road network. The revenue realized in Tourism, Trade and Industry sector will be used to develop, construct and rehabilitate roads and air strips to further open up the district for tourism and business.

The Public Administration, safety, law and order is an important sector for mobilizing human resources to develop the district. It also provides security for successful implementation of projects in the sector.

Information Communication Technology provides latest information on technological changes in the construction and design industry hence construction engineers are kept abreast with the latest technological changes and facilitate information sharing in all fields of development.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

This sector is entrusted with the responsibility of providing basic social facilities such as roads; electricity. Most of the projects in this area are tailored towards alleviating extreme poverty.

The ministry of road is striving to ensure that all the roads that are commonly used in the district are in good shape. This will improve accessibility to markets and agricultural inputs by farmers. It will also improve access to health and education facilities by all members of the community. The ministry of road will continue using labour intensive methods in order to provide employment to the local population during the routine road maintenance. Priority will be given to women and youth when awarding the contracts and when hiring labourers. Roads contractors will be required to have an HIV/AIDS clause in their contract.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

Provision of adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes will contribute to increased food production within the district. This will ensure there is food security, increase income to farmers and help in achieving food self sufficiency within the district.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to conserve the environment, water catchment areas and promote sustainable local resource exploitation. In the medium term also, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town. Water supply coverage will be increased from the current 5,000 to 8,000 household in the district. On the other hand, implementation of the water reforms in the district will continue.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases. Clean and secure environment will ensure that the entire population is healthy. The availability of water stimulates the growth of the other sub-sectors including agriculture, livestock and industries. This creates employment and leads to poverty reduction.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Water Institute (KEWI)	Training of personnel
Northern Water Service Board	Coordination of water services
Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	Management of water resources
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Funding community water projects

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Isiolo Urban Water Supply; Construction of a new intake and pipeline; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies and pans; Drilling of boreholes; Conserve and preserve water catchment areas; Sourcing of water to the District from Mt. Kenya;	Inadequate funds; Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Ignorance on the part of the community in water management; Harsh environmental conditions; Poor ground water yields; Frequent drought which leads to poor water yields.	Provide adequate funding Strengthen water management committees. Open up strategic watering points; Streamline security in the district; Promote modern water harvesting methods in the district; Lack of alternative sources of water from outside the district.
Environmental degradation	Conservation of water catchments areas and springs	Overgrazing	Sensitize community on environmental management Conduct EIAs

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of existing water supplies and pans. District wide.	Improve accessibility to save drinking water.	To rehabilitate facilities within the plan period.	Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities and pumping units; Completion of water system in east division.
Construction of New intake and pipeline.	To augment the water supply.	To construct 1No. Intake in five years.	Construction of intake and pipeline.
New Isiolo Water Supply.	To meet long term escalating water demand.	Construction of complete water supplies system.	Identification and construction of new urban water supply.

(B) New Projects/Programmes Proposal: Water

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Installation of water piping system.	1	Provide adequate and clean water.	Piping system to East and Cherab divisions; Extend pipeline at Kilimani and Kambi Turkana.	Installation of main water pipes to East Division and Kipsing; Piping water from Urura boreholes to Malkagalla, Mcharo in Yamicha via Dakiye to Dadachabasa and from Merti to Korbasa; Expand the existing pipelines at Kilimani and Kambi Turkana.
Provision of Storage tanks	2	Tap rain water and promote water harvesting	3 water tanks along Ewaso Nyiro River and rehabilitation and extend piping at Merti town.	Construct 3 water tanks to harvest water from Ewaso Nyiro River and extend piping at Merti town.
Put Boreholes at Mado-Urura in Merti division, Awarsitu in location, Biliqo malala, Arimet, Kakili and Mugurnanyori.	3	Provide adequate water.	6 boreholes.	Drilling Boreholes at Mado-Urura in Merti division, Awarsitu in location, Biliqo malala Arimet, Kakili and Mugurnanyori.
Water Kiosks at Kambi Garba	4	Provide adequate and clean water.	3 water Kiosks at Kambi Garba.	Construct water kiosks.

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support of Environment and Natural Resource Management.	To achieve environmentally sustainable	Hold district consultative meetings on the	Hold a district consultative meeting on state of environment in the district.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide	development as provided by the national Environment Action Plan.	state of environment and environment management in every division.	
Solid Waste management. District wide	Create an environmental friendly atmosphere.	Hold up clean up exercise in major markets.	Hold clean up exercise in all towns; Get rid of polythene papers.
Desertification and Drought Management. District wide	Give a balance between resources and exploitation.	50% of area to be covered by the end of planning period.	Hold consultative meetings to sensitize local communities on maintaining strategic herds according to the changing environmental capacity, based on the early warning systems.
Water catchment and spring conservation. District wide	Conserve 10 springs and protect 3 catchment areas per year.	10 springs in Isiolo: 3 catchment areas.	Plant trees: Construct water points for livestock: Educate communities on the need to conserve the environment.
Energy conservation programme. District wide	To reduce pressure on natural resources.	Hold demos on alternative energy to schools, hotels and families.	Put up demonstration to the organizations.
National Parks and Wildlife conservation. District wide	To intensify biodiversity conservation: Ensure community understand the role of parks and reduce animal-human conflict.	Hold tours to parks.	Hold tours to parks and do monitoring.

(B) New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Trees planting in Cherab Division.	1	Replacement of deforest done to get rid of Prosopis Julifora.	Replace Prosopis Julifora with proper vegetations.	Educate community and hold demonstration at community level.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development plays an important role in environmental conservation while it is a consumer of water and environmental services. The sector depends also on the other sectors to achieve its objectives. The public health sub-sector will be required to ensure clean and uncontaminated water, physical infrastructure for the provision of access roads and electricity for use in the sector activities.

Public Administration, safety, law and order: It's an important sector for mobilizing human resources to develop the district and providing security for successful implementation of projects in the sector.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The drilling of boreholes, construction of water storage tanks and construction of pans shorten the time taken to fetch water. As a result, children and women who spend most of their time fetching water will have adequate time to engage in other economic activities. Women will also be encouraged to be members of water management committees. The HIV/AIDS message will be passed on to the communities at watering points.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To fulfil the vision and mission, the sector at the district level has adhered to the Ministry of Health policy by providing subsidized services which are affordable to the community. There exist waiver/exemption systems for those who cannot afford minimized user fees. To improve access and utilization of health services, the district has opened more dispensaries and health centre as a way of rolling more services to the community. Upgrading the existing facilities to offer expanded services has been in the fore front to meet community needs. There has been collaboration with other partners to offer more and affordable health services

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. To achieve this health sub sector will implement activities that promote integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the health facilities.

In education, measures will be put into place to increase the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum. Resources will also be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities.

On the social front, campaigns will be intensified to change the cultural behaviour that negates development efforts. The communities will be further mobilized to participate in development activities.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

To fulfil the vision and mission, the sector at the district level has adhered to the Government health policy by providing subsidized services, which are affordable to the community. There exists a waiver/exemption system for those who cannot afford minimized user fees and therefore ensuring access to health services by all. The sub sector will also continue to provide education to the public on disease preventive measure and health promotion. It will also continue to provide curative services and conduct immunization for preventable diseases.

