



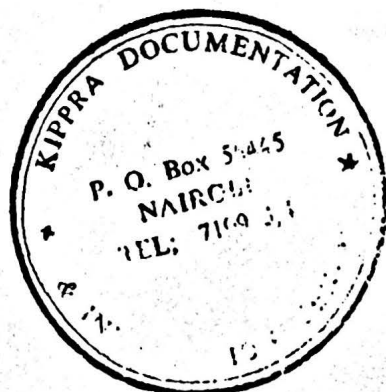
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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**GARISSA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2002-2008**



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

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
BH5	Borehole 5
BOG	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CARE	Care and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
D.O	District Officer
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DARE	Decentralized AIDS and Reproductive health Services
DC	District Commissioner
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIC	District Industrial Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GOK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNFC	Kenya National Finance Corporation
KUSCCO	Kenya Union Savings and Credit Cooperatives
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
MPO	Master Plan of Operation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NEP	North Eastern Province
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NII	National Information Infrastructure
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
TA	Technical Assistants
THW	German Federal Agency for Technical Relief
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIL	Veterinary Investigation Laboratory
VRC	Veterinary Rehabilitation Centre

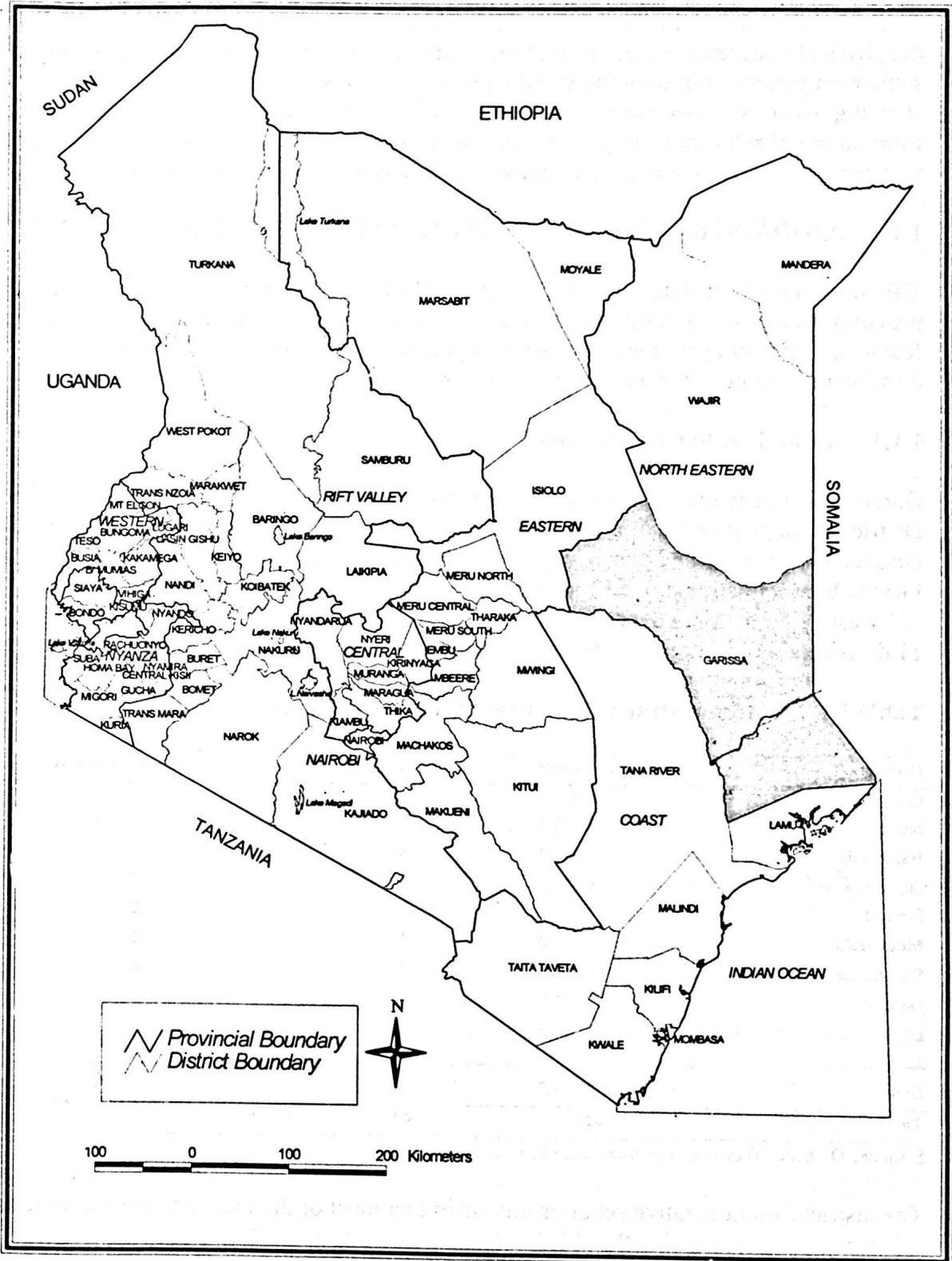
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**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**



# LOCATION OF GARISSA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the basic information about the district. The information describes the physical features, size, position of the district administrative divisions and boundaries, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions. In addition, a district fact sheet showing basic socio-economic data is included. The data is used in the plan for formulation of relevant strategies, projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period for effective management, sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Garissa District is one of the four districts in North Eastern Province. It borders Isiolo District to the northwest, Wajir to the north, Republic of Somalia to the east, Tana River District to the west and the newly created Ijara District to the south. The district is located between latitude 0° 58' north and 1° 30' south and longitudes 38° 34' east and 41° 05' west. The district covers an area of 33,620 km<sup>2</sup> and is administratively divided into 11 divisions, 42 locations and 60 sub-locations.

**Table 1.1 Administrative Units and Area by Divisions**

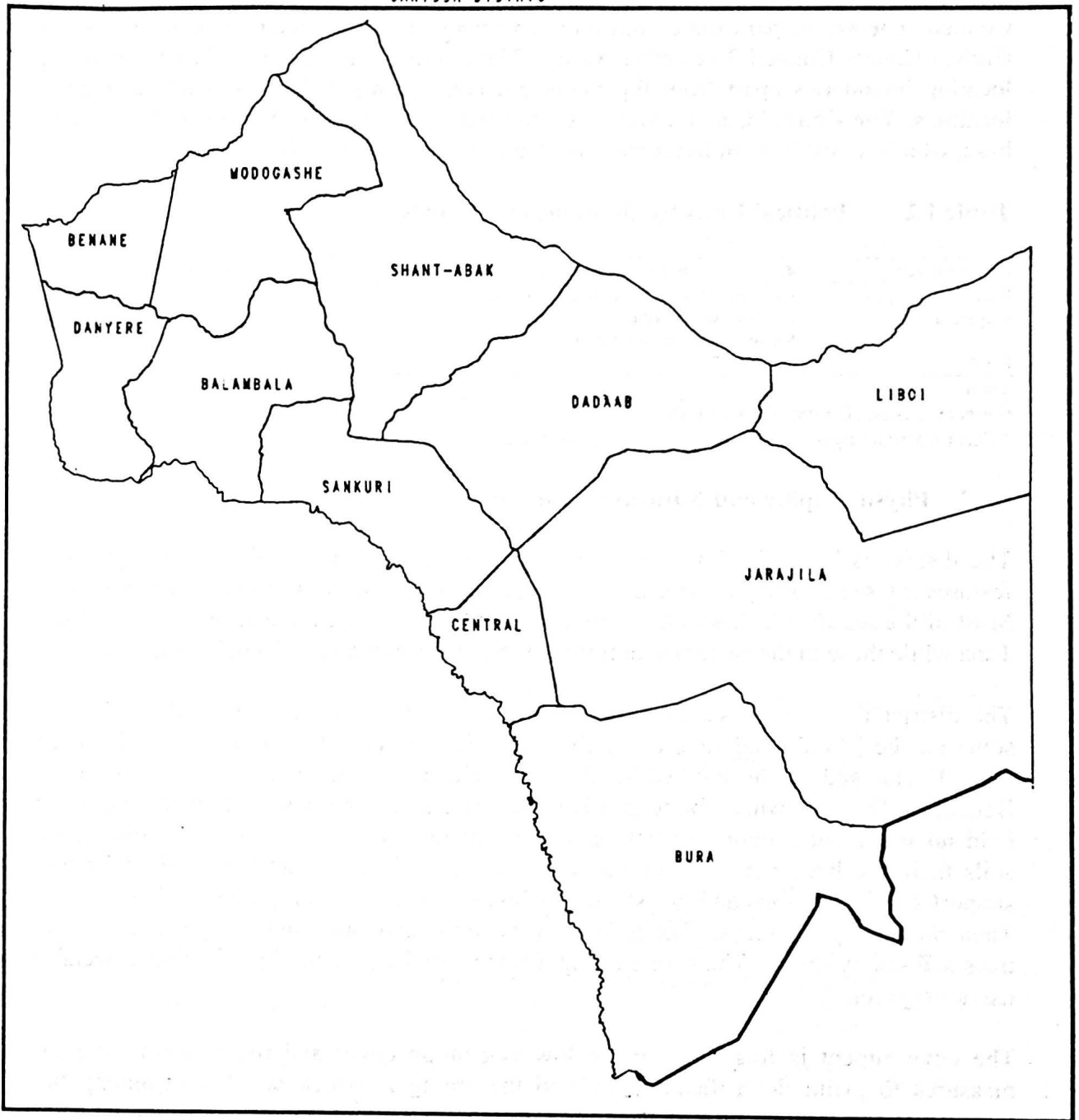
Division	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Central	858.7	5	7
Sankuri	1,808.3	4	7
Balambala	1,900.3	3	9
Danyere	1,120.8	3	7
Benane	850.4	3	2
Modogashe	2,075.0	3	4
Shantaabak	3,592.8	3	4
Dadaab	3,536.0	7	6
Liboi	3,242.6	3	5
Jarajilla	8,859.9	4	4
Bura	5,775.2	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,620</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Garissa, 2001

The districts administrative set up is unique in that most of the locations are the same as sub-locations meaning that the chief and their assistants share the same boundaries. This set up is necessitated by the vastness of the units and inadequate infrastructural facilities.

The district has three constituencies, namely Dujis, Laghdera and Fafi. The constituencies are vast and sparsely populated.

GARISSA DISTRICT



The district is a large area of open country, mostly consisting of low-lying plains and hills. The climate is semi-arid, with high temperatures and low rainfall. The population is sparse, with most people living in small villages and towns. The district is rich in natural resources, including timber, game, and minerals. The main industry is agriculture, which is mostly done on a small scale. The district is also known for its wildlife, particularly the Grevy's zebra and the Somali ostrich. The district is a part of the larger East African region, which is known for its diverse cultures and languages.

There are 45 wards in two local authorities namely Garissa Municipal and County Council. The Municipal Council has 6 elective wards in part of the Central Division and Garissa County Council 39 elective wards. The elective wards are based on the existing location boundaries apart from the municipal council, which has six wards and three locations. The County Council wards are too many compared to the council's resource base, which is mostly from livestock sales fee collected in the Garissa Market.

**Table 1.2 Political Units by Divisions and Wards**

Constituency	4.1.1.1 Divisions Covered	No. of Wards
Dujis	Central, Sankuri, Balambala, Danyere	18
Laghdera	Benane, Modogashe	
	Shantaabak, Dadaab, Liboi	19
Fafi*	Jarajilla, Bura	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Garissa, 2001

\* Fafi Constituency overlaps into both Garissa and Ijara Districts

### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district is basically flat with no hills and mountains. The major notable physical features are seasonal laghas and the Tana River basin in the western side of the district. Most of the seasonal laghas in the western part of the district drain their waters into River Tana while those in the eastern side flow to the Fafi swamp and to Somalia Republic.

The district is generally semi-arid. Its soils range from the sandstones, dark clays in some patches, to alluvial soils along the River Tana basin. The soils can be classified into alluvial and white and red sand soils. The white and red sand soils occur in Balambala Division where the terrain is relatively uneven and is well drained. The soils hold no water but support vegetation, which remains green long after the rains. These soils therefore have potential for farming. The rest of the district has sandy soils that support scattered shrubs and grassland. Alluvial soils occur along the river line zone of Tana and the lagha valleys. The soils are very fertile and can support vegetation such as trees and scanty shrubs. The soils can support increased agricultural production especially using irrigation.

The environment is fragile given the low vegetation cover and requires conservation measures to avoid desertification. Due to the strong livestock attachment among the inhabitants and the presence of over 130,000 refugees within the district, environmental conservation measures must be given a high priority especially in the eastern divisions of Liboi, Jarajilla and Dadaab for sustainable exploitation of the district's resources.

There are only two permanent surface water sources, that is Tana River, which runs along its western border and a small part of a lagha in Benane Division. Though Tana River is not confined within the district's boundaries it has influenced settlement patterns and economic activities in the district.

The district has a lot of ground water potential along the Merti aquifer stretching from Shantaabak Division to Jarajilla Division. Along the aquifer, the water is fresh while some parts of Jarajilla have saline water. The northern and central parts of the district have no underground water making the areas difficult for human habitation during the dry periods.

Given the low altitudes of the district, temperatures are high ranging from 20°C to 38°C. The District has a relatively cooler period between April and August. The hottest months are September, January to March.

The district receives rainfall in two seasons mainly the long rains in March to April and short rains in October to December. However the rainfall is unreliable with some short periodic torrential down pours which do not support regeneration of pastures.

Sunshine is plenty in the district with an average of 9.5 hours per day. The exposure to long hours of sunshine cause high evaporation rates making it difficult to retain moisture in the soils. The long hours of sunshine can be utilised for solar energy production in schools and health facilities.

The district experiences strong winds between April and August that can be utilized for production of electricity or windmills to pump water.

### **1.1.3 Settlement Patterns**

The population of the district is concentrated in small pockets surrounding water points and market centres. These are the areas where the basic services like education; health, security and commercial activities are found. These also coincide with the location or sub-location headquarters.

Major towns also attract large population, especially Garissa Town which accounts for 20% of the district population. The town acts as a safety net for those who have lost their livestock during drought and seek part time jobs to sustain their livelihood. Others find it convenient to receive relief food or stay with their relatives who are better off.

Dadaab and Jarajilla Divisions accommodate refugees in three camps with a population of 130,000 people, forming a temporary settlement within a radius of 13 km from Dadaab Market. This population, which is 35% of the district total, has had a negative impact on the environment and resources available in the vicinity. The vegetation in the area has been utilized for firewood leaving the area vulnerable to wind erosion, which may lead to desertification in the next few years.