The education sub-sector ensures well educated workforce to work in the other sectors. Efforts will be made to provide teachers, supervisors and inspectors of education institutions in order to improve the performance in national examinations. The communities will be encouraged to fully participate in the sub sector through provision of facilities and taking of their children to school.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Facilitate development/formulation of plans and policies that are sensitive to the needs of the people. Development of monitoring and Evaluation systems for interventions undertaken in the district. Provide funds for implementation of priority projects. Provision of skilled manpower.
NGOs/Private Sector	Community sensitization Facilitate information sharing between stakeholder; Provide logistical support to facilitate implementation of projects. Establish and sustain effective networks with other stakeholders Supplement the governments' efforts through giving financial support to schools hospitals and Income Generating Activities initiated by self help groups. Gives logistical support Putting up physical facilities and supply of equipments to needy areas. Provides employment to the trained manpower; Support drought mitigation activities.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Making of all the health facilities to be immunization centres and create awareness among people on the importance of immunization Provision of adequate staff, drugs, equipment,	Inadequate health facilities hospital, health centre, dispensaries, clinics in the district; Insecurity; Inadequate health services and care, shortage of personnel drugs; Inadequate staff;	Increase the number of health facilities. Provision of adequate drugs, equipment and technical staff and giving them some logistical support; Make all the health facilities immunization centre; Create awareness amount

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Provision of HIV/AIDS testing facilities Train local health personnel Facilities training of TBA, dispensary health centres committees Creation of three more health centres in Merti and Oldonyiro; Construction of more dispensaries in Gambela, Eremet, Barambate, Boji, Modogashe, Badana, Kom, Mataarba and Malkagalla Intensify disease control mechanisms.	Inadequate sanitary facilities. Community ownership of facilities constructed by CDF lacking; Inadequate logistical support-vehicles, refrigerator, solar and uneven distribution of health facilities in the district; Mushrooming of poorly managed private clinics Inadequate Primary Health Care (PHC) activities; Inadequate funds to respond to emergency. HIV/AIDS pandemic straining health facilities; Lack of counselling facilities/personnel in the hospital; Low literacy level impedes service deliver; Inadequate testing facilities for HIV/AIDS. Lack of specialized service at the district hospital; Lack of mobile health clinics Frequent outbreak of water borne disease due to poor hygienic standards e.g. typhoid and cholera.	people on importance of immunization; Sensitization of people on importance of sanitation and enforcement of public health laws; Improve sewerage system(expansion) in Isiolo town and provision of exhaustor services; Sensitisation of community on their roles in management of health facilities; Equipping and posting specialized staff to the referral hospital e.g. dermatologist, paediatricians, obstetrician, surgeon and dentist; Private sectors should be encouraged to put up referral health facilities. Strengthening PHC facilities, training of TBA. Private clinics supervision by panels of qualified medics to ensure compliance. Sensitization of health personnel on handling of AIDS patient; Encourage and strengthen home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS-through mobilization. Ensure proper and efficient management of health facilities; Provision of 5 ambulances Train locals as health personnel and employment of trained ones to overcome patient/doctor communication barrier; Provision of counselling services/personnel at health facilities; Introduce mobile clinics at all levels; Improve sanitation through proper sewerage construction of BIP, water treatment; Provision of HIV/AIDS testing facilities at all levels.
HIV/AIDS	Prevention and care; Sensitization and advocacy; Monitoring and evaluation; Initiate IGAs; Provide VCT kits. Promote counselling	Cost of treatment for HIV/AIDS too high. Lack of awareness of HIV/AIDS related orphaned children; Inadequate treatment of opportunistic infections. Lack of adequate lobbying	Provision of appropriate clinical management and nursing care facilities. Price reduction in drugs used to treat opportunistic infections;(HIV/AIDS) Community sensitization of HIV/AIDS

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	services.	<p>system to enable community members especially women negotiate for safe sex.</p> <p>Cultural practices that encouraging spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Inadequate testing facilities for home based care and counselling of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Inadequate testing facilities for HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Unavailability and quality home based care facilities.</p> <p>Inadequate placement facilities for HIV/AIDS orphans.</p> <p>Lack of vocational training facilities for people living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Lack of skilled personnel to address HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Lack of rehabilitation facilities to enable people living with HIV/AIDS to cope with economic loss</p> <p>Community rejection and abandonment of the infected people.</p> <p>Fear of profession risks impedes care for and management of PLWA.</p> <p>Poverty levels impede fight against the disease.</p> <p>Lack of attitude change retards progress in HIV/AIDS control.</p>	<p>Focus on retrogressive cultural practices and safe sex.</p> <p>advocate for placement of HIV/AIDS orphans and home based care;</p> <p>Provision of appropriate and adequate HIV/AIDS counsellors.</p> <p>Establish community based rehabilitation programs;</p> <p>Establishment of social security systems at all levels e.g. Individual, family and community.</p> <p>Identification of appropriate condom distribution centres in town.</p> <p>Train more counsellors.</p>
Education	<p>Construction of DICECE and special education centres.</p> <p>Construction of boarding schools:</p> <p>Electricity in boarding schools</p> <p>Constructions of classrooms libraries and laboratories.</p> <p>Set up mobile schools;</p> <p>Proved basic learning equipment;</p> <p>Trainings;</p> <p>Bursary fund for poor students;</p> <p>Increase enrolment and retention of pupils and students</p> <p>Reduce school, dropout rate.</p> <p>Promote girl child</p>	<p>Lack of adequate learning equipment like desks, classrooms, stationeries for teachers.</p> <p>Students' dropout from primary and secondary schools because of lack of fees.</p> <p>In some places water is a major constraint to schools.</p> <p>Nomads' lifestyles hinder putting up of permanent structures.</p> <p>Insecurity</p> <p>Lack of transport for both administration and inspectorate for visiting schools for the purpose of administration and inspections.</p> <p>Lack of physical facilities like TAC centre (currently</p>	<p>Facilitate rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>Motivating teachers working in remote parts of the district.</p> <p>Provide bursary for poor student</p> <p>Opening of schools to cater for special education needs at divisional headquarters.</p> <p>Provision of textbooks and desks.</p> <p>Create link between formal and non-formal education;</p> <p>Sensitization of teachers/parents and children on danger of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Expansion and improving facilities in existing schools;</p> <p>Create awareness on impact of retrogressive culture on education;</p> <p>Construction of more boarding schools.</p>

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	education; Putting up physical facilities.	use borrowed facilities.	Intensify counselling of pupils to curb indiscipline; Improving existing TAC and creating new ones the divisional level Empowerment of BOG/PTA members through training/sensitization on how to run the facilities; Creation of awareness on the importance of early childhood education Encourage putting up of teachers training institutions.
Adult Education	Initiate IGAS; Strengthen adult learning; Provision of physical infrastructure for adult learners	Insecurity which disrupt learning/teaching; Nomadic way of life resulting in low enrolment Inadequate learning/teaching materials Poor infrastructure facilities in the district impedes supervision difficult; Inadequate trained teachers Lack of training facilities for part-time teachers. Cost sharing discourages community participation; Lack of linkage between formal and informal education; Lack of awareness of importance of adult education. Lack of collaboration/network between actors.	Establishment of mobile adult classes among pastoralists Promote and conflict resolution Provision of learning/teaching materials Training and employment of adult teachers. Establish other sources of funding to cater for poor learners – welfare; Networking and collaboration between stakeholders Create awareness of adult education.
Culture recreation and sports	Mobilize local community for self-reliance in basic needs; Train rural population on balanced diet Identify, train, rehabilitate and settle disabled persons promote and raise the status of women; Income generating activities for groups Establish vocational schools to train the disabled in various skills.	Early marriages. Female genital mutilation(FGM) Family disruptions including increased divorce rate; Wife inheritance which has increased the spread of HIV/AIDS. Moranism which prevent the youth from pursuing education; Inadequate trained social workers; Vastness of the district coupled with lack of logistical support Overburdening girls with domestic chores; Lack of office facilitate at divisional levels	Creation of awareness on negative effects of early marriages and FGM; Enactment/enforcement of law on custody/care of children; Establishing girls boarding schools at divisional level; Creation of special bursary scheme for girls Training and employment of more social workers; Provision of motor bikes/bicycles to trained social worker; Establish number of practicing herbalist for registration and training to improve on hygiene; Encourage establishment of cultural centres. Establish sports and recreation facilities at divisional levels;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Lack of cultural centres Lack of sports activities Gender biases in sports activities Lack of collaboration between actors.	Creation of awareness on importance of sports in the district; Sensitization on gender dimensions in sports; Establishment of modern stadium at the district headquarters.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of dormitories Merti Girls Secondary	To provide accommodation for students.	1 No dormitory block to be constructed in 2 years.	Construction of a dormitory;
DECECE centre District Wide	To improve pre-school services.	6 No. DICECE centres to be constructed by the end of the plan period.	Construction of DECECE Centres;
Solar panels District Wide	To improve lighting system in schools.	4 No schools to be supplied with solar panels by the end of plan period.	Procure solar panels for schools
Laboratories Isiolo Boys' and Muslim Girls	To improve science performance in the schools	2 No laboratories to be constructed in 5 years.	Construct and equip laboratories
Isiolo boys' library.	To improve educational performance in the schools	1 No. library to be equipped in one year.	Equip the library with relevant learning materials.
District bursary District Wide.	To enable the orphans access education	Kshs; 300,000 per year for 7 years.	Provide funds to orphaned children
Mobile schools District Wide	To reach all pastoralist children	6 No. mobile schools per divisions.	Start mobile schools
Desks and forms District Wide	To improve seating conditions of pupils	1,200 forms and 1,500 desks to be procured for 15 schools in the plan period	Procure desks and forms
Text books District Wide	To improve education standards in the district.	Kshs. 10 Million worth of text books to be procured for 60 No. schools during the plan period.	Procure text books for schools
Construction of offices five divisions.	To provide office space for divisions staff	5 No. offices to be constructed.	Construction of divisional offices.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Special education centres.	To provide services for children with disabilities.	5 No centres to be constructed.	Construct special education centres