The rest of the population are nomadic and shift with their livestock in search for pasture and water. The pastoralists also have a base where they finally come to settle at a particular period and where their aged and young are stationed. These settlements are basically arranged on clan basis. Some centres have different clans living in harmony.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet gives the basic socio-economic indicators of the district at the start of the plan period. The district will employ strategies aimed at improving the socio-economic indicators and promote development with the aim to reducing poverty in the district.

<b>Area</b>		
Total Area		33,620
Arable Area		290
Non Arable Area		33,328
Urban Area		290
<b>Topography and Climate</b>		
Altitude		70 – 400 above sea level
Mean Annual Rainfall		434.8 mm
Temperature range		20 <sup>o</sup> C- 38 <sup>o</sup> C
Temperature average		34.1 <sup>o</sup> C
Month with the highest temperature		January and February
Month with the lowest temperature		July
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>		
Population size	2002	368,593
	2008	460,215
Refugee population		130,000
<b>Population Structure</b>		
Total number of males		193,353 (52%)
Total number of females		175,240 (48%)
Total youth population (15-24)		84,195 (23%)
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)		93,719 (25%)
Total population secondary school going age (14-17)		37,738
Total labour force (15-64)		191,367
Dependency Ratio		1:0.9
Population Growth Rate		3.7%
<b>Density</b>		
Highest density (Central Division)		82 persons/Km <sup>2</sup>
Lowest Density (Bura Division)		2 persons/Km <sup>2</sup>
Average density		11 persons/Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Rural Population</b>		
Rural Population - 2002		276,562
Rural Population - 2008		345,308
<b>Urban Population</b>		
Number of Urban Centres		5
Urban population – 2002		92,031
Projected Urban population - 2008		114,907
Crude birth rate		45/1000
Crude death rate		10/1000
Under 5 mortality rate		78/1000
Life expectancy		55 Years
Fertility rate		4.2%
Female/ Male ratio		91:100
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>		
Total No. of Households		46,074
Average household size		8
Female headed families		33%
Children in need of special protection		34,587
Absolute poverty		68%
Absolute poverty (Rural)		73%
Absolute poverty (Urban)		65%
Contribution to national poverty		Not available
Average household income		Not available
<b>Sectoral Contribution to Household Income</b>		
Agriculture (Livestock & crop)		90.6%

Rural self employed	1%
Wage employment	8.75%
Urban self employment	2%
Trade/Non Agriculture	3%
No. of unemployed	38,187
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Main livestock breeds (Cattle)	Boran
Main livestock breed (Sheep)	Black Head Persian
Main livestock breed (Goats)	Galla
Main livestock breed (Camel)	Dromedary one humped (Benabir)
No. of cattle	396,500
No. of camels	71,800
No. of shoats	306,600
Total No. of farms	157
Average plot size (large scale farmers)	30 acres
Average plot size (Small scale farmers)	1.5 Acres
No. of people employed in Agriculture sector	22,400
No. of people employed in Livestock sector	38,421
Land ownership	Trust land
Main crops produced	Bananas, Tomatoes, Mangoes, Melons
Total acreage under crops	2000 Ha
Major type of farming	Irrigation
Main storage facility	None
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
Number of active cooperatives	10
SACCO	3
Agricultural	1
Livestock (2 dormant)	4
Unions (Consumer)	2
<b>Social Organization</b>	
Women groups formed	256
Youth groups	176
Self help groups	146
Welfare organizations	99
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
No. of households with piped water	5583
No. of households with access to potable water	13,518
No. of wells	12
No. of boreholes	27
No. of dams	41
Number of households with roof catchments	1,003
Average distance to nearest potable water point	30
No. of VIP latrines	875
<b>Education Facilities</b>	
<b>Pre-Primary</b>	
Number of pre-primary school	58
Total enrolment rates	6.6%
Total drop-out rates	
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:40
Average years of school attendance	2 years
<b>Primary Education</b>	
Number of Primary Schools	47
Total enrolment rates:	12%
Total Enrolment rates:	Boys 11%
	Girls 8%
Total drop out rates	
	Boys 81%
	Girls 43%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:38
Average years of school	4
<b>Secondary Education</b>	
Number of secondary schools	9
Total enrolment rates	4.2%
	Boys 5.5%

	Girls	2.5%
Total drop out rates		15%
	Boys	22%
	Girls	Not available
Teacher/Pupil ratio		1:18
Average years of school attendance		4
	Boys	4 Years
	Girls	4 Years
<b>Tertiary Education</b>		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)		7
T.T.C. Colleges		1
Polytechnics		2
Commercial colleges		3
Institute of Technology		1
<b>Health</b>		
Three most prevalent diseases		Malaria, respiratory diseases, Anaemia
Doctor/Patient ratio		1:61,432
Number of Hospitals		1
Number of Health Centres		5
Number of Dispensaries		15
Average Distance to Health Centre		50 km
% Households with access to health facilities		Not available
Immunization Coverage		78%
<b>Energy</b>		
No. of households with electricity connection		2,051
No. of trading centres with electricity		1
% of rural household using solar power		-
% Household using firewood/charcoal		98%
% Household using kerosene, gas or biogas		2%
<b>Transport Sector</b>		
Total Road Network		
Earth		1336 km
Gravel		11 km
Bitumen		173 km
Total		1,520 km
Length of Roads by Division (Km)		
Central Sankuri		195
Jarajilla		100
Modogashe		185
Balambala		206
Dadaab		114
Liboi		225
Bura		495
<b>Communication</b>		
No. of households with telephone connections		1,032
No. of private and public organizations with telephone connections		Not available
No of Post Offices		3
No. of telephone booths		72
No. of cyber cafes		4
No. of households without radios		40%
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>		
Number of trading Centres		17
Number of Hotels		67
Number of Tourist Class Hotels		Nil
Main Tourist attractions		Wildlife; Culture, Artefacts
Number of registered Hotels		Not available
Number of licensed business (1999)		539
Number of informal sector enterprises		1500
<b>Banks and financial institutions</b>		
No. of banks		1
No. of micro-finance institution		7





## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan. It examines the plan in terms of what it envisaged to achieve, the actual accomplishments, constraints encountered and lessons learnt. This gives a good starting point for stakeholders in planning, and identifying targets and strategies to be undertaken in the next seven years in order to foster development and reduce poverty in the district. The chapter also identifies the major challenges the district is going to address during the plan period.

### 2.1 Overview of the 1997-2001 Plan

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development”. This was to be achieved through the utilization of local resources and implementation of set strategies to overcome the major constraints. The district had the following experience in the implementation of the plan.

The beginning of the plan period 1997 – 2001 coincided with the implementation of the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996, on Rapid Industrialization by the year 2020, from which the plan adopted the theme. In an endeavour to interpret and implement this national theme, the district aimed at establishing small-scale industries utilizing the local resources. Various strategies were set to improve on the local resources to enable the district meet the set target of processing the raw materials and consequently adding value before they are taken to the market and earning more incomes.

The district is still exporting raw products due to failure to meet the set targets for processing raw materials as a result of some constraints experienced during the plan period. In the education sector, the plan aimed at development of the district human resources to meet the challenges of industrialization. In spite of the many constraints, the district achieved an increase in literacy rate from 15 percent to about 20 percent. Other constraints experienced include poor natural resource base, poor health system manifested in the doctor patient ratio of 1:61,432, few health institutions, and long distance to health institutions of between 50 – 100 km. Other constraints include inadequate water and energy supply, poor communication system and inadequate funding.

During the plan period, the district experienced the El-Nino rains, which destroyed communication network. This was followed by prolonged drought that had adverse effect on livestock and crop production.

However, the district is in the process of implementing programmes and projects geared towards addressing these constraints and the capacity and potential to implement more projects to address the prevailing high incidence of poverty.

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The District fared poorly in the implementation of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan. Most of the projects were not implemented as planned due to the constraints discussed above.

Many departments concentrated on renovation and rehabilitation of the old projects at the expense of new ones. This was due to the El-Nino rains and floods, which destroyed infrastructure in the district. The Water Department could only attain 15 per cent completion rate of the projects in the DDP. The efforts were focussed on the effects brought about by the El-Nino floods, which destroyed most of the facilities.

The education sub-sector had most of the projects implemented with 60 percent completion rate. This was as a result of funding by PTA/BOG and NGOs e.g. Mikono International who provided technical contribution in most of the construction works.

The Agricultural sector fared poorly apart from the Veterinary Department which had a project started in 1987. The project is about 70 percent complete.

The Health sector had various projects including the vaccination campaigns, which did very well during the plan period. Several health facilities were constructed while 4 others were upgraded into health centres. However the capacity for these facilities can only handle dispensary cases.

Generally, most of the other sectors did not have many projects implemented causing the district implementation rate to be 28 percent of the projects planned. The table 2.1 gives the completion rate of some of the sectors that had some activities.

**Table 2.1: Projects Implementation Status – 1997 – 2001 Plan**

Department	No. of Projects in 1997-2002 Plan		No. of Projects Implemented		% of Implementation	
	On-going	New	On-going	New	Physical	Financial
Water	3	7	1	3	15	18
Agriculture	1	4	1	1	10	10
Livestock	1	5	1	3	30	30
Veterinary	1	1	1	-	70	200
Health	2	4	2	3	50	35
Education	5	11	2	7	60	50
Forest	-	5	-	3	60	80
Office of the President	-	6	-	2	13	10
Public Works	4	3	4	-	-	-
Municipal Council	-	2	-	1	10	-
Social Services	1	4	1	-	80	30
Culture	1	-	1	-	0	5
Trade	2	2	2	-	-	20

**Lessons Learnt:** GOK funds were not available in most cases, thus projects depending on the GOK funds could not take off. PTA played a pivotal role in the education sector in raising funds for the projects. NGO contribution was also evident especially in the towns (Garissa) and rural schools, (Bura, Balambala, Korakora and Dadaab). Over ambition of the 1997-2001 Plan without considering the availability of resources and lack of grass root support especially from the beneficiary communities played a part in failure to implement much of what was planned. This aspect will be addressed during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

### **2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 – 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Garissa District Development plan will be contributing towards the implementation of the National Development Plan. The district will strive to effectively manage local resources for economic growth and poverty reduction in line with the National Development Plan theme.

The plan is linked to the National Poverty Eradication Plan, which aims at reducing poverty by 30 per cent by the year 2020. This DDP is a subset of the NPEP and will be instrumental at the community level for planning and implementation of projects to meet the goals set in the plan.

For poverty to be substantially reduced in the district, industrialization has to be the major long-term strategy. The plan will link well with the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1996 on Rapid Industrialization by the year 2020.

The strategies and priorities given in this plan have been derived through consultation with the community and will be used in MTEF/PRSP process, which sets out to link policy, planning and budgeting for effective utilization of resources.

The DDP has been formulated in consultation with other stakeholders in the district. These include inputs from the UNICEF master plan of cooperation (1999-2003) whose projects have been included in the priorities given. The plan also has inputs from CARE, Garissa Pastoral Programme, and North Eastern Development Strategy plan for the next five years (2002-2007).

### **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

This section identifies major challenges and cross cutting issues that will need to be addressed during the plan period. The major challenges the district will face during the plan period include:

**Road Network:** Garissa District is very vast with poor road network. This renders most parts of the district to be inaccessible posing a challenge when planning for poverty reduction programmes. Some parts of the district are far from the district headquarters

making it difficult to access within a day. During the rainy seasons, all parts of the district are cut off from Garissa Town making movements of goods and provision of services impossible.

**Insecurity:** Insecurity has been a major development challenge since independence. The problem has been reduced and the district is safer though the eastern divisions of Shantaabak, Liboi, Dadaab and Jarajilla are a bit insecure. This has mainly been caused by the presence of refugees in Jarajilla and Dadaab, which has made the divisions adjacent to be insecure. The proximity to Somali Republic border in these regions makes insecurity a challenge to development, which needs to be tackled during this plan period.

**Drought:** The prevalence of long drought poses the greatest challenge in Garissa District. Drought reduces the forage and water for livestock, leading to great loss to the economy of the district. This requires excavation of silted pans and replacement of bore holes in the entire district to reduce loss of livestock during prolonged droughts. This problem that recurs almost after every two years poses the greatest challenge to development since the district is always either preparing for drought or tackling drought related emergencies. This challenge has hindered promotion of livestock and agricultural production in the district.

**Under Developed Human Resources:** Most of the population is illiterate. With only about 20 percent being literate, the population cannot compete fairly with people from other parts of the country for job opportunities. Underdeveloped human resources have hampered development due to low creation of employment opportunities in the competitive sectors of the economy. The high illiteracy rate makes operation and maintenance of community assets difficult. There is generally lack of education facilities in most parts making human development a challenge during this plan period.

**Refugees:** The district houses 130,000 refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda. The camps are located within 13 km radius from Dadaab market. The refugees have destroyed the surrounding environment and are the major cause of insecurity in the adjacent divisions. They compete for the resources of the district and put pressure on the available public utilities. This will give a great challenge in planning for the district projects because the available facilities are over utilized.

**Water Supplies:** Most of the water supply schemes are located within areas where human settlement is found. By the fact that the people are mainly pastoralists constantly shifting to other areas depending on pasture availability, leaves the structures put on the ground abandoned and unutilised. In other situations, settlements crop up in areas where no available water source potential is in existence. This forces the Water Department to resort to water supply by use of water boozers, which cannot be sustained and is an expensive venture.

## 2.4.1 Population Growth

Population growth rates particularly within the town centres are higher than the national population growth rates and stands at about 4.7 per cent annually. During extreme dry spells, there is a general movement of people from the rural areas where water normally becomes difficult to find. This puts pressure on the existing water system, especially in Garissa Town, which is already strained as it was meant to serve a quarter of the current population. The population depends on pastoralism for livelihood and has great value for animals. The high population has reduced the pastureland and the number of animals the land can hold. The community is changing to crop production along the River Tana. However, they lack farming skills and culture, which is essential for the sustainability of farms in the region.