(B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Completion of Daaba Primary School.	1	upgrade the school to boarding school	Avail boarding facilities	Dorm construction and boarding facilities
Establish 25 nursery schools in Oldonyiro	2	Enable children start education and increase enrolment	Construct 25 nursery classes and avail teachers	Construction of 5 classes per year Availing 5 teachers per year
15 nursery schools in Kipsing	3	Enable children start education and increase enrolment	Construct 25 nursery classes and avail teachers	Construction of 3 classes per year Availing 3 teachers per year
Primary school at Lengaruma	4	Increase the enrolment rate	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers
Primary school at Longopito	5	Enhance enrolment rate	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers
Primary school at Parkuruk	6	Enhance enrolment rate	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers
Special primary school at Oldonyiro division	7	Enhance enrolment rate by children with special needs	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers
Addition class rooms to Tuale	8	Enhance enrolment rate	5 additional classrooms	Construct 5 class rooms.
Boarding facilities at Muslim Girls	9	Enhance retention of students in school.	One dormitory hall by 2012	Construction of a dormitory.
Class rooms at Bulesa, Awarsitu and Goda	10	Reduce congestion	Construction of 5	Construction of 5 classes and availing teachers

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sanitation blocks at Kalili and Shambani Primary schools	11	of students in classrooms. Improve sanitation level in the school	additional classrooms 4 toilet blocks	Construction of toilets

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Direct water line to hospital storage tank	To provide clean drinking water for use at the hospitals.	2 Km pipes to be laid in the first financial years.	Laying of pipes to connect hospital main storage tank.
Storage tanks All health facilities district wide	To ensure a continuous flow of water.	Two 10,000 gallons water tanks in two years.	To construct two (2) storage tanks to serve during emergency periods.
Perimeter fence District Hospital	To maximize security on government property and personnel.	All hospital ground(perimeter)	Construct a permanent perimeter fence.
Preventive Health Care Activities District Wide.	To reduce HIV AIDS prevalence rate; To minimize dependence on the community by the people with disabilities	To reduce TB and leprosy patients; To establish six nuclear point centres of CBR, one in every division.	HIV AIDS epidemic support TB and leprosy, community based rehabilitation;
Extensions of physiotherapy Gymnasium	To strengthen and increase joint range of motion inpatients.	To rehabilitate eight patients per division for 7 years.	To construct the gymnasium and an office;

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Connection of Sewerage System to kitchen and wards.	1	Improve disposal of liquid waste.	300 meters within 6 months.	Construction of sewerage;
V.I.P pit latrines District wide.	2	Improve disposed human waste products.	4 within 6 months.	Dig up pit latrines;
Incinerator Isiolo TB	3	Improve disposed solid wastes	1 within 6 months	Construct a new incinerator
Repair of Nurse Office/Station Isiolo TB Manyatta.	4	Safeguard government properties and create conducive	1 - 8 months	Put wire mesh window panes, locks and sink.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		working environment		
Renovation of Daaba dispensary.	5	Improve health services.	Have the dispensary renovated in 2 years	Repair and repaint
Dispensary construction.	6	To bring health services closer to the Community (i.e. to improve accessibility to health care.	10 dispensary to be constructed	Establish dispensary at Longopito, Rumate, Lenguruma, Ngarendare, Kawalash, Awasitu, Goda, Matarba, Dadachabasa and Mokori.
Maternity wing at Kipsing dispensary. Upgrade of Kipsing and Bulesa dispensary to health centre and also put up a VCT centre.	7	Promote safe motherhood.	Maternity wing.	Construct a maternity wing. Construct a VCT centre Equip the facilities Increase the staff including the HIV/AIDS counsellors
Equip Oldonyiro dispensary.	8	Improve health services.	Fully equipped dispensary.	Supply all required equipments.
Provide ambulance to oldonyiro and Merti health care.	9	Give health services to wider population.	One Ambulance to the centre.	Purchase of an ambulance.
Completion of Merti health centre	10	Improve health services.	1 health centre.	Completion of the health centre.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Improved health of the community as well as literacy levels contribute to the performance of the other sectors in the district. The human resource sector also depend on the other sectors like the physical infrastructure, ICT and environment, water and sanitation physical infrastructure increases the accessibility to health facilities like hospitals and health centres and therefore contribute to improved health standard..

The Information Communication and Technology is vital in accessing the latest technological advancement. Health learning is made possible through internet and makes the world a global village hence facilitating better human resource development.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district will target the youth in its programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, because they are most vulnerable. The district will develop strategies that will promote involvement of vulnerable groups such as youth, women in socio-economic development. The enrolment of girl child in schools will be encouraged through sensitization on the importance of educating girls.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

Information and Communication and Technology, by virtue of its increasing versatility and potential to enable radical transformation in the way business is organized and

conducted, presents unparalleled opportunities to transform the government service delivery and information. ICT is a powerful enabler of development in any economy due to its unique characteristics to dramatically improve internal communication and exchange of information to strengthen and create new economic and social networks. It is pervasive and cross cutting as it can be applied to the full range of economic activities from personal use to business and Government. It is multifunctional and flexible, allowing for tailored solutions based on personalization and localization as well generic applications to meet diverse needs.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In its response to the sector vision and mission, the district has endeavoured and will continue to increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Trading centres will be linked with telephone and internet networks. The centres will also be provided with electricity.

The circulation of the daily newspapers also will be intensified while mobile telephone providers will be encouraged to cover all divisions of the district. Two cyber cafes that have been opened offering internet services should be strengthened while others will be encouraged to come up.

It is also expected that in the medium term the DIDC will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail the construction of the building and installation of modern technology like computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has gained importance over the last few years, with investment in computer bureau, computer-training colleges and in e-mail and Internet cyber cafes while the other main towns have the services at slightly lower levels. Over the plan period, ICT is expected to play a very key role in the development of the district.

The sector provides the people with development and political information that help them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities. The sector enables the storage of data and information in the various sectors and also facilitates the sharing of the same. This contributes to improved service delivery.