4.1.2 Table 2.2: District Population Projection by Sex

Age	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	25,890	23,903	28,930	26,709	31,152	28,760	33,544	30,969	36,121	33,348
5-9	25,121	22,251	28,071	24,864	30,227	26,773	32,548	28,830	35,048	31,044
10-14	30,333	25,796	33,894	28,825	36,497	31,039	39,300	33,423	42,319	35,990
15-19	23,619	20,661	26,388	23,086	28,415	24,859	30,597	26,769	32,947	28,825
20-24	16,400	14,673	18,325	16,396	19,732	17,655	21,248	19,011	22,880	20,472
25-29	11,161	12,071	12,472	13,488	13,430	14,524	14,461	15,639	15,572	16,840
30-34	9,732	11,082	10,874	12,383	11,710	13,335	12,609	14,359	13,577	15,462
35-39	6,905	7,486	7,715	8,365	8,308	9,008	8,946	9,700	9,633	10,445
40-44	7,662	6,523	8,561	7,289	9,219	7,849	9,927	8,452	10,690	9,101
45-49	3,929	2,872	4,390	3,209	4,727	3,455	5,090	3,721	5,481	4,006
50-54	4,413	3,635	4,931	4,061	5,310	4,373	5,718	4,709	6,157	5,071
55-59	1,918	1,199	2,173	1,340	2,308	1,443	2,485	1,554	2,676	1,673
60-64	2,587	1,848	2,890	2,065	3,112	2,224	3,352	2,394	3,609	2,578
65-69	928	513	1,037	573	1,116	617	1,202	664	1,294	715
70-74	1,113	903	1,243	1,009	1,339	1,087	1,442	1,171	1,552	1,260
75-79	377	264	421	295	453	318	488	342	525	368
80+	956	1,148	1,068	1,283	1,150	1,381	1,239	1,487	1,334	1,602
District	173,039	156,829	193,353	175,240	208,204	188,700	224,196	203,193	241,415	218,800

Table 2.3: Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Pry. School)	44,917	38,956	50,190	43,529	54,045	46,873	62,666	54,249
14-17 (Sec. School)	20,417	17,321	22,814	19,354	24,566	20,841	28,485	24,165
15-64 (L/Force)	88,817	82,401	99,269	92,098	106,862	99,143	123,907	114,958
15-49 Females		75,367		84,216		90,695		105,151

Source: District Statistical Office, Garissa, 2001

economy. For example, the education sector has lost many teachers and students are forced to stay at home to nurse their parents or take care of their parents' children once they die. These phenomena will raise the illiteracy levels of the district.

During the plan period a lot will be done to create awareness to change the peoples' behaviour and belief that the problem is from outside the district.

#### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

The district has very minimal participation of women in development decision-making. Most of the women in a normal set up are taken as housewives while the men provide for the family. Males are preferred for schools attendance in case there is a choice to be made while the girls are withdrawn once they start reaching their puberty stage. This has caused big disparity in the literacy level between the boys and girls. The man own most of the property hence causing heavy disparity in the wealth in the family.

Garissa has one of the highest divorce rates, which leaves the woman to cater for the family. Under such cases most of them engage in petty trade in miraa and vegetables a situation, which put them at risks of HIV/AIDS.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

The district is ill prepared of most kinds of disaster but has some funds set aside for any eventuality. In case of any fire outbreak the local authorities lack fire fighting equipment and trained staff. The district encounters these problems on a yearly basis and people watch as property go up in smoke.

Garissa Town is located next to River Tana, which is vulnerable for floods during heavy rains. The EL-Nino floods displaced a quarter of the town and destroyed property of the residents. The district being an arid zone is not well prepared for the floods and hence they cause a lot of damage.

During this plan period, much emphasis will be put to increase the amount of funds set aside for quick response in case of a disaster and strengthen the riverbank to avoid loss of life and property. A district disaster management committee will also be set-up to map out strategies for disaster management.

#### **2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management**

The district hosts about 130,000 refugees in Dadaab Division where they compete for resources with the local community. The refugees have great impact in the environment through the extraction of fuel wood and building materials.

The refugees have caused exposure of 113,140 hectares of land to both soil and water erosion. Measures will be taken to reclaim the land and check the influx of small arms in the district.





### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the district strategies to be adopted in the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development plan. It puts a lot of emphasis on prioritised activities to be undertaken in order to improve the indicators given in the fact sheet, improve the lives of the people and reduce poverty in the district. The priorities are based on consultations with the stakeholders on what they feel should be done to reduce poverty using both the available resources and external support. The chapter gives the priority projects/programmes to be implemented during the plan period, in line with the MTEF sectors i.e., Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The district being an arid area that relies on livestock production, the plan will focus on water and livestock management. Crop production will also take a centre stage as an upcoming activity for those in areas where agriculture is possible.

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

#### **3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission**

The district through various sub-sectors will come up with programmes to develop all parts of the district. The programmes will be based on the development of the rural areas through promotion and improvement of livestock and their products, which form the economic backbone of the district economy. Much effort will be on the rehabilitation and development of the rural water points to enable full utilization of pasture, which is the basic natural resource available in the district. The available water will be managed to avoid siltation, pollution and depletion for a better healthy herd and human population.

Programmes will be put in place to encourage private individuals to invest in agro-based industries to increase the value of the livestock and agricultural products. Much will be done to promote trade of the produce both outside and within the district to improve on the farmer's income.

The district aims at encouraging the pastoralists who lost their animals to embark on crop production along the River Tana through irrigation. This will improve their income and promote food security in the district. The same farmers will be trained through demonstration during field days to improve livestock breeds and undertake zero grazing in appropriate places. These actions will employ more people in the area and allow better distribution of income and reduce poverty. The farmers will be encouraged to form marketing associations to increase their bargaining power for products.

The water sub-sector is keen to foresee a smooth handing over of the existing water schemes to the beneficiary communities where an efficient and effective institutional framework is envisaged. This will warrant a sustainable financing system, laying a good environment for sound water resources management, water supply and sanitation development.

### **3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

Agriculture and Rural Development is the major sector in the district. Almost all the people are dependent on livestock production, which depends much on water availability and pasture.

The sector supports 95 per cent of the population through provision of food in the form of milk, meat, cereals and pulses. By promoting of the sector the district will be reducing food poverty and dependency on relief food. It will be the task of the sector to strive to tap the full potential of each sub-sector by the end of the plan period.

The water sub-sector is the major determinant of the sector's output. The livestock population require enormous amount of water in the arid rural areas. This sub-sector is important in the provision of water to the people and about 781,000 livestock in the district.

The Agriculture sector will play a major role in the marketing of the district products outside and within the district. This will be through formation of co-operatives to pool the farmers/pastoralists together. The people living along the rivers will be encouraged to start fish farming as an alternative to protein/food source.

The forest and environment sub-sectors are vital in the protection of the fragile vegetation in the region. Their role will be pegged to regulation of the extraction of the resources especially around the refugee camps and promotion of conservation methods to reduce the negative impact. They will play an important role in the protection of the riverline vegetation along River Tana.

Income generating projects like poultry keeping, kitchen gardening, zero grazing etc which require low capital to operate and are ideal for alleviating poverty in both rural and urban areas have water as their entry point. To tackle poverty therefore, the district will involve a conscious strategy aimed at providing water to the poor as a basis for promoting other development endeavours that would uplift the peoples' living standards.

### **3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The major stakeholders in the sector are government departments, NGOs and other development partners. These will be instrumental in the implementation of the strategies aimed at reduction of poverty in the district. The partners will form a common front in poverty reduction during the seven-year plan period.

The Water Department will be responsible for coordination of all development activities and actors in the water sector. Other government departments will be expected to implement, guide and supervise projects within their sub-sectors.

Other stakeholders and their responsibilities will be as follows:

Stakeholder	Role
UNICEF	Drilling boreholes and shallow wells; Construction of tanks, troughs and other fittings; Provision of irrigation pumps; Training Water User Associations.
CARE	Organizing and training Pastoral Associations (farmers, water users, drug users, health associations etc); Drilling boreholes; Providing relief food; De-stocking.
Terra Nova	Training Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS); Providing drugs to the CAHWS; Providing vaccination to livestock; Assisting in disease surveillance and treatment.
THW/Rural Focus	Rehabilitation of boreholes; Repairing of boreholes equipments (gensets and pumps); Training Water User Associations.
Korea Government	Drilling shallow wells.
Arid Lands Resource Management Project	Providing irrigation pumps to farmers; Excavation and desilting of pans and dams; Water "tinkering"; Construction of tanks, troughs and fittings; Restocking; Rehabilitation of water supplies; Training water user Associations.
GTZ	Providing fuel wood to refugees; Providing energy saving Jikos to the refugees.



The Agricultural Department will facilitate the farmers by giving advice through extension services to promote crop production. The department will also strive to advice farmers on vaccinating animals to enable exportation of livestock to other parts of the country.

### 3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	4.1.2.1.1.1.1 Strategies
Rural Water Supply	Ensuring the supply of water of good quality and sufficient quantity.	Poor maintenance of existing water facilities; Inadequate water reservoirs e.g. pans and dams; Inadequate funding of major water supply facilities.	Ensuring that the existing water supply schemes are rehabilitated and put under a sound management involving the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders; Harnessing rainwater by constructing appropriate dams and pans in strategic locations and desilting existing ones; Intensifying groundwater exploration and exploitation; Impounding rivers to build water reservoirs that could provide water for irrigation and other uses; Water User Association be legislated and be given all the powers to run the water schemes; Proper management to be emphasized within User Associations with accountability and financial disciplines

			highly ranked.
Livestock Development	Animal health improvement;	Inadequate animal health personnel; Inadequate vet drugs; Inadequate crushes for livestock vaccination; Uncompleted Veterinary Investigation Lab. (VIL).	Training more CAHWs and TA from the community; Equipping drug users with annual drugs; Encouraging private pharmacies; Rehabilitating existing dips; Documentation of indigenous veterinary knowledge; Complete and equip the VIL; Vaccination campaigns to rid the area of Rinderpest.
	Improve livestock marketing.	Lack of external livestock market due to collapse of KMC; Quarantine due to Rinderpest;	Encourage indigenous entrepreneurs to establish abattoirs and transport meat to Nairobi and other towns Establish feeder markets in Modogashe, Dadaab, Balambala and Bura; Establish a holding ground around Garissa Town; Provide information and link local people with international markets; Establish local cottage industries to utilize animal bi-products.
	Improve livestock breeds for agro pastoral areas to increase milk production;	Lack of appropriate livestock breeds; Lack of skills in handling hybrid livestock;	Introduce grade cattle like crosses of Arshire 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.
	Improvement of grazing Pattern;	Lack of seasonal grazing pattern leading to shortage of pasture; Conflict during droughts; Environmental degradation due to overgrazing.	Establish a strategic drought reserve; Organize community to have a grazing pattern (wet and dry); Improve the species of the livestock.
Crop Development	Improve agricultural output;	Low rainfall; Lack of enough extension services; Wildlife invades farms.	Supplement with irrigation by putting more land under irrigation; Revive the agricultural demonstration approaches; Improve on the production of horticultural products like tomatoes, mangoes, brinjals, melons, onions etc. which are in great demand; Assist farmers to identify the right seeds for the regions.
	Improvement on the value of livestock and crop output (products).	Lack of small agro-based industries; Inaccessibility to most parts due to poor roads; Lack of enough water and electric power for industrial development; Lack of industrial land (zone) in Garissa Town.	The district will strive to attract investors in the district to process livestock products and crops to earn farmers more income; During the plan period Garissa Town will get enough water for domestic and industrial use; The DDC will set aside industrial zones to attract entrepreneurs; Strict disease control to improve the value of products.

	Marketing of Agricultural Products.	Farmers produce the same products at the same season; Farmers produce without a destined market; Farmers lack market information for different parts of the country.	Farmers will be enlightened on seasons and when to plant for higher prices through extension services; Market information will be disseminated to the farmers; Garissa Town will have market stalls for farmers to sell their produce; Look into the possibility of a milk cooling plant once dairy farming is established.
Food Security	Improve dry land farming.	Drought and lack of rainfall.	Focus on sorghum and katumani maize production along laghas to improve on food security.
Irrigation Development	Increase the land under irrigation.	Lack of capital for farm preparation; Farmers lack skills of irrigation farming; Shifting river bed cause farms to lack water; Lack of market for the produce.	Encourage farmers to get loans and form group farms; Intensify extension services and training by reviving the Farmers Training Centre; Encourage farmers to form Association to sell their produce; Encourage organizations to give pumps on credit; Encourage gravity irrigation system which are cheaper; Strengthen the Agricultural Mechanic section to offer machinery for hire at reasonable fee to the farmers to prepare farms.
Cooperatives	Increase the participation of people in co-operatives.	Middlemen exploit farmers.	Train members on the need for cooperatives; Organise market surveys to assist farmers' get more funds.
Environment	Improve vegetation coverage around refugee camps.	Exploitation of vegetation and refugee.	Plant more trees in every Division; Encourage enclosure of degraded areas for regeneration; Promote private tree nursery.
Agricultural Research Development	Research and Development of crops which can survive in the region.	Lack of land for research Lack of staff for the station.	Provide land for KARI to undertake both animal and crop research; Revitalize the importance of crop development as an emerging vital activity in the region by developing crops variety which can do well in the region; Introduce a breeding centre to research and produce animals which best suit the area.
Agriculture and Other Rural Finance Services	Credit to farmers.	Lack of lending institutions; Religious beliefs that do not accept interests; Lack of collateral; High interest rates.	Encourage village banks which are acceptable in the region; Quasi, government lending institutions will be invited to assist farmers; Farms will be surveyed and title deeds issued to farmers for ownership; Five urban centres will be surveyed and planned to improve availability of collaterals in the district and improve investment.
Fisheries	Encourage fisheries activities through demonstration; Establishment of fishponds.	Limited surface water in the district; High initial costs involved in establishment of fishpond; Lack of funds, transport and fisheries staff.	To encourage fish farming groups; Training fishermen on simple fish processing and preservation methods for food security; Training fishermen on improved fishing methods; Hold training for fish farmers; Develop fish fry centre.