During the plan period, this sector will be strengthened so that people have access to the development information they need. Training institutions will be encouraged to adopt new curriculum on ICT alongside other curriculum.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Information and Communications	Collection, storage, editing and dissemination of information
Directorate of e-government	Capacity building and shared
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics:	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of statistical information.
Ministry of Environment – Department of Resources Survey and Remote Sensing	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of Geo-Spatial Data on natural resources
Mobile phone service providers	Infrastructure and services
Postal Corporation	Parcel Services
Telkom Kenya	Infrastructure development and service provision
Media houses	Infrastructure development and broadcasting of locally relevant information
Private sector	Development of infrastructures and services
NSIS	Gathering and providing information on social-economic trends
Community	Seeking and acquiring information

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of an IT policy	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy
	Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Build the capacity	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.
DIDC	Provide the DIDC infrastructure; Improve on information coverage and storage.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of up to date information.	Construct a DIDC; Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Information and Communication

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Completion of automation of Merti and Telephone Services Isiolo Town.	To install 2 No. telephone exchange at the town centres during the plan period.	Improve communication.	Removal of old exchange and replace the same with automatic ones.
Modernization and expansion of Telephone Services Isiolo Town.	To install a new telephone exchange within the plan period.	Improve on communication.	Installation of new telephone exchange.

(B) New Project Proposals: Information and Communication

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	1	To offer better services	2 video cameras 2 computers 1 Generator A set of public address equipment	Procuring modern equipment.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The use of new information and communication technology is not wide spread within the district. The role of the government would therefore, be to promote its use. All the other sectors depend on ICT for information and data sharing and storage which is important for planning and decision making. On the other hand, the ICT sector's development will require the other sectors to adopt its use and also provide the necessary environment including electricity and security. Through the DIDC, the information on the sector will be disseminated to the stakeholders. This therefore, calls for the government to make the DIDC fully operational. The Education Sub Sector will promote the sector by introducing curricula that trains students on new innovations in the sector. The sector also requires improvement of the already existing telecommunication and energy infrastructure.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will encourage investments in cyber cafes and also trainings in ICT, support ICT programmes in school and package and disseminate vital information on environment, Gender, disaster, HIV and AIDS and Youth. The sector will encourage the youth to venture into cyber café business which is a source of employment thereby contributing to poverty reduction.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

This is a very vital sector which comprises of Registration of persons, Probation Department, Provincial Administration, Prisons and the Police Departments, Kenya National Audit Office, the District Elections Coordination Office and the Law Courts. The sector plays a crucial role in the district through maintenance of law and order.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The District aims at creating an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth by reducing cases of cattle rustling and rampant insecurity. This will be given a high priority over the plan period so as to give all people a chance to fully exploit their potential in developing the district. Administration of justice will be improved through strengthening the local arbitration systems by consulting all the stakeholders and setting up of mobile courts.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays an important role in development by creating a good environment free from insecurity. It also provides protection of life and property and ensuring that law and order is maintained.

The judiciary plays a very important role in determining or arbitrating on various disputes involving individuals or the state. By providing settlements on disputes and protection of fundamental right of the citizen, it contributes towards development in providing an enabling environment where people go about their day to day business without any interference. The Probation Department offers criminal correction services. Its duties entail providing pre-sentence reports to the court to enable it mete out the most appropriate treatment for the offender. It endeavours to rehabilitate offenders so that there is re-settlement and re-integration of ex-borstal inmates. This includes rehabilitation of long-term prisoners and special category criminals back to the community to avoid the stigma associated with criminals.

The prison serves as an institution for rehabilitation of the offenders who have been convicted or sentenced to jail. While they serve custodial sentence, the prisoners get trained on various fields which make some offenders become responsible citizens after completion of their sentence. They are trained on carpentry, mechanics, masonry and various farming fields e.g. horticulture, orchard, animal husbandry and bee keeping.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government	Financial support through resource mobilization; Administration of justice; Offer criminal correction services Maintenance of law and order
NGOs Civil society organizations, Vigilante groups	Conducting seminar on security and support to district Social development through creating awareness Maintenance of law and order through counselling Conducting supplement governance efforts in service.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Probation	Rehabilitation of offenders	Lack of transport. Poor office accommodation Insufficient funds for monitoring Lack of awareness on CSO Increased crime rate.	To procure a new vehicle; Increase probation welfare fund and resettlements funds Get more personnel and train CSO supervisor; Provide counselling services Awareness creation on CSO.
Prison	To create a conducive environment for prisoners and staff.	Congestion due to inadequate accommodation Frequent outbreaks of infectious diseases. Improper rehabilitation due to lack of space. Limited staff houses; Lack of borsal Institution. Lack of title for prison land to prevent land grabbing.	Expanding prisons. Put up accommodation facilities for prison staff; Borstal institution Protect prisons land.
Judiciary	Creation of a mobile courts Make legal services affordable Enable the public get justice.	Increased level of crime thereby threatening public safety, law and order in the district as result of rising incidences of poverty Lack of awareness on availability and importance of legal representation Poor communication network Legal services costly for any average person in the district Lack of transport.	Establishment of mobile court to provide the services to all at the district level; Provision of social private practitioners. Establishment of State Counsel office. Provision of volunteers for legal aid services.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: State Law Office

None

(B) New Project Proposals: State Law Office

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Communication network District wide	1	For quick communication between all stations, Post and division	4 No. divisions to be covered in 5 years	Installation of communication network
Purchase of four new motor vehicles.	2	Improve provision of services to communities	Procure 4No Motor vehicles in 5 years	Provision of a new vehicle

(A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Judiciary

None

(B) New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mobile courts District wide	1	Take court service closer to the people and administer justice to all	Cover all divisions within the next four years	Establishment of mobile courts in all the divisions
New Motor Vehicles	2	Enhance effective services to the community.	Procure 1 No. motor vehicle in the next financial	Purchase of one motor vehicle preferable a land Rover
Volunteer legal Aid providers District wide	3	To assist the poor who may require services.	Next 5 years.	Seeking assistance of any NGO to render free legal aid services

(A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Probation

None

B) New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Vehicle	1	To enhance effective rehabilitate of offenders and monitoring	1 No. motor vehicle to be procured by 2003	Purchase of motor vehicle
Probation Welfare	2	To enable offenders start income generating	Give Kshs.500,000 per year – 7 years	Provide funds for probation after core cases

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		activities.		
Awareness creation	3	To make people change attitude towards after care cases	Cover the 4 divisions in five years.	Hold public barazas seminars and workshops
Training	4	To equip supervisors with skills of handling offenders with the introduction of CSO	Supervisors to be trained in the next three years	Train CSO supervisors

(A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Penal Institution

None

(B) New Project Proposals: Penal Institution

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Prison wards	1	To ease congestion and over-crowding in the prison wards	4 No blocks to be constructed in the next 5 years	Expand the existing wards
Staff houses	2	To provide comfortable accommodation to prison staff	10 No. units to be constructed per year for 5 years	Construct to bed-roomed staff houses
Motor vehicle	3	To facilitate movement	1 No motor vehicle to be procured in 1 year	Procure motor vehicle
Lands adjudication	4	To enable the enable department undertake development activities without fear	Prison farm to be surveyed 2003	Survey prison farm

(A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Provincial Administration

None

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of AP houses	1	Have accommodation to police	AP houses at all division police posts	Construct residential houses for APs at all divisions.

(A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards District Wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above	Increase the present issuance of identity cards from 20.000 to 30.000 per year	Issuing and processing of registration forms
Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	Avail a favourable environment for working	Modern offices and adequate service delivery points	Renovation of the offices

(B) New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	1	Improve RAs capacity to create awareness. Improve quality of returns from RAs. Increase the use of the department's partnership with MCH clinics as a point of registration and information by rural RAs	All RAs in both rural and health institutions	Actual training of RAs.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development sector reduces cases of insecurity and conflict through well educated and health population is necessary for peaceful co-existence. This Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides food, water and employment to people hence reducing crimes. Physical Infrastructure contributes to the sector to maintain of peace and stability through provision of a good road.

Trade, Tourism and Industry: There will be increased income, employment and general development accruing from the benefits of vibrant economy. This will reduce crimes and accelerate economic growth. The sector relies on Information Communication and Technology for improved information sharing for administration of justice and ensures security.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will promote the citizenry scorecard and also build the capacity of the communities on community policing and personal safety. ICT will be encouraged for

access and management of information while HIV/AIDS campaigns will be intensified to enhance prevention and support. The sector will also strengthen disaster coordination, response and management. Due attention will also be paid to the needs of special groups to ensure empowerment.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

At the district this sector is composed of the following sub-sectors: Finance; Planning, National development and Vision 2030: as well as Local Authorities and Personnel Management.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to improve and sustain good planning, the planning agents have endeavoured to improve planning services and coordination.

Planning of development activities will be more prudent and the input from all stakeholders will be taken into consideration. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. To ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Finance, planning and local authorities are vital for any development of the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in availing a favourable environment for investment. The sector is also responsible for formulation and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee, which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme priorities.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Planning, National Development & Vision 2030	To improve the effectiveness of public expenditure management. To develop and implement sound population management policies. Strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system.

Stakeholders	Role
	Documentation management and dissemination of national/district information. Enhancing capacity for local level planning. Coordination and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation.
Ministry of Finance	Effective management of the public enterprises. Safe guarding government property and assets. Institutionalising monitoring and evaluation of public resources.
Ministry of Public Service	Staff welfare Ensure efficient utilization of human and financial resources
The General Public and civil societies	Utilize services Give feedback on service delivery

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	Dissemination of the DDP. Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies. Monitoring and evaluation. Continuously update and manage district database. Enhancing coordination of development in the district	Parallel committees Lack of office equipments and tools Weak linkage between the DDP and sectors plans Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives. Lack of surveys Low no funding Poor linkage of DDPs with the national budget	Capacity building on planning and M&E. Carrying out regular surveys Procurement of equipments Continued updating of district database Interpretation and Dissemination of policies. Undertaking regular DDP reviews. Increase funding to district priorities and development of sector work plans in line with MTEF.
Finance	To fully computerise and network the finance department and deploy an ICT platform; To train all staff on requisite skills: Process and financial audit	Use Manual systems. Poor skills.	To deploy a financial management system; Training of staff.
Local authority	Improvement in service delivery.	Weak revenue collection and management: Low revenue base; Illiteracy: Lack of technical personnel: Lack of enforcement mechanisms: Poor drainage in urban centres. Poor planning of towns. Staff rigidity. poor solid and liquid waste management. low community participation.	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres; Construct proper drainage systems; Establish waste management site; Construct organized markets & street lighting; Sensitization on waste disposal and managements; Establishing linkages with technical government departments, external resources mobilization and training of staff.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

None

(B) New Proposal Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of a DIDC.	1	Improve on information coverage and storage.	Have a DIDC in place and stocked.	Construct a DIDC building. Stock the DIDC.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: County Council

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Office construction.	Avail offices to the workers.	Proper services to the citizens.	Construction of two storey building.

(B) New Proposal Proposals: County Council

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Health	1	Improvement of local dispensaries.	Support to 3 dispensaries.	Funding of laboratory services and Maternity services to the dispensaries.
Roads	2	Improvement and opening of feeder roads.	Open and improve all feeder roads in the district.	Grading and installation of culverts and construction of drifts.
Education	3	Awarding bursaries to needy and bright students.	Support poor students in the district.	Awarding bursaries to most needy and bright children in the wards.
Markets	4	Improving/planning of markets in the district.	Have market centres in all divisions.	Planning, Surveying and Fencing of Council Markets.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. There will be close coordination between the courts, police and provincial administration for crime prevention. Availability of access roads is also important for undertaking M & E activities. Human resource provides well educated and health workforce to work in the sector.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting process and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. The sector will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of various strategies on cross cutting issues

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will continue to rehabilitate and upgrading youth polytechnics and equipping them with tools and equipment. More to this, selected youth polytechnics are piloting the developed curriculum which has integrated ICT and entrepreneurship modules. More youth polytechnics will be established to cater for the number which is not admitted in secondary school.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in capacity building and creating a sense of pride and self-reliance among the various groups, which are categorized as disadvantaged. It promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self-supporting skills to them. Sports and recreation is a source of income.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of youth Affairs.	Funding for youth activities. Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics and centres. Provision of seed money to micro Finance and Banking Institutions.
Youth polytechnics and Centres.	Offer training services and facilities.
Micro finance institutions.	Provision of credit facilities.
Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority	Promotion of agricultural activities and promotion of resources along the Ewaso Nyiro river
NACC	HIV/AIDS campaigns
Arid Land Resource Management Programme	Funding of cultural activities

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Arid Land Resource Management Programme	Improvement/introduction of market oriented courses for the disabled; Mainstreaming gender concerns in all development programmes; Encourage women to hold leadership positions in project management committees; Promotion of IGA among self help groups and individuals; Enhance HIV/AIDS control campaigns and training; Early Warning mechanism.	Lack of funds; Lack of adequate personnel; Inappropriate credit schemes for women and the disabled.	Introduce market oriented courses; Mobilize local resources to augment funds for group based projects; Formulate pro-poor local credit schemes; Group Promotion and development training.
	Expansion of existing funds for Self Help Groups.	Inadequate funds and limited Project Management Skills.	Build capacities of groups to access the existing revolving funds.
	Training of sports officials on management and administration of various sports disciplines; Sensitise the community on the important role of sports in socialization and creation of cohesiveness; Inspection of the available sports facilities to ensure suitability; Promote the development of additional sports facilities.	Lack of proper public play grounds; Inadequate sponsorship of individual clubs; Inadequate resources to oversee administration of sports activities throughout the district.	Rehabilitate available public sports/grounds facilities; Mobilize more funds for sports administration from the central government, local authorities and corporate bodies; Community mobilization to enhance local participation in sports activities through public Barazas and training forums for the sports associations; Create awareness among corporate bodies on the important role played by sports in product promotion, and advertisement.
	Construction of a cultural centre at the district headquarters	Lack of funds for putting up a cultural centre inhibits the development of cultural activities	To establish a cultural centre in the district to promote preservation and development of cultural activities
Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority	Promotion of agricultural activities and proper management of resources along Ewaso Nyiro river.	Lack of resources to bring about proper programmes.	Develop programmes and projects to bring about increased livestock production and farming in the district.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Projects Proposals: Youth Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Empowerment centre.	1	Provide information & empower youth on ICT.	1 youth empowerment centre by 2010.	Construction and equipping.

(B) New Project Proposals: Arid Land Resource Management Programme

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revolving fund/grant. District Wide	1	Provision of financial assistance to the cultural aspects of culture in the district & strengthen cultural activities.	Assist 20 cultural groups by 2012.	Develop revolving fund to empower cultural groups.
Cultural centre. Central division	2	Enhance development of cultural activities.	Establish a cultural centre at the district headquarters by 2011.	Construction of a cultural centre.
Cultural festivals District wide	3	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture in the district.	Cultural artists, herbalists, troupes every year.	Mobilizing & co- ordination of the groups. Publicity for cultural events.
Documentation/ recording of cultural dances and heritage. Central division	4	To document the cultural heritage of the community in the district.	20 cultural teams & a documentary by 2010.	Mobilizing, coordinating of groups for the audio-visual recording.

(A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
OVC-CT	Retain OVCs in the normal family set up; Ensure OVCs get access to Education' medical care, Birth registration, food and other basic need.	Care givers of OVCs	Training to families and care givers

3.9.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The performance of the Sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors particularly Agriculture and Rural Development and Governance, Justice, Law and Order. Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordinating development activities and generally overseeing the implementation of various government policies. Its performance will also

determine the extent to which the Human Resources Development sector objectives and targets are achieved.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. Community based organizations will spearhead mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues into development at the grass root levels as they are funded directly to carry out HIV/AIDS related activities by various donors including Global Fund and National Aids Control Council. There will be promotion of IGAs among the self help groups. Women will also be encouraged to hold positions in the project management committees.

**CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION MATRIX**

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the modalities of implementing the projects and programmes that have been proposed in the previous chapter. Further, it outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that will be used to track changes made during the implementation of these projects and programmes.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The overall technical coordination of development projects and programmes implemented in the district will be the responsibility of the District Planning and Management Unit (DPMU). To achieve proper project implementation, the DPMU will prepare a quarterly work Programme for project coordination. The formulation of the work plan will not only take into consideration problems encountered in the course of project implementation in the preceding quarter but also will emphasise on the linkages with appropriate bodies at the district (DEC and DDC) and sub-district levels in addressing project implementation problems.

Funding of projects and programmes proposed in Plan is expected to come from major sources that include central government devolved funds – Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), District Roads Boards' Fuel Levy Fund, Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Secondary School's Constituency Bursary Scheme], Ministries' allocation to government departments, Local Authority revenue sources, NGOs and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), and Grants and Loans from development partners. Accessing funds for projects and programmes financing is not confined to a particular type of fund source but may require a combination of different sources.

Since the implementation of the Plan has enormous resource requirements, the district will adopt various strategies towards mobilization of financial and other resources. These strategies will include the following:

Conduct of Conferences: The District will arrange for a conference on the DDP inviting NGOs, International Organizations operating in the country, the business community, relevant government agencies among other stakeholders to provide an excellent opportunity for the various stakeholders to identify various projects for implementation and soliciting of more funds.

Submissions of Project Proposals to possible financiers: Projects/Programmes that cannot be funded through normal government budgetary allocations will be submitted to potential donors for consideration of funding. This will be done either directly by the communities or by the DDC on behalf of the communities.

4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The broad purpose of M&E activities at the District level is to monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of Programmes of political, social and economic development at the community level (from the grass-root level to the district level) and to provide feedback for the improvement and further development of appropriate policies

and Programmes. Monitoring is a process that involves the continuous collection and analysis of information on day-to-day project activities so as to take stock on the progress of ongoing activities as laid down on the project implementation schedule and in order to allow the taking of corrective measures when problems occur.

Monitoring of projects and Programmes proposed in the plan will be done in line with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which has two levels, namely, the National and the Devolved level. At the devolved level, monitoring is Monitoring is undertaken at both the district and community levels.

At the community level, the Project Management Committees (PMCs) will follow-up on daily basis the implementation of project activities based on the already formulated Implementation Schedule or Physical and Financial Implementation Plan. Based on the work plan, the PMCs should prepare and submit on a monthly basis to their respective Community Development Committees (CoDCs) the Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) that shows the progress, problems/issues, action taken/recommendations implemented under their responsibility. The CoDCs shall compile all PMC Community Project Monitoring Reports into one Community Project Monitoring Report. The consolidated reports shall then be submitted to the LDC on a monthly and quarterly basis, with a copy availed to the office of the District Development Officer (DDO).

The LDC, with the assistance of the Community Development Committees (CoDCs), should compile all M&E reports and feed the information into the Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plans for information and necessary of members. Information on the financial accomplishments, including the itemised cost of materials delivered and received by the PMCs, is provided by the implementing Officer to the CoDC. In the case of funds being transferred to the PMC, financial accomplishment is culled from the CPMR. Reflecting the financial accomplishment allows the CoDC to make comparisons on the level of resource utilization. The completed Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the DMEC on a monthly basis.

Monitoring at the district level will be the work of DPMU. This will involve consolidation and analyzes of the Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan coming from CoDCs. This has to be done under guidance of the DDO. The consolidated Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan will then submitted to the DMEC on a monthly and quarterly basis for discussion and recommendations on dealing with identified implementation problems and issues. The DMEC reports will then be submitted to the DDC for action.

Finally, the Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plans are forwarded to the PPO and the Head, RPD.

It is imperative that the DPMU and the office of the DDO conduct regular field visits at least once monthly. Regular community meetings to disseminate information on the Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan shall be held to provide feedback on project issues and decisions intended to solve implementation problems.

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.

4.3.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
NALEP SIDA Njaa Marufuku Kenya.	10m	2008 - 2012	No of irrigation schemes surveyed and rehabilitated Improved agricultural production	Monitoring and Evaluation reports Farm visits Farmers interviews	DALEO/ NGOs	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds Train Implement
Farmers Training on Soil and water conservation	0.9m	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers trained No. of demonstration farms No. of shows held No. monitoring and Evaluation visits	Increase of the acreage of arable area to 5000 km ²	DALEO/ DDC	GOK/ Donors	Funds manpower implement project.
Extension services	3.6m	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers trained No. of demonstration farms No. of shows No. monitoring and Evaluation visits	1 field visit per month	DALEO DDC	GOK/ Donors	Funds Technical services: implementation
Increase in crops production	1.2m	2008 - 2012	No. of demonstration farms improvement in production.	Production of new varieties	DALEO/	GOK/ Donors	Participate: Provide funds Implement and monitor
Plot dry land farming to increase productivity	3 m	2008 - 2012	No of Farms with rainwater harvesting.	Harvest on records on site checking farm visits farmers interviews	DALEO	GOK/ Donors	Participate Provide funds Implement and monitor
Promote crop diversification	1 m	2008 - 2012	Improved nutrition status of the community improved access to food during drought period.	Monitoring and Evaluation reports Farm visits Farmers interviews	DALEO	GOK/ Donors.	Supply crops Provide funds Plan and monitor Give extensions services

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Livestock Marketing Facilities	To be determined	2008-2009	Improved holding facilities	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Capacity Building of Livestock Keepers and Traders. District Wide	To be determined	2008-2009	No of livestock keeper trained	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Dairy Improvement in Isiolo Central, East and Oldonyiro Divisions.	To be determined	2008-2009	Milk production	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Poultry Production. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	Poultry products	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Strengthen livestock marketing. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	No of livestock marketed value	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Upgrade Honey Processing. Oldonyiro Divisions	To be determined	2008-2009	Amount produced	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Upgrading of Local Cattle. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	Milk production	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Honey production. Central and Oldonyiro Divisions	To be determined	2008-2009	Amount produced value	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Hay baling. district wide	To be determined	2008-2009	No of bales	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Subsidized livestock drugs and equipment. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	Disease outbreaks	Reports	Veterinary department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Construction of cattle dips and crutches.	To be determined	2008-2009	No of dips constructed	Reports	Veterinary department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Research on diseases.	To be determined	2008-2009	New drugs	Reports	Veterinary department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Fencing of two livestock auction markets in Oldonyiro Division.	To be determined	2008-2009	No of animals marketed	Reports Site visits	Livestock department		Provision of funds Implementation
Disease control.	To be determined	2008-2009	Disease outbreaks	Reports	Veterinary department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District wide							Implementation
Hides improvement services. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	Value of hides	Reports	Veterinary department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Tannery Plant.	To be determined	2008-2009	Plant constructed	Reports Site visits	Veterinary department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Strengthen Animal Health. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	Disease outbreak	Reports	Veterinary department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation

Fisheries Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Fish demonstration ponds. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	No of fish pond No of fish farmers	Reports site visits	Fisheries department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Ewaso Nyiro River Fish Processing and Demonstration centres.	To be determined	2008-2009	No of fish pond No of fish farmers Value of processed fish	Reports Site visits	Fisheries department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation

Cooperative Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Revive Livestock Marketing and Jua Kali Cooperative Societies. District wide	To be determined	2008-2009	No of active Jua Kali and cooperative societies	Reports	Livestock department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Registration of Self Help Groups.	To be determined	2008-2009	No of groups registered	No. of registered active groups	Cooperative department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation