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects: Rural Water supply

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dams and Pans District wide	To improve on water holding capacities of the dams and pans.	Desilt 28dams/pans and excavate 14 new ones by 2004.	Desilting of already existing dams.
Capacity building District wide	To prepare the community for final take over for community sustainability	5 training per year	Training of ToTs, management committees and technician <b>Justification:</b> Government policy to hand over projects to the beneficiaries

#### B: New Projects Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Borehole Projects. District wide	1	To provide water for livestock as well as human consumption.	Replace 10 bore holes; Drill 6 new bore holes.	Drilling and equipping ten boreholes for supply of water to pastoralists and their livestock in an area of 22,000 km <sup>2</sup> . <b>Justification:</b> These areas have no clean water supply.
Rural Water Supply (livestock water programme). District wide	2	Supply portable water to enhance agricultural and livestock production.	Cover an area of 24,000 km <sup>2</sup>	Rehabilitation of the existing facilities formally devastated by the El Nino rains. <b>Justification:</b> Improve water facilities
Dam Construction Unit	3	To facilitate the desilting and excavation of dams and pans to meet the water requirements for human and livestock consumption.	Purchase 3 D6 dozers, one pusher and rehabilitate 5 heavy machines for dam desilting.	Purchase a new dam construction equipments and rehabilitation of the machinery. <b>Justification:</b> The machinery will assist in the excavation of pans and dams.
Modogashe Water Supply Modogashe Division	4	To supply potable water to the divisional headquarters population.	Construct 2 subsurface dams.	Construction of the water supply and distribution lines by considering a sub-surface dam across the seasonal river. <b>Justification:</b> This is a heavily populated divisional headquarters, which currently has no reliable water supply.
Kamuthi, Nanighi, Raya, Korakora and Sankuli Water Supplies Bura Division	5	To supply treated water to the communities.	5 treatment works.	Construction of a full treatment water supply scheme. <b>Justification:</b> The current supplies do not have treatment plants.
Pollution Control and Water Sources Protection District-Wide	6	To protect water resources and control water-borne diseases.	Desilt 8 pans per year.	Desilting silt traps, community health education, construction of fences around water points especially the dams.
Office Block Dadaab Division	7	To provide office accommodation to the	Construct office block.	Construct offices. <b>Justification:</b>

		staff on ground.		The Division has no offices.
Danyere Dam Danyere Division	8	To meet water demands for livestock and domestic purposes.	Construction of dam.	Excavation of a dam. <b>Justification:</b> The area has no surface water
River Bank Protection Central, Danyere, Balambala, Sankiri, and Bura Divisions	9	To reduce/check soil erosion on the banks of the river.	Construct 70km long river protection.	Stabilisation of river banks by putting gabions along the river. <b>Justification:</b> The river currently having destroyed 10 hectares of farmland is threatening to cut right along Garissa Town.
Balich Water Supply Sankuri Division	10	To provide water to the community in this populated location.	Complete water project.	Construct the water supply including intake works, rising main and treatment works. <b>Justification:</b> The location does not have any reliable source of water.
Balambala and Bura Water Supply Mbalambala Division	11	To supply treated water to the community within this densely populated division.	Rehabilitate 2 water supplies.	Rehabilitate the existing facilities including pump house, rising main and distribution network. <b>Justification:</b> People take raw water from the river.
Jarajara water supply Balambala Division	12	To provide water to the community in this farming community	Construct the water supply and lay pipes	Construct the water supply including intake works, rising main and treatment works. <b>Justification:</b> The community use canal water with farming chemicals

### A: On-going Projects: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Formation Of Pastoral Associations District wide	To reduce duplication and encourage proper planning at community level.	To form a District Pastoral Association.	Inviting all the User Associations in the community so as to plan together and harmonize their activities..
Goat Restocking Programme District wide	To reduce poverty in the district.	Restock 700 families	Restocking poor families with 20 goats.

### B: New Projects Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy Production Central, Sankuri, Bura, Balambala Divisions	1	To increase milk production along the river and enable farmers keep high yielding livestock breeds.	To increase milk production to 14 litres per day per cow.	Improve dairy breeds for farmers along the river by cross breeding Sahiwal and Borana, Ayrshire and Borana, Friesian and Borana to keep in zero grazing units. <b>Justification:</b>

				This will improve on the income of the farmers.
Fodder Production and Conservation. Jarajilla and Central Divisions	2	To improve zero grazing in the area. To have drought mitigation strategies in the district.	Encourage production of fodder in every farm along the river.	Bulking legume and napier to multiply them for farmers production; Assist farmers to understand production of fodder; Silage production; Hay harvesting and baling. <b>Justification:</b> This will improve livestock production during the dry season.
Water and Pasture Management at Boreholes Northern Divisions	3	To reduce animal stress and death during prolonged drought through planned grazing.	Form pastoral associations for every borehole, Train at least all association officials by the end of the plan.	Train Water User and Livestock Associations on conserving pasture and water for drought preparedness; Train the pastoralists on grazing pattern which will help them cope with drought. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce livestock mortality
Abattoir and Refrigerated Meat Transport. Central Division	4	To stabilize and increase the prices of livestock in the district.	Sell the idea to the local businessmen through meeting and during other public occasions.	Encourage private entrepreneurs to construct an abattoir and have refrigerated transport to major towns; <b>Justification:</b> The facility will increase the value of livestock in the region.
Poultry Keeping Central Division	5	To produce eggs and chicken locally thereby providing employment and incomes to local people; Improve the breeds of chicken in the district.	Reduce importation of eggs by 50 percent by 2005 and be self-sufficient by the year 2008.	Establish a poultry hatching centre at the FTC to provide farmers with young chicks ; Start a cockerel exchange programme to improve on the local breeds. <b>Justification:</b> It will provide income to women and youth groups.
Rehabilitation Of The Garissa Farmers Training Centre Central Division	6	To assist the farmers in training and improving breeds of livestock products.	Rehabilitate buildings; Equip the centre and rehabilitate demonstration farm.	Rehabilitate the facility and equip it; provide the centre with a bull for breeding to improve the local breed for dairy production; Introduce poultry hatching at the centre. <b>Justification:</b> The centre will assist in training farmers on new skills.



## A: Ongoing Projects: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division .	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil And Water Conservation District wide	To reduce soil erosion and to conserve water in the district.	Train the youth group leaders and technical staff.	Conduct seminars and trainings in soil and water conservation measures i.e. riverbank protection, gully control and tree planting.
Seed Bulking District wide	To increase productivity and incomes.	Improve the yield of the crops.	Bulking of seeds for farmers to increase production of grafted mango, bananas, cassava, sweet potato and fodder species like clitoria, saraho, mucuna and napier grass.

## B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Introduction Of Asian Vegetables and Improve On The Horticultural Production Central Balambala, Sankuri and Bura Divisions	1	To improve on the income of the farmers through market linkages and diversification of production.	Increase yield and production area of vegetables and hold quarterly field days to train farmers per year.	Introduce production of Karera, doodhi, brinjals, okra, cluster beans and chilies in the irrigation farms. Train farmers through field days and workshops on how to improve production of horticultural crops. <b>Justification:</b> This will diversify and raise farmers' income.
Small Scale Processing Industries Central Division	2	To add value on the farmers produce.	Complete at least two industries by 2008.	Encourage private entrepreneurs to establish agro-based industries to process the produce like mangoes, tomatoes, papaw, melons etc. <b>Justification:</b> It will add value to the farmers produce.
Expansion in Irrigation Land Central Balambala, Sankuri and Bura Divisions	3	To help resettle pastoralists who lose their livestock to start some economic activities.	Provide 20 pumping sets per year; Resettle 1,000 households; Utilize 1,000 acres of land per year.	Prepare land for irrigation and assist farmers with irrigation pumps on credit <b>Justification:</b> The project will distribute income and make the people self-reliant.
Establish stockists for farm input and rain fed crop production seeds District wide	4	To improve on food security by providing seeds for rain fed production.	Stock enough inputs for the farming community.	Encourage the businessmen to stock seeds for rain fed agriculture e.g. sorghum, katumani maize, green gram, cowpeas etc. <b>Justification:</b> This will improve on the food security of the area.

### A: On-going Projects: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Veterinary Investigation Laboratory	To enable the district do tests to facilitate faster treatment.	To complete by the end of 2002.	Complete electrification, water piping, drainage, and roadwork and provide equipments.

### B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Animal vaccination against CBPP District wide	1	To eliminate CBPP and Rinderpest so as to sell our livestock in other parts of the world	Vaccinate 350,000 cattle each year	Vaccination of cattle against contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) and Rinderpest <b>Justification</b> To remove the quarantine given to the district
Vaccination against Black Quarter Anthrax District wide	2	To reduce the infection of the animals and improve marketing of the livestock	Vaccinate 350,000 cattle and 70,000 camels per year	Vaccinate both cattle and camel against black quarter anthrax <b>Justification</b> This will give pastoralists more money for sale of their livestock
Construction of Vaccination Crush. District wide	3	To speed the vaccination exercise in the division levels.	Construct seven crushes per year.	Construct crushes to assist in the vaccination of livestock at the division levels. <b>Justification:</b> The divisions are far from the district headquarters.
Vaccination against Rabies. District wide	4	To reduce infection from this serious disease to both livestock and people.	Vaccinate 2,000 dogs yearly.	Vaccinate dogs each year against rabies. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce transmission from dogs to humans.
Training Of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS). District Wide	5	To improve the proper uses of drugs and reduce animal mortality.	Train 22 CAHWS per year (2 for each division).	Train and equip CAHWS with essential drugs to respond to any minor treatment at the community level. <b>Justification:</b> Community involvement for sustainability.
Disease Surveillance along the Border Liboi/Jarajilla Division.	6	To reduce cases of CBPP and Rinderpest and enable the livestock to be sold outside the country.	Monthly monitoring trips	Keep a watch and treat any disease due to cross border grazing. <b>Justification:</b> Somalia has no precaution against livestock diseases and livestock graze in Somalia during droughts.
Renovation of Veterinary Stations Modogashe, Liboi and Bura Divisions.	7	Strengthen the divisional level capacity to deal with outbreaks.	Renovate 3 stations by 2003.	Renovate Modogashe, Liboi and Bura stations to assist in disease control and vaccination. <b>Justification:</b> The areas are far from Garissa Town.

### B: New Projects Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Fish Ponds at Garissa Farmers Training Centre. Central Division	1	To act as fingerlings production centre for the area fish farmers; To act as a fish farmers demonstration	Increase the number of individual fish ponds from the present two to ten fish ponds;	Excavation of fish ponds measuring 20m 15m; Connection of water line from the nearby bore hole; Stocking the ponds. <b>Justification:</b>

		facility as well as regional fisheries research centre; Generation of A.I.A. from the sale of reared table size fish and fingerlings.	To have 4 functioning fish ponds at Garissa Farmers Training Center;	To provide alternative sources of protein and incomes.
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### B: New Projects.Proposals: Cooperatives

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marketing Of Horticultural and Livestock Products. District wide	1	To improve the income of the farmers.	Monthly market survey and 2 training per year.	Carry out market surveys and educate farmers through workshops and seminars. <b>Justification:</b> This will expose the farmers to the outside markets.
Cooperation Information. District wide	2	To improve on the efficiency of the members and staff.	Carry out monthly training of Cooperative members.	Train cooperative members and staff. <b>Justification:</b> Most of the members and staff are not aware of the cooperative operations.
Cooperative Office Block.	3	To provide better working environment for the government staff.	Construct an office.	Construct a spacious office. <b>Justification:</b> This will improve efficiency of the staff.

### A: On-going Projects: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree seedling production District wide	Promote afforestation programme in the district	5 million seedling	Production of tree seedling by the department
Fuel wood project Dadaab, Liboi, Jarajilla and Santa abak Divisions	To reduce environmental degradation around the refugee camps	14,000 Metric tons	Provide refugees with fuel wood
Seedling production and creation of green belts around the refugee camps Dadaab and Jarajilla Divisions	To improve vegetation cover around refugee camps	5 million seedling; 3500 ha.	Produce seedling and plant them around the refugee camps

### B: New Projects Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Urban and Tana River bank afforestation	1	To improve agro-forest practice along the river	10,000 ha.	Encourage farmers to plant trees along the river and town residents in the town <b>Justification:</b> The river banks have been cleared for farming
Central tree nursery demonstration plot Central Division	2	To improve seed production and offer recreation area for town people	6.58 ha.	Fence the plot; Connect with water; Construction of picnic sites and enrich the plot with plants <b>Justification:</b> The town has no recreation points
Development of Nyayo Park	3	To create recreation facilities	0.2 ha.	Landscaping and tree planting <b>Justification:</b>

Central Division				The town has no recreation points
Extension services District wide	4	Create awareness on the importance of forests	11 field days per year	Hold field days to train farmers and pastoralists the need for trees <b>Justification:</b> This will reduce destruction of forests

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector performance will depend on the other sectors, which will be instrumental in achieving the set targets.

The Physical Infrastructure Sector will play a key role in promoting the sector through provision of good roads for transportation of the community produce. The sector will also put up markets where farmers will sell their produce thus increase the value of their products.

The Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector promote the sale of farmers' produce through establishment of agro-based industries to process the farmers' output. This will increase the value of the products and promote production thereby raising their income. The sector will facilitate in trade and also provide market for agriculture produce.

The Human Resource Development Sector ensures the labour force has the right training to tackle the challenges facing the sector in this region. The sector will play a key role in promoting good health for the community labour force, which can work in this key sector.

The Information Communication Technology ensures market information through the media and print reach farmers at the right time to market their produce. The sector through the Meteorological Department provides weather information to farmers to prepare for any eventuality. Through communication, the agricultural sector sells the produce outside the district and responds fast to emergencies.

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order solves disputes and ensures communities live in harmony to enable them produce using the local resources. Improved security is a key factor in promoting growth and poverty reduction. The sector will mobilize the community to participate for higher production. Monitoring and evaluation will be important to make sure the sector performs as targeted.

## 3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impact in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the district's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient

network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development”.

### 3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In line with the national sector vision, Garissa District will strive to improve the available infrastructure to ensure transport of agricultural products and enhance trade. The district recognizes poor roads as a big challenge in the fight against poverty and puts a lot of emphasis in making them passable by tarmacking the major roads and gravelling the feeder roads. The minor roads will be graded regularly to enable easy communication in the district. Through improvement of roads, security will be improved which will enable the district attract entrepreneurs to invest in various parts in the district.

The district will improve on the water supplies and sanitation programmes in Garissa Town to enable the town operate effectively and attract investors in the town.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a big role in enabling communication within the district. It is vital in the rehabilitation of the deteriorated road network and opening of unused roads to encourage optimal use of resources in all parts of the district.

The water supply has supported development, which is vital for Garissa district/Town. Much will be done in designing and implementation of a sewerage system to improve on the cleanliness of the town and ensure proper disposal of the town's waste.

The sector plays a key role in the development of structures in the urban centres, which are important in the efficient marketing of farm produce. During the plan period, the sector will develop plans for buildings within major centres to enable the people have decent shelter. This will create employment to the local people through construction and sale of products in the markets.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The objectives of the sector will be met through participation of all stakeholders. The government will play a key role in the designs and supervision of programmes that will enable the district utilize fully the available resources. The government will also finance most of the projects through the fuel levy.

Donors will be important in financing major road and building activities in the district. The local authorities will implement some of the projects in this sector especially development of market, some roads and street lighting.