4.3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Awareness creation and Wildlife conservation: community mobilization.	To be determined	2008-2009	No. trained	Reports	Wildlife service	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Wide							
Opening of Northern Tourist Circuit.	To be determined	2008-2009	No of visitors	Reports	Tourism department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Creation Of Community Wildlife Conservancy	To be determined	6 years	Improved farming skills and involvement of the community in conservation	Training Reports Farmers interviews Monitoring and Evaluation Report Nutritional Survey Report.	KWS	GOK/Donors	Provide funds Train Implement store: Monitors.
Development of Buffalo Springs and Shaba game reserves	50 m	3 years	All the roads in the reserve opened: Lodge and campsites constructed. Airstrip opened up	Roads available. campsite and air strip constructed	Tourism department	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Opening of Northern Circuit	20m	2008 - 2012	No. of Kms graded No. of airstrips opened No. of kms fenced	MI.&I. reports	KWS Donor CC	GOK/Donors	Provide funds Technical support.
Wildlife barriers	6 m	2008 - 2012	No of kms fenced	MI.&I. reports Field visits	KWS	GOK/Donors	Provide funds Technical support.
Counselling and consultancy and license	4 m	2008 - 2012	No of traders counselled and number of business license	MI.&I. report Training reports	Trade office	GOK/Donors	Provide funds Offer consultancy services

4.3.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Routine maintenance of feeder roads.	59 m	2008 - 2012	No. of km improved	Reports and field visits	District Works Office.	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds Ensure security
Opening new access Roads to markets	20 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Km cleared and opened	Reports and field visits	District Works Office.	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds
Gravelling Archers - Meru road	140 m	2008 - 2012	No of Km gravelled	Reports and field	District Works Office.	GOK/Donors	Provision of funds

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				visits			
Isiolo-Oldonyiro Road	140m	2008 - 2012	No. of km improved	Reports and field visits	District Works Office.	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Ensure security
Classification/upgrading of unclassified roads	5 m	2008 - 2012	Km upgraded	Reports and field visits	District Works Office.	GOK/ Donors	Improvement provision of security
Construction of Malkadaka bridge	5 m	2008 - 2012	No. of bridges constructed	Reports and field visits	District Works Office.	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Skilled and unskilled labour
Bituminization of Isiolo Archers Road section.	To be determined	2008-2012	Km bitumen	Reports Site visits	Roads Department/Donors	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds Implementation
Construction of Drifts	To be determined	2008-2012	No of drifts done	Reports Site visits	Roads Department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds
Construction of Isiolo Melile River Road	To be determined	2008-2012	No of Km done	Reports Site visits	Roads Department/Donors	GOK/ Donors	Implementation Provision of funds
Drifts installations. District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	No of drifts done	Reports Site visits	Roads Department	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds

Buildings

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Electrification of Government Buildings	To be determined	2008-2012	No of electricity connections	Reports Site visits	Ministry of energy	GOK/ Donors	Implementation Provision of funds
Routine maintenance of Government houses	To be determined	2008-2012	No of houses in good condition	Reports Site visits	Roads Department/Donors/ district Roads Committee	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds
Provision of decent and affordable housing	To be determined	2008-2012	No of houses constructed	Reports Site visits	Ministry of housing	GOK/ Donors	Implementation Provision of funds

4.3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Solid waste management	To be determined	2008-2012	Clean environment	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation. NGOs	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Installation of water piping	50 m	2008-2012	Water pipes installed	Implementation	Ministry of water and	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds and technical

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
system.				reports	Irrigation. NGOs		support.
Provision of Storage tanks	20m	2008-2012	Tanks installed	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Construction of new intake and pipeline.	200m	2008-2012	Km pipes	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Water Kiosks at Kambi Garba	2m	2008-2012	No of water kiosks	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Support of environment and Natural resource Management	To be determined	2008-2012	Reports	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Desertification and Drought Management. District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	No of trees planted	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Water catchment and spring conservation. District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	Spring protected	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Energy conservation programme. District wide	5m	2008-2012	No of woodlots established	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
National Parks and Wildlife conservation. District wide	20m	2008-2012	Reports	Implementation reports	Ministry of water and Irrigation	GOK Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Rehabilitation of water supply facilities	20 m	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled and equipped	DEO DDC Community reports Technical inputs	DWO Donor	GOK Donors	Transport Finance Equipping Supervision
Training of management committee	5 m	2008 - 2012	No. committees trained	DEO DDC community reports Technical input	DWO Donor	GOK Donors	Transport Finance Training Venues.
Hydrological surveys	20 m	2008 - 2012	No. of hydrological surveys carried	DEO DDC community reports Technical inputs	DWO Donor	GOK Donors	Technical input Supervision Transport
Drilling and equipping of New boreholes	30 m	2008 - 2012	No. boreholes drilled and equipped	DEO DDC community reports Technical inputs	DWO Donors	GOK Donors	Technical reports equipping
Solid waste	3.5 m	2008 - 2012	Extent of clean up	Reports Field visits survey	ICC Environment Office M.O.H.	GOK Donors	Governance and donors to provide funds Community to collaborate and district Environment officer to implement

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Sand Quarries Rehabilitation	1.5 m	2008 - 2012	No. users reached	Reports Field visits survey	Environment Office	GOK/ Donors	Provide energy conservation guidelines.
Water catchments and supply protection	7 m	2008 - 2012	No. of catchments protected.	% of people reached	Ministry of Environment	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds collaboration

4.3.5 Human Resource Development

Education

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of DICECE centres	3 m	2008 - 2012	No of centres constructed	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education/ parents/BOG	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds implement monitoring collaboration
Provision of solar panels	1.2 m	2008 - 2012	No. of schools supplied with solar panels with accessories	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education/ parents/BOG	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds implement monitoring collaboration
Mobile schools	1 m	2008 - 2012	No. of mobile schools started	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education and donors	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds implement monitoring collaboration
Bursary	2.1 m	2008 - 2012	No. of orphans assisted	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education/ and donors	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds implement monitoring collaboration
Provision of desks and forms	3 m	2008 - 2012	No. of desk and forms produced	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education/ and donors	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds implement monitoring collaboration
Text Books	10 m	2008 - 2012	No. of schools supplied with text books	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education/ and donors	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds implement monitoring collaboration
Special Education centres/5 divisions	10 m	2008 - 2012	No of centres constructed	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education/ and donors	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds: implement: monitoring collaboration.
15 nursery schools in Kipsing and 25 nursery schools in Oldonyiro	23.8 m	2008 - 2012	No. of nursery schools constructed	Implementation reports	Ministry of Education/ and donors	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds: implementation of projects and monitoring progress.
Construction Daaba	62 m	2008 - 2012	No. of blocks constructed	Implementation reports	DEO/ community	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Primary School, Lengaruma, Longopito and Parkuruk primary schools					donors		Supervision

Health

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Direct water line to hospital storage tank	5m	2008-2012	Availability of water	Site visits Implementation reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills Supervision
Storage tanks All health facilities district wide	13m	2008-2012	No of tanks	Site visits Implementation reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills Supervision
Perimeter fence District Hospital	3m	2008-2012	Km fenced	Site visits	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills Supervision
Extensions of physiotherapy Gymnasium	7m	2008-2012	joint range of motion inpatients	Reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Supervision Guidance Funding
Connection of sewerage system to kitchen and wards	3m	2008-2012		Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills
V.I.P pit latrines District wide.	2m	2008-2012	Latrines constructed	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Supervision
Incinerator Isiolo TB	30m	2008-2012	Incinerator constructed	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills
Repair of Nurse Office/Station Isiolo TB Manyatta.	6m	2008-2012	Rehabilitated houses	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Supervision Provide funds technical skills
Renovation of Daaba dispensary.	4m	2008-2012	Dispensary renovated	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills
Dispensaries construction.	To be determined	2008-2012	Dispensary	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Supervision Provide funds technical skills
Maternity wing at Kipsing dispensary. Upgrade of Kipsing and Bulesa dispensary to health centre and also put up a VCT centre.	20m	2008-2012	Structures in place	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills
Equip Oldonyiro dispensary.	5m	2008-2012	Equipment delivered and installed	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Supervision

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Provide ambulance to oldonyiro and Merti health care.	5m	2008-2012	Ambulance	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds technical skills
Completion of Merti health centre	8m	2008-2012	Health centre	Site visits reports	Ministry of Public health and sanitation	GOK/ Donors	Supervision

4.3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Completion of automation of Merti and telephone services in Isiolo town	40m	2008 - 2012	Telephone lines	M&E reports	Ministry of Information and Communication	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds: supervise
Modernization and expansion of Telephone services isiolo town	To be determined	2008-2012	Telephone lines	M&E reports	Ministry of Information and Communication	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds: supervise
Purchase of equipment	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Equipment purchased	M&E reports	Ministry of Information and Communication	GOK/ Donors	Provide funds: supervise

4.3.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Volunteer legal Aid providers District wide	voluntary	2008 - 2012	Judiciary	No. of civil society organizations consulted and willing to assist	reports	GOK/ Donors	Kituo Cha Sheria to establish one of its offices in the I.SK to identify such volunteers.
Awareness creation	3.5 m	2008 - 2012	No of workshops and barazas held: No. of CSO supervisor trained	Ministry of Home Affairs	Implementation reports State visits	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to counsel and guide the recipients of the funds.
Training	3.5 m	2008 - 2012	No of CSOs trained and expenditure incurred	Ministry of Home Affairs	Implementation reports Site visits	GOK/ Donors	Probation Department to provide funds and to organize seminars Provincial administration and local community to attend forums.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Communication network District wide	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No of stations covered	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Implementation reports	GOK/ Donors	Prosecution department to implement and fund
Purchase of new motor vehicles.	8m	2008 - 2012	No of units purchased	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports	GOK/ Donors	Judiciary department to implement and fund
Mobile courts	8m	2008 - 2012	No of mobile courts sittings	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports	GOK/ Donors	Judiciary department to implement and fund
Probation welfare	4m	2008 - 2012	No of beneficiaries Funds disbursed	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to implement and fund
Prison Wards	7m	2008 - 2012	No of wards constructed	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to implement and fund
Staff houses	20m	2008 - 2012	No of houses constructed	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to implement and fund
Land Adjudication	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No of plots with title deeds	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to implement and fund
Construction of AP houses	30m	2008 - 2012	No of houses constructed	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports Site visits	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to implement and fund
Issuance of Identity cards	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No of IDs issued	Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports Register	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to implement and fund
Rehabilitation of the current Registration office	10m	2008 - 2012		Ministry of justice and constitutional Affairs	Reports Site visits	GOK/ Donors	Probation department to implement and fund

4.3.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of DIDC	7m	2008-2010	No of DIDC constructed	Site visits Reports	MPND	GOK/ Donors	GoK and donors to provide funds; GoK to implement
Office construction.	15m	2008-2010	No of office constructed	Site visits Reports	Isiolo County Council	GOK/ Donors	GoK and councils to provide funds; Council to implement
Improvement of local council dispensaries.	10m	2008-2012	No of dispensaries provided with laboratory and maternity services	Status reports Site visits	Isiolo County Council	GOK/ Donors	GoK and councils to provide funds; Council to implement
Improvement and opening of feeder roads.	100m	2008-2012	km of feeder roads opened	Status reports Site visits	Isiolo County Council	GOK/ Donors	GoK and councils to provide funds; Council to implement
Awarding bursaries to needy and bright students.	To be determined	2008-2012	Amount of money disbursed. No of beneficiary students.	Reports	Isiolo County Council	GOK/ Donors	GoK and councils to provide funds; Council to implement
Improving/planning of markets in the district.	200m	2008-2012	No of markets improved Market plans produced	Reports	Isiolo County Council	GOK/ Donors	GoK and councils to provide funds; Council to implement

4.3.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Youth Empowerment Centre	10m	2008-2012	No of youth empowered	Reports	Ministry of youth affairs	GOK/ Donors	GoK to provide funds and implement
Revolving Fund/grant	To be determined	2008-2012	No of groups assisted	Reports	Ministry of youth affairs	GOK/ Donors	GoK to provide funds and implement
Cultural Centre	10m	2008-2012	Cultural activities strengthened	Reports	Ministry of youth affairs	GOK/ Donors	GoK to provide funds and implement
Cultural Festivals	10m	2008-2012	Groups assisted	Reports	Ministry of youth affairs	GOK/ Donors	GoK to provide funds and implement

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Documentation /recording of cultural dances and heritage.	20m	2008-2012	Cultural teams assisted Documentary	Reports	Ministry of youth affairs	GOK/ Donors	GoK to provide funds and implement
OVC-C1	30m	2008-2012	Number of OVC supported Number of Care takers trained	Reports	Children Department	GOK/ Donors	GoK to provide funds and implement

4.4 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

SECTOR	Indicator	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Agriculture.	Total acreage under food crops	81 Ha	400 Ha	600 Ha
	Total acreage under cash crops	25 Ha	100 Ha.	600 Ha
	Number of groups Funded under NMK	32	57	107
Livestock farming:	Bee apiaries	251	500	1000
	Bee hives	1526	5000	6000
	Milk production	20409 litres	100.000lts	200.000litres
	Beef production:	500.000kgs	600.000 kgs	700.000 kgs
	Mutton Production	50.392 Kgs	60.409 kgs	70.409 kgs
	Egg production	1800trays	100.000 trays	300.000 trays
	Poultry meat Production	2400kgs	100.000kgs	120.000kgs
	Honey Production	1800 Kg	50.000kgs	100.000kgs
Trade	Joint loans	Kshs 400.000	800.000 /-	1.000.000/-
	Trader courses	NIL	10 courses	20 courses
	Advisory and counselling services		125 traders	250 traders
Forestry	Number of gazetted forests	Nil	2	4
	Seedlings production	50.000 per year	1.0 m	1.5m
Cooperatives	Active cooperative societies	12	50	100
	Total Registered membership	3342	12.000	17.000

SECTOR	Indicator	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period	
Health SECTOR	Beds capacity	305	400	500	
	Doctor/patient ratio	1:20,000	1:10,500	1:5,450	
	Nurse/patient ratio	1:1503	1:1000	1:1000	
	HIV prevalence	4.9%	3.8%	2.5%	
	Average distance to health facility	12 km	5km	5km	
	Antenatal care (ANC)	6456	10000	15000	
	Contraceptive acceptance	36%	72%	75%	
	Children vaccination	90%	95%	100%	
	No. of CHWs.	345	400	500	
	HIV/AIDS:	4,014	3,000	2,000	
	Number of VCTs	6	14	20	
	Number of trained counsellors	20	30	40	
	Crude Death rate	12/1000	12/1000	11/1000	
	Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	71/1000	69/1000	60/1000	
	Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)	120/1000	100/1000	90/1000	
	Life expectancy	59 Yrs	65Yrs	67 yrs	
	Education	Pre- primary			
		Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37	1:30	1:30
		Total enrolment	7228	10,000	12,000
Primary					
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:38	1:35	1:30	
Total enrolment		15953	10,000	14,000	
Drop-out rate		2%	1.5 %	0.5%	
Secondary					
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:39	1:30	1:25	
Total enrolment		1344	4,000	8,500	
Population growth rate	2.3%	2.1%	2%		

SECTOR	Indicator	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
	Poverty levels	71%	55%	40%
Energy	Households with electricity connection	2500	5000	8000
	Trading centres connected with electricity	2	3	3
Roads	Bitumen surface	11km	100km	300km
Water and Irrigation	Households with access to piped water	5000	7000	8000
	Households with access to potable water	7000	8000	9000
	No. of shallow wells	10	20	30
	No. of protected springs	2	3	4
	No. of water pans/Earth dams	9	15	18
	No. of Bore holes	24	30	35
	Average distance to nearest water point	5 Km	3 km	1 km
	Households with Latrines	40%	60%	70 %
	Water quality	Fair	Fairly good	Good