### 3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport and Communication	Improve transport in the district.	Poor road network and insecurity in most parts; vastness of the district and low population density.	Roads rehabilitation to ease communication and reduce the cost of transport and improve security.
Energy	Expand the generation	High cost of fuel for generating power.	Improve the service of the engines and repair those which

	capacity Reduce fuel wood consumption Connect the district with the national power grid	Breakdown of machines Most people are poor and cannot afford other sources of energy	are not operational Provide a line from Malindi to ease power shortage To provide fuel saving jikos for refugees and local people Promote solar energy in the district
Major water Works and Sanitation	Provide water to Garissa residents.	Lack of funds and delays in release of funds to complete the project; The project has no corresponding sewerage project.	Implement the water project within 24 months; Design and implement a sewerage project in the district to cater for the new water supply.
Roads	Improvement of the road network.	Land which is vulnerable to floods requiring a lot of funds to raise the level; Flush floods, which wash away drifts and culverts.	Improve the roads to bitumen and gravel standards; Focus on the major roads to improve transport of produce; Periodically maintain roads to improve accessibility.
Town Planning	Improve the shelter of the major towns; Plan the town.	Lack of funds to develop estates and improve on the available houses; Lack of funds to finance town activities.	Repair the old government houses; Develop a housing estate in Garissa Town; Source and use LATF funds to develop urban road network and provide street lights in Garissa Town; Construction of fire stations and provision of the required equipment. Privatise garbage collection

### 3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Garissa Liboi Road - A3.	1	To reduce insecurity and improve transport to Dadaab, Liboi and Jarajilla Divisions.	Tarmac 204 km	Improvement of road to bitumen standard. <b>Justification:</b> The road serves Dadaab refugee camps and has insecurity problem.
Modika-Modogashe-Habaswein Road C81 and B9.	2	To improve transport, open up the interior of the district and improve accessibility to Wajir and Mandera.	C81- 167 km. B9 - 52 km.	Construct the roads to bitumen standard. <b>Justification:</b> The road traverses the district and is the lifeline of Wajir and Mandera Districts.
Bura-Balambala Road E86.	3	To improve access to the towns along the river with high agricultural production.	Gravel 234 km of road by the year 2005.	Improve the road gravel standard and lying of culverts. <b>Justification:</b> To improve the transportation of agricultural produce.
Bura Masalani Road E835.	4	To connect the district with Ijara District.	Gravel 60 km	Improve the road gravel standard. <b>Justification:</b> The road connects two districts.
Bura bridge Bura Division	5	To improve the movements of vehicles between Garissa and	Build gabions by 2003.	Build gabions to strengthen the banks <b>Justification:</b>

		Tana River Districts		A major bridge connecting Garissa and Tana River District.
Habaswein bridge Modogashe Division	6	To improve transport during wet season.	Construct bridge.	Construct a bridge on road B9; <b>Justification:</b> A major bridge connecting the district and Wajir District.
Improve to gravel standard: D586 C81 – Isiolo border D568 – Modika-Ijara border C116 Dadaab-Dagahaley	7	To improve movements in the entire district and improve on the security.	D586 – (230 km). D568 – (154 km). C116 – (20 km).	Construct the roads to gravel standard. <b>Justification:</b> The roads will improve communication network in the district.
E863 Bura Hulugho road	8	To improve transport during wet season	159km	Construct the roads to gravel standard. <b>Justification:</b> The roads will improve communication to Hulugho Division in Ijara District.
District Offices Central Division.	9	To accommodate the officers housed in a prefab, which is in a poor state.	Complete the building by 2005.	Construct offices for the District Works Officer. <b>Justification:</b> It will improve the working condition of the staff.
Construct a Children's Road Safety park. Central Division	10	To enlighten the district children on road safety.	Put up the demonstration roads and structures	Put up a children's park to train them on road safety <b>Justification</b> There is no children's park in the province
Renovation of Government houses. District wide	11	To improve the houses occupied by the civil servants and prolong the life of the buildings.	Renovate 70 houses per year.	Renovate the houses occupied by government staff and offices. <b>Justification:</b> The houses are in poor condition due to neglect

#### A: On-going Projects: Municipal Council

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modern Town Hall. Garissa Town.	To improve on the offices and hall of the council.	Construct and complete buildings.	Construction of a modern Town hall and offices.

#### B: New project Proposals: Municipal Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fire Station Garissa Town	1	To effectively respond to emergencies.	Construct and purchase equipment.	Construction of a fire station and purchase of fire fighting engine and other essential equipments. <b>Justification:</b> The town is growing fast and require the equipment to fight fires which occur annually.
Housing Estate Garissa Town.	2	To provide houses for workers in town.	Complete the project by the year 2006	Construct houses. <b>Justification:</b> The town is overcrowded and has scarcity of houses. It will also generate revenue to the council.

Bus park Garissa Town.	3	To rid the town of public transport vehicles and create a central bus park.	Construct town bus Park.	Construction of bus park <b>Justification:</b> The town has many public transport vehicles and will generate revenue to the council.
Modern market. Garissa Town.	4	To improve the market facilities of agriculture and livestock products.	Construct market.	Construction of a market with stalls for selling agricultural products. <b>Justification:</b> The council has no market
Refuse site Garissa Town.	5.	To assist in the cleaning of the town.	Construct Refuse site.	Set a site outside the town and prepare it for refuse disposal. <b>Justification:</b> The town is filthy and has no disposal site.
Road improvement and maintenance. Garissa Town.	6	To increase accessibility in the town.	Upgrade to bitumen standard 10km and gravel 20 km in the town.	Tarmacking and gravelling of feeder roads. <b>Justification:</b> The town is fast growing and has poor roads to the residential areas.
Modern slaughter house Garissa Town.	7	To ensure safe and clean handling of meat.	Construct slaughterhouse.	Construct a modern slaughterhouse. <b>Justification:</b> The town requires the slaughterhouse to improve on meat handling.
Open air markets Garissa Town.	8	To improve the marketing of agricultural produce.	Construct 3 open-air markets.	Construct an open-air market. <b>Justification:</b> The area has many hawkers who require the facility.
Street lights Garissa Town	9	To improve on the security of the town.	Install streetlights.	Provide streetlights in the streets of the town. <b>Justification:</b> The town has no streetlights.
Disludging equipments Central Division	10	To assist in disludging filled up septic tanks	2 trucks	Purchase the trucks <b>Justification</b> The town lacks the equipments
Garbage collection trucks	11	To keep the town clean	3 trucks	Purchase the trucks <b>Justification</b> The council lacks enough trucks

### A: On-going Projects: Water Supply and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Garissa Urban Water supply Project (Adler). Central Division	Supply of water to Garissa Municipality for domestic, commercial and industrial development.	Complete Water facility and provide 19,000m <sup>3</sup> per day.	Undertaking of project to completion with all pending works accomplished as outlined in the original contract document.

### B: New Projects: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sewerage System. Central Division.	1	To improve the sanitation of the town.	Construct sewerage system with a capacity of 19,000m <sup>3</sup> per day.	Design and put up a sewerage system. <b>Justification:</b> Once the major water supply is completed the wastewater needs to be taken care of.



## B New Projects: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of energy saving jikos to refugees Dadaab Division	1	To reduce fuel wood consumption	Provide 2000 jikos per year	Purchase and provide the jikos <b>Justification</b> The area surrounding the camps lacks fuel wood
Rural electrification Central, Sankuri and Dadaab Divisions	2	To provide electricity to mere people to improve on their standard of living	5 estates and two urban centres	Connect electricity to Bulla Ifin, Medina, Adan, Gadud and nasib. Connect Sankuli with power and provide a power station at Dadaab Town <b>Justification</b> The estates and centres are points of development and require electricity
Promotion of solar energy District wide	3	Provide cheaper sources of energy	700 households and 42 institutions	Private individual to promote solar energy to the district <b>Justification</b> The district has plenty of sunshine and needs to be tapped
Power expansion	4	To provide reliable power supply	Provide a 390km power line from Malindi	Put up the power line and 3 substations in between <b>Justification</b> This will promote industrial growth

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Physical Infrastructure sectors will benefit from other sectors through collaboration to achieve the set targets. The Agricultural and Rural Development sector will use the facilities put up by this sector to increase sales and incomes. Those using the facilities will pay for maintenance of the facilities to make them self-sustaining. This sector will also make sure the centres are well planned with infrastructure set aside to improve on the transport.

The Human Resource Development Sector will provide labour to undertake the activities in this sector. Information sector will be crucial in linking the infrastructure sector with the rest of the world to share experience and come up with better infrastructure.

The community will be mobilized through the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector to make sure people participate in the infrastructure development. Those who violate the rules on the use of the public infrastructures will be dealt with through this sector.

## 3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is "to contribute to the rapid socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry and regional integration with a view of uplifting the welfare of all Kenyans."

### **3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

It is anticipated that planned development in the district will continue to contribute towards the improvement of export oriented industrial output. The district will strive to promote the indigenous entrepreneurs and ensure there are investors from other parts of the country and world.

The district will play a key role in the promotion of tourism in the available game reserves through development of infrastructure and improvement of security, which is an impediment to development. Local entrepreneurs will be encouraged to put up tourist class hotels to accommodate both local and international tourists.

The government will explore any minerals, which can be mined to contribute to the economy of the country.

### **3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

Given the resources available in the district, the sector is geared towards revitalizing the existing industries and creation of new ones by encouraging increased participation of indigenous entrepreneurs in the commercial and industrial sector. The sector is important in the facilitation and mobilization of financial resources for industrial and commercial development to enable them produce high quality goods and services for both local and export market.

The various departments facilitates industrial entrepreneurship, research, and innovation, collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of information and data related to trade and industrial development to those who require to enter the market. This will be done through workshops, seminars and short courses in both entrepreneurship skills and marketing.

Dissemination of information and sensitisation on technology, machinery, equipment and market position to the willing entrepreneurs was done by the sector to promote industrial culture in the district. The sector also coordinates all industrial commercial, mining and tourism matters in the district among institutions including NGOs, donor agencies, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the private sector in conducting studies to identify potential investment in these areas.

The sector campaigns for the setting aside of land for industrial development and ensuring there is availability of adequate goods and services and protection of both consumers and producers

### **3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

Poverty reduction is a national issue of which the sector like any other sector is concerned in one way or another. The role of the sector is geared towards employment creation and reduction of poverty through promotion of commercial and industrial activities as highlighted under the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1997 on Industrial Transformation by the year 2020. This paper forms the basis and ambition of the Kenya Government that every citizen in Garissa should be able to benefit fully from the fruits of development. The government departments will initiate and encourage dispersal growth

and development of large, medium and small-scale industrial culture to turn the policies into action on the ground. The departments will provide and coordinate appropriate and effective extension services to the industrial and commercial entrepreneurs.

Following liberalization, the role of the government has become that of a facilitator. The government's role include formulating market driven policies; creating wealth in the country through encouraging industrialization, trade and investment; co-ordination of import/export, patent policy and trade marks, entrepreneurship development; quality control and industrial standard; regional integration matters and the implementation of the EACA and COMESA treaties.

Private Sector will be a key player in providing investment finances, e.g. through micro-finance institutions, Nairobi Stock Exchange; provide entrepreneurship skills through training institutions such as KAM. KNCC & I will Work with government departments to promote trade and industry.

NGOs, CBOs, donors, and civil society will initiate projects, provide training, initiate financing groups including SACCOs, provide market and give credit.

### 3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of business finances through Joint Loans Board; Training of businessmen and industrialists; Extension services.	Inadequate funding from the government; Lack of contribution from the local government through respective councils who are joint partners; High rate of loan defaulters; Poor transport and communication Inadequate staff; Religious belief on interest on loans; Illiteracy rate very high; Lack of interest by entrepreneurs; Lack of funding from government and donors for training; Reluctance by trainees to contribute towards trainings. Inadequate funding for allowances and transport; Insecurity; Inadequate personnel.	Reviving the loan recovery task force; Reviewing Act governing the board to facilitate the prosecution of loanees by the district office and subsequent auctioning of properties attached to loan; Equipping the office; Improve means of transport and communication. Work in collaboration with Adult Education Department; Create awareness vigorously on the importance of such trainings. Encourage NGOs, KNCCI and other organization to sponsor trainings; Increase funding (GOK and other development partners); Government to provide more funds for security personnel when going out for extension services.
Industry	Entrepreneur-ship development through training; Facilitation of finance; Promotion of industrial research and Facilitate implementation.	High Illiteracy levels; Inadequate finance; Reluctance by prospective trainees to contribute towards training. Lack of awareness on some credit institutions; Inadequate finances through Joint Board Loans; Religious beliefs on interest on loans like (Islamic religion). Inadequate personnel; Inadequate funding for transport and security.	Creating awareness on the importance of training; Working with the Department of adult Education; Encouraging training through various organizations such as KNCCI where such trainees are member; Creating awareness on existing credit institutions; Providing more funds for the existing Joint Loan scheme; Increasing funds and personnel; Encouraging private sector to carry out research.
Tourism	Promotion of	Insecurity;	Preparing camp sites in Rahole

	tourism.	Poor infrastructure.	and Arawale game reserves; Improving infrastructure in these areas; Establishing a sanctuary in Garissa Town. Train people on the need to conserve the flora and fauna of the district
Mining	Exploration of minerals.	Lack of funds for exploitation of mineral resources.	Explore for minerals like oil and gemstones in Danyere Division

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Garissa Trade Development joint Loans. District wide	To promote upcoming small traders by financing them to expand their businesses.	Issue loans to about 40 traders every year; Intensify loan collection, which will in turn increase-lending ability of the board.	Disbursing loans to small-scale traders.
Training of traders. District wide	To develop trade by equipping traders with necessary business management knowledge for the expansion of their business.	Train at least 60 traders each year; Make a follow up on those trained.	Training businessmen and women on business management.

#### B: New Projects Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office block Central Division		To save money paid as rent for current office and provide adequate space for all staff of the ministry.	Ensure funds are available and arrange for plot and construction.	Construction of office block to house all ministerial departments.

#### A: On-going Projects: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Information gathering District wide	Expand Industrial information and activities to reach more people.	Documentation of all ongoing industrial activities, Resources and potential areas made available to local investors.	Assessing industrial activities; ongoing and the potential; Identifying areas for new industrial investments. Prepare industrial bulletin.
Training District wide	Awareness campaign	Training opportunities identified; Training Programmes prepared according to request and training needs.	Identifying training opportunities for industrial entrepreneurs; Design, prepare and provide training needs.
Carry out Industrial Registration. District wide	To legalize industrial concerns with the Registrar of Industries; Enable printing of business directory for manufacturers.	All existing and new industrial concerns; Stakeholders sectoral concerns etc.	Issue industrial registration forms to manufacturing concerns; Visit industrial enterprises.

## B: New Projects Proposal: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Zoning District wide	1	Increase industrialization; Create more jobs; Technology adoption and transfer on modern and appropriate rate.	Bring together all Jua-kali small scale, medium and large scale industries; To set sites and zones for manufacturers of goods exclusively for export.	Demarcate land for industrial development by the DDC. <b>Justification:</b> The zone will attract investors.
Research on Gum Arabic and Gemstones	2	Know the potential for the processing of Gum Arabic and Gemstones.	Create opportunity for industrial set ups.	Acquire information on relevant financial institutions and their packages; Link potential investors to local resources, websites or business directory; Develop resource/ raw material. <b>Justification:</b> There is a high potential.
Facilitate linkage between potential industrialists/entrepreneurs with financial institutions and market agencies or domestic region and international markets.	3	Enable entrepreneurs get the needed information and finance; Enable manufacturers source materials.	Information technology adoption; Markets made available for manufactured goods.	Acquire information on relevant financial institutions and their packages; Link potential investors to local resources, websites or business directory; Develop a resource/raw material. <b>Justification:</b> To promote credit to entrepreneurs and marketing their produce
Raw material identification and quantification District wide	4	To create more industrial opportunities	Local raw materials	Identify the local raw materials and research to find their viability <b>Justification:</b> There has been no research done on the potential of the district.

## B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish Tourist Hotels.	1	To attract tourists to the district.	Construction of two hotels by local businessmen.	Develop tourist class hotels in Garissa Town. <b>Justification:</b> There is none in the district.
Development of Rahole Game Reserve. Danyere Division	2	To open up the game reserve to both local and outside tourists.	Approve boundaries in 2002; Develop the park by 2006.	Develop the reserve by deciding on the boundaries, Construction of the required infrastructure, utilities and camp sites. <b>Justification:</b> There is a high tourist potential.
Establish camping sites at Arawale Game Reserve. Bura Division	3	To attract tourists to the area in order to raise revenue	Create three campsites at Masabubu, Dagega and Shilmi.	Create camps for tourists who will visit the area and improve on the airstrip which is on the reserve. <b>Justification:</b> There is high tourist potential.
Giraffe Sanctuary. Central Division	4	To increase the number of tourists in the town and create a recreation centre for the town's residents.	Put up structure by 2002.	Establish animal sanctuary in Central Division where there are giraffes, crocodiles and hippos by

				putting up structures and encouraging locals to present cultural shows. <b>Justification:</b> There are no recreation facilities in the Town.
Birds shooting site Benane Division	5	To attract tourist in the district	One camp at Benane	Construct a tourist camp <b>Justification:</b> The camp used to be there when the district was secure
Training on importance of flora and fauna District wide	6	To create awareness on peaceful coexistence with wildlife	11 Training per year	Hold training to enlighten people on the importance of the animals <b>Justification:</b> The people have conflict with wildlife

### 3.3.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector will benefit from the other sectors through collaboration to boost production in the district. The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector will provide products for trade to take place. The industries to be established will use inputs from this sector especially agriculture and livestock products and water to process them.

The Physical infrastructure Sector will provide good roads in the game reserves to make them accessible. The sector will play a great role in putting up road network for the marketing of the products from industry through trade. This sector will also provide large quantities of water and electricity for the industrial sector.

The Human Resource Development Sector will benefit this sector through provision of skills to the labour force to enable them work effectively and create small-scale industrial enterprises. The skilled labour will increase production due to improved management and innovation in the trade sector.

The Information Communication Technology Sector will provide communication, which will promote the sector through the print and electronic media. This sector will also connect the district with the rest of the world thereby facilitating access to trade related information.

The Public Administration Safety Law and Order Sector will play a key role in the provision of security and confidence of the investors in the district.

## 3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4.1 Sector vision and mission

The sector vision is, “ to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans. The mission of the sector is the achievement of greater level of human resource development through improved human power utilization and socio-cultural achievement”.

### **3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The district recognizes the potential of the district population in the utilization of the human resource available to achieve higher development. The district will focus on development of the human resource through training to enable the people compete effectively in the country's labour market. Through improvement of the human resource, people will be able to invest other resources they have and diversify the local economy to employ more people in the district.

The district will strive to improve health status of the population in order to improve on the effectiveness in providing competitive labour in the market.

### **3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

This sector plays a key role in the promotion of education and skills to the district population. A lot of emphasis is put on encouraging high enrolment rate through addressing the challenges of early marriages and provision of schools to train the large youthful population to be productive in the economy. The sector also focuses on promotion of the informal sector through training in the various tertiary institutions.

With the HIV/AIDS scourge being a national disaster, this sector plays a major role in the awareness creation to avoid increase in infection among the population. During the plan period people will be counselled to change on their sexual behaviour to reduce the incidence rate from 11 per cent in 2001 to 7 per cent in 2008.

The sector also focuses on the curative health to promote the health of the population. The health sub-sector ensures that immunization coverage is improved to reduce deaths caused by diseases that can be prevented.

The sector also ensures the population growth rate is reduced through promotion of family planning and reproductive health to ensure population growth rate is in line with the economic expansion in the district.

### **3.4.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The sector has various stakeholders who will strive to achieve the vision and mission through various strategies. Their roles are given below.

**Education:** This Sub-sector will ensure there is increased enrolment at pre-primary, primary and secondary schools through setting strategies to campaign for children to be taken to school. It will ensure that, there are enough education facilities to cater for the large youthful population. The colleges will train youths to be skilled men and women who venture into the micro and small-scale industries to enhance production activities and income generation in the district. These enterprises (Jua Kali) are expected to grow with time to middle level industries, which will help the district and country to attain industrialization by the year 2020 and reduce poverty.

**Health:** The department will ensure the population is healthy through provision of both curative and preventive health services. This will also include the campaigns to reduce

Sankuri sec. School Sankuri Division	To increase the intake and also improve education standards.	1 - 80 bed dormitory; 2 workshops; 1 water tank; 1 library; 5 staff houses.	Construction of facilities in the school.
Garissa High School Central Division	Improve education standards; Elevate the school to national status.	2 classes; 1 administration block; 10 staff houses.	Construction of facilities in the school.
N.E.P. Girls Secondary School Central Division	Improve education standards.	1 dormitory; 1 laboratory; 2 workshops; 1 library.	Construction of facilities in the school.
Bura Secondary School. Bura Division.	Improve education standards.	2 classrooms; 1 80 bed dormitory; One laboratory; One administration block; Dining hall and 4 staff houses.	Construction of 2 classrooms, one 80-bed dormitory, one laboratory, one administration block, dining hall and 4 staff houses.
Liboi Primary School Liboi Division.	To meet the high enrolment demands and provide boarding facilities to the division.	Dining hall Dormitory VIP latrines	Construction of dining hall, 80 bed dormitory and 10 pit latrines.
Dadaab Primary school. Dadaab Division	To provide power to enhance security and improve learning.	One genset	Electrification of the school (generator).
School equipment District wide	To improve the standard of education and performance in national examinations.	9 laboratories	Provide laboratory and workshop, equipment and furniture.
Tumaini Primary school Central Division.	To ease congestion in the existing primary schools.	4 classes	Construction of 4 classrooms.
Garissa Primary School Central Division.	Such a facility does not exist in the municipality; Need to enhance education of the disabled.	VIP latrines and dormitory.	Construction of 6 pit latrines and a dormitory for physically disabled pupils.
Dadaab secondary school Dadaab Division	To expand the school to cater for more students	2 dormitories and 5 staff houses	Construct the facilities To cater for Liboi and Jarajilla Divisions
Umul Salama Secondary school Central Division	To improve on science performance	One laboratory	Construction of one laboratory
Text book and school equipment Project District wide.	To promote education performance in the district	All primary schools	Provision of text books and equipments to all primary schools by the end of the plan period
School desk District wide	To create a better learning environment in schools	600 desks and 300 mats per year	Provision of desks and mats to primary schools.



## B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name, Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Secondary school computer classes Central, Sankuri Divisions	1	To provide computer classes in five secondary schools.	1 computer class in 5 schools; Provide 20 computers in each school.	Construct computer room and provide computers in Garissa Secondary, Umu Salama; County High, NEP girls and Sankuri Secondary Schools. <b>Justification:</b> The students need the skills to effectively compete in the labour market.
Balambala and Dadaab secondary Schools Balambala and Dadaab Divisions.	2	To house all staff in the school and attract teachers to the divisions and thereby improve education standards.	10 Staff houses	Construct 10 houses. <b>Justification:</b> These are the only secondary schools in these divisions. All staff members to be housed in schools.
Modogashe Secondary School. Modogashe Division	3	To enhance security and improve learning.	Generators	Electrification (generators) <b>Justification:</b> The school will improve the performance.
Bura secondary School Bura Division.	4	To improve learning and security.	5 staff houses, generator and one dormitory.	Construct 5 staff houses, electrification (generator) one 80-bed dormitory. <b>Justification:</b> To improve learning in the school
Primary School Expansion. Central Division.	5	To improve on the enrolment rate	4 classes and administration blocks in 3 schools.	Construct classrooms and administration block in Sambul, Umukher and Kazuko primary schools; Construct an administration block in Yathrib Primary school. <b>Justification:</b> These are growing school in highly populated areas
Rehabilitation of Primary schools District wide	6	To improve on the enrolment rate.	8 Classes in Dertu, Amuma and BH5; 5 classes in Damajale and Elan.	Construct classrooms and one administration block <b>Justification:</b> To cater for high population of pupils in this settlement area.
Bura, Dadaab, Balambala and Modogashe boarding schools	7	To make boarding schools attractive to attract pupils especially girls.	4 Schools.	Rehabilitate the run down facilities. <b>Justification:</b> The school is under utilised.
New primary Schools District wide	8	To raise the enrolment and improve access; completion and retention of pupils in schools.	5 Schools in Central; 2 Schools in Sankuli; 2 Schools in Balambala; 1 School in Jarajilla; 2 Schools in Dadaab; 2 Schools in Bura; 2 Schools in Modogashe and 1 school in Denyere	Construct new schools with classes and administration blocks in Eskadek, Teachers collage, Transport area, Garissa Polytechnic, near KWS camps, Gulba Mosque area in Central Division

			Divisions.	Dalley farm, Shibir, Kasha, Libahallo, Fafi, Kumahumato, Abakabul, Ali Elmi, abaka-dera, Maalimin, Afweine and Danyere <b>Justification:</b> The areas have no schools.
Private Schools Central Division.	9	To supplement community efforts.	2 Schools	To construct and open private primary schools in the township. <b>Justification:</b> To improve competition
Young Muslim secondary school Township/Central Division	10	New school (day) to cater for large numbers of std 8 leavers; To complement government efforts.	4 classrooms to cater for 160 students.	Construct 4 classrooms, administration block, and workshops and staff houses. <b>Justification:</b> To improve competition.
DICECE Resource centre Central Division	11	To improve the staff knowledge	One library, office, books and furniture	Construct the centre and equip it <b>Justification</b> The district has no teachers resource centre
Construction of day schools Central Division	12	New school (day) to cater for large numbers of std 8 leavers.	Bulla Iftin and Boys town	Construct 4 classrooms, administration block and workshops per school <b>Justification:</b> To increase enrolment.
Benane Secondary school Benane Division	13	Promote education in the region	One school	Construct 4 classrooms, administration block, Dining hall, Library, hostels, workshops and staff houses. <b>Justification:</b> To improve competition.
Completion of Garissa Teachers Training Collage Central Division	14	To make the collage fully operational	Electricity and water.	Connect the existing facilities with electricity and water <b>Justification:</b> The institution require the services to operate

### B: New Project Proposals: Applied Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Garissa Youth Polytechnic Municipality Central Division	1	To secure the polytechnic from land grabbers and offer competitive courses.	5 workshops; Equipment and machinery and fence the compound.	Fencing the compound Construction of 5 Workshops; Buy equipment for carpentry, metal work and masonry sections; Provision of electricity; Protect compound of Polytechnic from squatters; Introduce popular courses which are in high demand; Equip the existing trades with modern tools and machinery. <b>Justification:</b>

				To protect the land from grabbers and improve learning and skills development.
Bura Youth Polytechnic Bura Market Centre Bura Division	2	To improve the performance of the trainees.	2 Workshops; 2 hostels.	Construct workshops for tailoring and motor vehicle; Construction of hostels for male and female; Buy equipment for carpentry, tailoring and metal work. <b>Justification:</b> To cater for the nomadic children whose parents migrate with livestock
Garissa Jua kali Sheds. Central Division	3	To provide suitable working places for artisans who operate in the open.	Provide Jua Kali sheds for upto 120 artisans.	Construct Jua Kali sheds for at least 120 artisans in 16 trade centres; Provide micro finance; Training skills upgrading and management training. <b>Justification:</b> To upgrade their skills so as to enable them produce high quality goods.
Modogashe Youth Polytechnic. Modogashe Division	4	To cater for the high no. of school leavers in Shantaabak, Balambala, Danyere and Modogashe Divisions.	3 workshops, staff houses and administration block.	Construction of workshops for carpentry, tailoring and masonry; Buy equipment for the three trades centres; Build a training institution as per the recommendations of the community in the PRSP <b>Justification:</b> To cater for the large youth population.
Dadaab Youth Polytechnic Dadaab Training Centre. Dadaab Division	5	To cater for higher no. of youth in Liboi, Jarajilla and Dadaab Divisions.	3 Workshops, staff houses and administration block.	Construction of workshops for carpentry, tailoring and masonry; Buy equipment for the three trade centres; Build a training institution as per the recommendations of the community in the PRSP. <b>Justification:</b> To cater for the large youth population.
Mikono Technical Training. Central Division	6	To offer relevant skills to women and girls for self-employment.	3 workshops Offices; Show room.	Construct and equip 3 workshops; stores, offices and show room. <b>Justification:</b> To cater for the large youth population.

## B: New Projects Proposals: Technical Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Protection of NEP Technical Institute land Central Division	1	To protect the land from grabbers.	Get Title Deed from Commissioner of lands.	Plant a live fence for the institute land and complete registration of the institute land. <b>Justification:</b> The land is vulnerable to grabbing due to the expansion of the town.
Training Central Division	2	To introduce new competitive courses.	Purchase 20 computers, Introduce sales and marketing course; Welding and fabrication, Carpentry and Joinery, Clothing technology.	Introduce the new courses desired by the community; To offer the courses for free. <b>Justification</b> New courses are more marketable.

## B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Enrolment Campaign District wide	1	To raise the level of literacy in the district.	Increase the number of centres from 77 to 153; Increase number of teachers to 153 and enrolment from 2,101 to 4153.	Increase the number of adult education centres and enrolment <b>Justification:</b> To improve on the literacy rate.
Income Generating Activities District wide	2	To reduce high drop out and improve income levels.	Encourage dropouts to enlist with programme by assisting 3 IGAs per centre.	Establish income-generating activities for adult learners to earn as they learn. <b>Justification:</b> This will enable them to attend classes.
Training of Trainers. District wide	3	Increase the number of teachers.	Train 78 TOT's.	Train teachers to train others who will be qualified to train adult learners. <b>Justification:</b> There is need to have enough teaching staff.
Community Learning Resource Centre (CLRC) District wide	4	To have more learning centres in the district.	Construct one centre per year.	Build and equip CLRC. This will encourage learning in the community level <b>Justification:</b> To promote Adult learning.

## A: On-going Projects: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Expanded Programme on Immunization District wide	To reduce the mortality rate.	To attain 90% Immunisation coverage.	Have immunisation campaigns to immunise children under 5 years; This will reduce the diseases which can be prevented like TB, measles etc.; Garissa has very high TB prevalence.

**B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS awareness creation	1	To reduce HIV/AIDS incidence in the district.	Train 10 groups on counselling skills; Have monthly M&E visits and reports from CACCs; Hold 12 DACC meetings per year; Open 10 VTCs in the district	Monitor the activities being undertaken by CBOs, NGOs and private sector; Provide IEC materials; Support people with home based care; Fund CBOs, NGOs and private sector on HIV/AIDS campaign; Hold monthly DACC meetings. <b>Justification:</b> The district has a very low awareness rate.
Construction of Dispensaries Dadaab, Liboi, Jarajilla Benane, Shanta abak, Modogashe Divisions	2	To reduce the distance to health facilities.	Construct 10 dispensaries.	Construct and equip dispensaries in Kulan, Damajale, Dertu, Kamuthe, Gurufa, Amuma, Elan, Baraki, Eldere, Kumahumato and Fafi; Install cold chain system and construct staff houses. <b>Justification:</b> These areas are far from health facilities and will boost immunization
Installation of cold chain system. Sankuri, Balambala Danyere Divisions	3	To improve on immunisation coverage in the district.	Install solar panels in dispensaries.	Install cold chain system composed of solar panels and fridge to Balich, Raya, Danyere and Dujis Dispensary. <b>Justification:</b> The area require the facilities to improve on the immunization campaign
Bulla Iftin Hospital. Central Division	4	To ease congestion at the PGH and improve service delivery.	Construct 5 Wards, outpatient wing, mortuary, drainage system and provide equipment for a District hospital.	Construct new facilities. <b>Justification:</b> The hospital requires the facilities to decongest the PGH.
Administration block Central Division	5	To ease congestion at the MOH offices	Complete offices	Construct offices <b>Justification:</b> The current offices are inadequate
Decentralised AIDS and Reproductive health Services (DARE.) District Wide	6	To improve awareness of HIV/AIDS.	Carry out sensitisation campaigns district wide.	Improve HIV/AIDS awareness VCT and reproductive health and improvement of immunization, integrated management of child illness and preventive health. <b>Justification:</b> To promote health.
Bura Dispensary, Balambala, Liboi Modogashe and Dadaab health centres	7	To improve service delivery	Solar power to the health facilities; Maternity wing; Provide 4 new vehicles; Provide communication systems.	Promote the Bura Dispensary into a health centre; Construct facilities in Bura, Dadaab, Liboi, Balambala and Modogashe to be fully health centres. <b>Justification:</b> The health facilities act as the zonal centres, which needs facilities to cater for higher coverage.

Sanitation programme District wide	8	To improve hygiene and reduce diseases in the district	5 Training per year 100 VIP latrines per year	Hold one hygiene training per zone each year and construct VIP latrines in institutions and provide slabs for some community members for community to replicate. <b>Justification</b> The latrine coverage in the district is too low
Expansion of the PGH Central Division	9	To cope with the high utilisation of the facilities	3 Wards Theatre, Mortuary, fence, laboratory and borehole	Construct 3 Wards, expand theatre, mortuary, laboratory, and put up a fence and borehole <b>Justification</b> The facility is over utilised and require expansion
Relocation of Medical Training College Central Division	10	To offer more courses and increase the enrolment.	Hostels, classes, lecture theatres, library, dining hall, offices and a play ground	Construct a new collage near the hospital. <b>Justification</b> The current college has no space to expand and is located at the town centre

### B: New Project Proposals: Labour Department

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Child Labour Central Division	1	Minimize the same to at least by half.	Youth, employers, Institutions and general public at large.	Sensitise the community on policies and guideline pertaining to child labour reduction. <b>Justification:</b> A large child labour population.

### B: New Project Proposals: Culture

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Garissa Cultural Centre Central Division	1	Promote the local culture.	Hall; Changing rooms and offices.	Construct a cultural centre. <b>Justification:</b> There is no centre in the whole of NEP.

### A: On-going Projects: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Garissa Sports Stadium Central Division	To promote sports in the district.	Fence; Football pitch; Athletics track.	Construct a perimeter fence, level football pitch, athletic field changing rooms and offices.

### B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Renovation Of Squash Building. Garissa Town.	1	To promote the sport in the district.	Carry out renovation of building.	Renovate the building. <b>Justification</b> It will keep people from engaging in risky activities

Modification and upgrading of Garissa Primary School Ground.	2	To promote sports in the town.	Fence Football pitch, Athletic track and main dais, Establish a youth centre.	Construct a perimeter fence, level football pitch and athletic field; Establish a youth centre in conjunction with MOEST. <b>Justification:</b> This is the ground used for all sports activity in the town.-
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### A: On-going Projects: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Completion of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Central Division	To give the disabled skills	Hostels, electrical works and plumbing system	Complete hostels, electrical works and plumbing system

### B: New Projects Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity building for groups District wide	1	To encourage investments by groups.	12 training per year for 7 years.	Train groups on project planning and management. <b>Justification:</b> To effectively invest to reduce poverty.
Income Generating Activities. District. Wide	2	To encourage groups to invest in various activities.	Give 20 groups each 20,000/= per year.	Provide donations to groups to start projects. <b>Justification:</b> To boost the poor to start projects.

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of this sector will depend on contributions by other sectors. The sector will benefit from the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector through provision of food and water to the large labour force and the entire population. This sector will also benefit through employment of trained labour force. The agriculture and rural development will provide the required nutrition to have healthy human resources in the district.

The Physical infrastructure Sector will provide energy both electric and solar to institutions for effective human resource development. The sector will also provide good roads network to access the institutions far from the district headquarters. This will increase enrolment in the institutions.

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector will employ the labour force while the ICT sector will provide information to institutions especially KenNet services.

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector will mobilize the community to enrol more children in schools and other learning institutions. They will also be mobilized to immunize children to reduce diseases that can be controlled.

## **3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

### **3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

Garissa District will strive to access and avail the current Information and Communication Technology to improve communication with the rest of the world.

The district will put more emphasis in reaching the rural areas with new technologies to keep them in touch with the whole world. The district will benefit from sharing learning information with the rest of the world through for example, Internet, which is vital for development of the human resource in the region.

### **3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The sector plays a key role in this vast district by facilitating communication. It enables communication and passing of messages within and outside the district. The district will strive to provide affordable, efficient, sustainable and cost effective telecommunication services of the highest level of quality and reliability to the people.

### **3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The Information and Communication Technology sector has various key stakeholders who will contribute to the development of the district and in dissemination of vital information to the people.

The major player in this sector include Telkom Kenya, Postal cooperation, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), Habari News, a local rural printing press and computer colleges.

Telkom Kenya will continue to provide various telecommunications services and Internet services to service providers. The corporation also provides television and radio communication to the willing transmission stations while Postal Corporation will deliver mails and parcels to various parts of the district and country. The DIDC will offer the district planners and researchers with information by documenting the generated information for use in planning.

Habari News offers information to the district population in Kiswahili language that is understood by a big percentage of the population. The various computer colleges will offer information technology to the district labour force to prepare them to be competitive in the country's labour market and to use the modern communication technology.



### 3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Policy	Internet provision, television and radio transmission.	Policy limitations.	Change policy to allow Telkom Kenya provide the internet services and transmit television signals to consumers; Connect the available institutions with the KenNet services; Attract private internet service providers in the district.
Use of ICT in DIDC for development	To link the DIDC with other parts to access information from other parts.	Lack of funds to purchase computers and other communication equipments.	Purchase computers for the centres and connect them with internet and E-mail services with some charges to pay for the services; Create contact with other development agencies like world bank, WHO, UNDP, IMF etc. for provision of planning information.
Human Resource Development	Train those institutions of learning on ICT; Provide efficient telecommunication services to people.	Lack of enough colleges to offer ICT courses; Outdated technologies.	Encourage private entrepreneurs to invest in this sector; Encourage schools to have ICT in their curriculum. Expansion of the telephone exchange equipment; Automation of the manual exchange bureau status to offer wireless loops to customers; Provide mobile telephone services.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects: Telkom Kenya

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Garissa Relief Scheme Central Division	Relieve the existing network and create more pairs for new applicants.	Garissa Town	Installation of two cabinets; Cabling and construction of aerial cable routes.

#### B: New Projects Proposals: Telkom Kenya

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity and justification
Liboi, Dujis Sankuri Shantaabak Benane Modika	1	To enable the people in the centres to reach the outside world.	Provide six bureaus by 2003	Provision of radio channels. <b>Justification:</b> This will give the areas STD services.
Installation of new lines	2	To reach more people and improve communication.	Install a 3,000-line switch.	Install a bigger switch to cater for 3,000 lines. <b>Justification:</b> The current switchboard is over utilized.
Internet services	3	To provide better communication services.	Provide the services by 2002.	Provide internet services. <b>Justification:</b> To enable people access information.
Mobile telephone services Central Division	4	To improve services to the people.	Connect the district by the end of 2002 to cover the whole of Garissa Town.	Construct a booster for mobile services. <b>Justification:</b> No mobile services in the district.

## B: New Project Proposal: District Information and Documentation Centre

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a DIDC. Garissa Town	1	To improve planning in the district.	Construct 14 offices, one library and a hall; Equip the complex with furniture.	Construct a DIDC complex composed of a library, conference hall and district planning offices. <b>Justification:</b> This will give ample space for planning and use of the ICT
Computerize DIDC. Garissa Town	2	To enable district have information and have faster communication.	Provide 3 computers, fax and connect to E-mail and internet.	Computerise DIDC. <b>Justification:</b> The exercise will enable the use of ICT in planning by heads of departments and researchers.

## B: New Projects Proposals: Meteorological Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Establish Rainfall stations District wide	1	To improve on weather data collection in the district.	Provide 60 rain gauges and one vehicle by the year 2003.	Establish rainfall stations in all primary and secondary schools, and Divisional headquarters by providing rain gauges for easy monitoring; Provide a serviceable vehicle for monitoring the stations. <b>Justification:</b> To improve weather coverage.
Modogashe Weather Station	2	To improve on the quality of data for the district.	One weather station in the town.	Open a new weather station at Modogashe Town and provide the required facilities for the station to operate. <b>Justification:</b> To improve weather coverage.
Renovation of houses Central Division	3	To improve on the condition of housing	All residential and offices	To renovate the houses <b>Justification:</b> The houses are in poor shape

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The other sectors will play a key role in the use of various ICT information provided by this sector.

The sector will provide employment through bureaus and cyber cafes to be established in the district.

The sector will require energy to boost their signals hence benefit from the infrastructure sector. All other sectors will use information for planning district projects. The sector will also improve security through fast communication for action to be taken.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to ensure prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans. Its mission is to promote socio-economic and

politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Garissa District will strive to ensure that, the national vision and mission are met through effective administration to enable the people mobilise the available resources to improve on the household income.

The district will identify and plan for the local resources and help on the effective utilization to attain a stable development of the district. The District Focus for Rural Development structures will be used at every level to ensure the community identifies projects, which will encourage a higher economic growth in the district and subsequently in the country. Mobilization of resources require security and effective legal system which the district will focus on to make sure that administration of justice and maintenance of law and order are strictly improved for more investment.

Finance management will be streamlined with effective auditing of all public funds in the government, local authorities, parastatals and the civil society to ensure proper utilization of the funds for expected impact in the society.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the mobilization of resources for utilization in raising household income. It plays a key role in the administration and mobilization of the local resources in attaining higher growth through participation of the local people in development.

The structures in this sector co-ordinates other sectors in the identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

This sector plays a key role in ensuring security in all parts of the district to encourage implementation of projects by the other sectors.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The key stakeholders in the sector are the government departments and the local community who will be vital for the success of the strategies to reduce poverty. The various players will collaborate in achieving some critical goals to enable the district utilise fully the available resources. The roles are given in the table below.

Stakeholder	Roles
Provincial Administration	Mobilization of community and resources through organizing various development forums in the district; Provision of security by use of chiefs and the administration police; Administration of justice by solving community disputes at lower levels.

## B: New Project Proposal: District Information and Documentation Centre

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a DIDC. Garissa Town	1	To improve planning in the district.	Construct 14 offices, one library and a hall; Equip the complex with furniture.	Construct a DIDC complex composed of a library, conference hall and district planning offices. <b>Justification:</b> This will give ample space for planning and use of the ICT
Computerize DIDC. Garissa Town	2	To enable district have information and have faster communication.	Provide 3 computers, fax and connect to E-mail and internet.	Computerise DIDC. <b>Justification:</b> The exercise will enable the use of ICT in planning by heads of departments and researchers.

## B: New Projects Proposals: Meteorological Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Establish Rainfall stations District wide	1	To improve on weather data collection in the district.	Provide 60 rain gauges and one vehicle by the year 2003.	Establish rainfall stations in all primary and secondary schools, and Divisional headquarters by providing rain gauges for easy monitoring; Provide a serviceable vehicle for monitoring the stations. <b>Justification:</b> To improve weather coverage.
Modogashe Weather Station	2	To improve on the quality of data for the district.	One weather station in the town.	Open a new weather station at Modogashe Town and provide the required facilities for the station to operate. <b>Justification:</b> To improve weather coverage.
Renovation of houses Central Division	3	To improve on the condition of housing	All residential and offices	To renovate the houses <b>Justification:</b> The houses are in poor shape

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The other sectors will play a key role in the use of various ICT information provided by this sector.

The sector will provide employment through bureaus and cyber cafes to be established in the district.

The sector will require energy to boost their signals hence benefit from the infrastructure sector. All other sectors will use information for planning district projects. The sector will also improve security through fast communication for action to be taken.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to ensure prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans. Its mission is to promote socio-economic and

politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

### **3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

Garissa District will strive to ensure that, the national vision and mission are met through effective administration to enable the people mobilise the available resources to improve on the household income.

The district will identify and plan for the local resources and help on the effective utilization to attain a stable development of the district. The District Focus for Rural Development structures will be used at every level to ensure the community identifies projects, which will encourage a higher economic growth in the district and subsequently in the country. Mobilization of resources require security and effective legal system which the district will focus on to make sure that administration of justice and maintenance of law and order are strictly improved for more investment.

Finance management will be streamlined with effective auditing of all public funds in the government, local authorities, parastatals and the civil society to ensure proper utilization of the funds for expected impact in the society.

### **3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The sector is important in the mobilization of resources for utilization in raising household income. It plays a key role in the administration and mobilization of the local resources in attaining higher growth through participation of the local people in development.

The structures in this sector co-ordinates other sectors in the identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

This sector plays a key role in ensuring security in all parts of the district to encourage implementation of projects by the other sectors.

### **3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The key stakeholders in the sector are the government departments and the local community who will be vital for the success of the strategies to reduce poverty. The various players will collaborate in achieving some critical goals to enable the district utilise fully the available resources. The roles are given in the table below.

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Roles</b>
Provincial Administration	Mobilization of community and resources through organizing various development forums in the district; Provision of security by use of chiefs and the administration police; Administration of justice by solving community disputes at lower levels.

<b>Police Department</b>	Ensure there is security in the district for development activities to be undertaken; Prosecute criminal in court; The department keeps law and order in the district.
<b>Judicial Department</b>	Administration of justice.
<b>Finance and Planning</b>	Co-ordinate planning; implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects; Ensure public funds are utilised in the right way; Disseminate information for planning purposes in the district; Train and mobilise development partners on government policies and priorities; Collection of data through various surveys.
<b>Local Governance</b>	Provision of various services to the people in the councils.
<b>Prisons</b>	Rehabilitate those convicted in court of law; Train the convicts to be self-reliant.
<b>Probation Department</b>	Ensure those under community service order undertake their penalty.
<b>Local Community</b>	Formation of security committees.

### 3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration	Create structures to facilitate development; Policy guidance.	Lack of relevant training and refresher courses.	Organise administration refresher courses.
Financial Management	Employ an efficient financial management system.	Low cash float; High rate of bank charges; Misuse of funds.	Proper auditing to ensure funds are utilised for the intended purpose; Encourage other banks to break the monopoly of KCB.
Development Planning	Improvement of planning; Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.	Lack of funds for monitoring and evaluation; Inadequate staff for monitoring and evaluation; Vast with poor infrastructure.	Provide funds for monitoring to ensure proper implementation of projects; Employ and send ADDOs to assist in planning and Monitoring and Evaluation; Provide efficient transport for the Monitoring and Evaluation team; Trainings on new government policies.
Legal Services	Improve the delivery of service in the court.	Lack of courtrooms. Lack of staff.	Complete and open a spacious court; Ensure court cases are heard efficiently.
Provincial Administration	Mobilise the people for development.	Low representation; Lack of accommodation for field staff.	Take service closer to the people by constructing Divisional headquarters; Encourage the community to form security committees to stamp out insecurity.
Rural Institutions	To assist venerable groups – children, people with disabilities.	Lack of penal institutions.	Construct a children's remand and approved school; Construct a new prison; Construct various police stations.
Local Government	Increase the revenue base.	Lack of funds; Many councillors.	Construct facilities which will generate funds like markets, bus park and

		housing; Improve the services to the people by refuse collection and fire station.
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### 3.6.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of D.O's office at Alijugur Jarajilla Division	To construct Division headquarters in order to serve the people well. This is an insecurity zone.	Construct the houses by end of 2002.	Construction of D.O's office and house for the D.O. and Administration Police Lines (100 units).
Construction of Benane Division Headquarters. Benene Division	To accommodate the D.O. and his security team.	Complete the D.O's house in 2002; Complete AP units in 2003.	Construction of the D.O's house and 10 Administration Police Units (houses).
Completion of Shenta abak Divisional Headquarters	To house the D.O and his security team in this insecure area.	Complete D.Os house and office in 2002 Complete APs houses in 2003.	Completion of the D.O. office and Administration Police houses.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an Administration Police Post. Amuma Jarajilla Division.	1	To improve the security of the area which is a border point.	Complete and equip the post by the year 2003.	Construction of an AP post with all the structures and equipment in it. <b>Justification:</b> Improve security at bridge point.
Provision of transport and equipment District wide	2	To assist in quick response to any emergency in the district.	Provide 18 new vehicles and 30 communication equipments to the district.	Provide serviceable vehicles to th headquarters and one to each division and modern communication equipments. <b>Justification:</b> To effectively respond to insecurity problems.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Liboi Police station. Liboi Division	1	To put up the station into good status.	Put up the station by 2005.	Construction of a modern police station with all the facilities like cells, offices, staff houses, canteen and welfare facilities. <b>Justification:</b> The station is in a border town where there is insecurity problem.
Benane Police Post. Benane Division	2	To improve security in the area.	Put up the post by the year 2004.	Put up a police post with all the required structures and facilities. <b>Justification:</b> The town borders Isiolo with insecurity problems (cattle rustling).
Bura, Balambala, Modogashe Police Stations	3	To help cope with insecurity cases in the	Complete the facilities by year 2008.	Construct facilities in the police stations to make them handle activities for a station.

## B: New Project Proposal: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Probation Offices Central Division	1	To secure and develop the compound	Fence, water tank and plant trees	Fence the compound, construct a water tank and plant trees <b>Justification:</b> Will secure the land from grabbers

## B: New Projects Proposals: Garissa County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Cattle Dips. Danyere and Jarajilla Divisions.	1	To improve on the animal health.	Two dips	Construction of one dips each in Fafi and Danyere. <b>Justification:</b> The areas require the facilities to control tick borne diseases.
Construction of markets. Modogasher, Dadaab, Liboi, Bura, Balambala Divisions	2	To improve on the market facilities of the local produce.	5 markets with stalls.	Construct markets in each market centres. <b>Justification:</b> The area require market to improve trade and business.
Planning of market centres. Dadaab, Modogashe, Liboi, Balambala, Bura, Sankuli Divisions	3	To improve the physical development of the market as growth centres.	Plan 6 centres.	Survey and plan the market centres. <b>Justification:</b> This will promote ownership and collateral to traders.
Fence the offices in town Central Division	4	To provide security in the offices.	Fence the compound	Construct a fence around the offices in town. <b>Justification:</b> The area is open and insecure hence this will promote security.
Construction of slaughter slabs Dadaab, Modogashe, Liboi, Balambala Divisions	5	To promote the hygiene in meat handling	4 slabs	Construct slaughter slabs in Modogashe, Balambala, Liboi, Dadaab centres <b>Justification:</b> The centres lack the facilities

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector will play a key role in organizing the other sectors through mobilization. The sector will mobilize the community to produce more for the district to be self-sustaining in food production. Security is critical in the district for the performance of all other sectors.

The other sectors will play key roles in the provision of transport and communication for effective administration to reduce insecurity and poverty in the district.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX**

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details on the projects and programmes that will be implemented during the plan period with a view to reducing poverty in the district. It provides the institutional framework, which will be adopted for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the various projects and programmes. The chapter provides monitoring and evaluation matrix for all key projects and programmes that will be implemented in the district for poverty reduction.

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

To achieve the set goals in this plan, the district will put in place an institutional structure to implement, monitor and evaluate the activities to ensure they are undertaken at the right time to achieve high quality work with returns to the community. The monitoring structure will use tools to collect information and analyse them for effective implementation.

The M & E teams will have representation at all levels of development to reinforce the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) strategies. The teams will be composed of technical officers, community representatives, implementers and financiers. The institutional structures are given below: -

**District Monitoring Team:** This will be composed of the District Planning Team members who have contributed in the consultation and preparation of this District Development plan. The team will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the plan, major NGOs and Associations chairmen and will be coordinated by the District Development Office. This committee will monitor on behalf of the District Development Committee (DDC) and will make quarterly visits and reports to the DDC and respective ministry headquarters.

**Divisional Monitoring Team:** At this level the team will monitor the divisional activities guided by the district monitoring team. They will report on monthly basis to the district team to compile the quarterly reports and for guidance. The team will be composed of government departments, NGOs, and CBOs operating in the division and the representatives of the community through pastoral associations. This team will be coordinated by the ADDO or DDO.

**Locational Monitoring Team:** This team will be important in monitoring activities on day-to-day basis and will report to the divisional monitoring team. The team will be the key player in ensuring projects receives the required concern and inputs to achieve the set targets.

**Community Monitoring Team:** This level will be involved in the daily monitoring and will be the eyes of all other committees to make sure the contractors or implementers undertake activities as planned to influence the performance indicators. The team will be composed of local people who will report to the locational team on daily or weekly basis.

**Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC):** This committee will monitor activities on quarterly basis through DDC reports. The team will visit projects on yearly basis to give advice on implementation to the district team and all other levels of monitoring.

**Ministerial Monitoring Team:** The ministries will make arrangements to visit the district on annual basis to guide the district team on implementation of the projects. The ministries will get quarterly reports to evaluate and give guidance. These monitoring teams will guide the district to achieve the targets indicated in this chapter. They will work closely with the DDC and other stakeholders to improve on the implementation status of the plan. The Ministry of Finance and Planning will play a key role in ensuring that these teams operate and get progress reports for effective implementation.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section provides a detailed summary of the key projects and programmes that will be implemented during the plan period. The section will provide critical guide for monitoring and evaluation activities.

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Dams and Pans	70m	2002-2008	No. of pans desilted or constructed -The % increase in water coverage	-Field visits Water department reports -Audited financial reports	Ministry of water department	ALRMP to provide desilting tools Community contribute unskilled labour AMS to provide excavating machines
Capacity building	7m	2002-2008	No. of training No. of people trained	Training reports	Water Department	NGOs and Donors to provide funds
Bore hole projects	57.6m	2002-2008	-No. of boreholes drilled per year -No. of ailing boreholes replaced	-Field visits -Water department reports -Audited financial reports	Water Department	NGOs and Donors to fund DDC to monitor and evaluate Community to Provide unskilled labour
Rural water supply (livestock Programme)	35m	2002-2008	-No. of facilities rehabilitated -Length of pipeline laid -The % increase in water coverage	-Reports from water department -Site meetings	Ministry of water department	ALRMP to provide materials NGOs to provide funds and materials Community contribute unskilled labour
Dam construction unit	262m	2002-2005	-No. of machines and equipment Rehabilitated	Water department reports -Audited financial reports	Ministry of water department	Government to provide funds
Modog'she water supply	7m	2004-2007	-No. of subsurface dams constructed -The period taken before infiltration galleries dry -The yield of the wells	-Water department reports -Interview Beneficiaries	Water department	-Community contribute labour -NGOs contribute funds

Kamuthi, Nanighi, Raya, Korakora and Sankuri water supplies Bura and Sankuri Divisions	12.5m	2002-2006	-No. of treatment works put up -The % increase in water coverage	-Reports from water department -Site meetings	Water department	ALRMP to provide materials NGOs to provide funds and materials Community contribute unskilled labour
Pollution control and water sources protection	10m	2002-2008	-No. of silt traps desilted -No. of communities and participants trained on hygiene -No. of pans fenced -Reduction in water borne diseases	Reports from water and public health departments Monitoring reports	Water department Public health department	NGOs to provide funds for training DDC to monitor AMS to provide excavating machines Community to desilt traps .
Office block	2m	2005	No. of rooms constructed and quality	Site meeting reports Ministry annual reports	Water department	Public works to supervise construction DDC to monitor the work
Danyere dam	2.5m	2003	Dam excavated	Site meeting reports Ministry annual reports	Water department	DDC to monitor AMS to provide excavating machines Community to provide unskilled labour
River Bank protection	80m	2002-2008	The length of the bank protected The stability of the river bank	Site meeting reports Departmental progress report	Water department	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor NGOs to contribute funds .
Balich water supply	5m	2004-2005	-Length of pipes laid -Treatment works completed -Water supply completed	Site meeting reports Departmental progress report	Water department	ALRMP to provide materials NGOs to provide funds and materials Community contribute unskilled labour
Balambala and Bura water supply	6m	2003-2006	Number of facilities rehabilitated	-Reports from water department -Site meeting reports	Water department	ALRMP to provide materials NGOs to provide funds and materials Community contribute unskilled labour
Jarajara water supply	2m	2003	Water supply completed	Reports from water department -Site meeting reports	Water department	ALRMP to provide materials NGOs to provide funds and materials Community contribute unskilled labour
Formation of Pastoral Associations	20m	2002-2003	No. of pastoral associations formed and trained	Departmental progress report	CARE	Livestock department to train the groups
Restocking Programme	10m	2002-2008	No. of families restocked	Departmental progress report	ALRMP	Livestock department to choose the livestock Community to choose the beneficiaries
Dairy	14m	2002-	No. of zero grazing	Livestock	Livestock	Community to

production		2008	unit; Increase in milk production; No. of families benefited.	reports Farmers interviews Field surveys	department	purchase the bred animals
Fodder production and conservation	7m	2002-2006	Hectares planted with fodder No. of farmers engaged in fodder production No. of bulking farms and the acreage No. of bales of hay produced	Livestock reports	Livestock department	NGOs to assist in training farmers on bailing hay
Water and pasture management at water points	5m	2002-2007	Grazing pattern introduced Low insecurity cases Grazing blocks established	Livestock reports Police reports	Livestock department	Community to ensure peaceful coexistence NGOs to fund conflict resolution
Abattoir and refrigerated meat transport	250m	2003-2005	Abattoir constructed No. of refrigerated vehicles bought No. of livestock slaughtered in the district and transported to outer markets	Livestock reports	GOK and Private entrepreneur	Livestock department to advice the entrepreneur Donors to fund
Poultry hatchery and cockerel exchange	2m	2002-2008	No. of incubators purchased No. of chicks hatched No. of beneficiaries	Livestock reports Site meeting reports Farmers interviews	Livestock department	NGOs provide funds and cockerels DDC to closely monitor and evaluate
Rehabilitation of the Garissa Farmers Training	3m	2003	No. of buildings rehabilitated No. of equipments bought	Livestock reports Site meeting reports	DALEOs office	Farmers utilise the center NGOs to use the center for training
Soil and water conservation	50m	2002-2006	No. of trainings done No. of participants trained No. of field visits	Training reports Agricultural progress report	Agriculture department	Youths to undertake the soil conservation measures NGOs to provide tools and equipments
Seed bulking	3m	2002-2006	No. of farmers given the seeds No. and size of farms used for bulking Improved crop yields	Agricultural progress report Farmers interviews	Agriculture department	Farmers to use the seeds
Introduction of Asian crops and promotion of horticultural production	21m	2002-2007	No. of trainings contacted No. of field days No. of farmers reached Types and quantity of crops produced	Agricultural progress report Farmers interviews	Agriculture department	Farmers to participate in field days through availing produce
Small scale processing industries	30m	2003-2007	No. of industries established Improved agricultural output prices	Agricultural progress report Farmers interviews Market reports	Private entrepreneur	Agricultural extension workers to advice farmers on products to produce NGOs to promote fruit production

Expansion in irrigation land	420m	2002-2008	No. of pumping sets given to farmers Acreage put under irrigation No. of household benefited	Agricultural reports Field visits	Agricultural department	NGOs to give farmers pumps on credit AMS to offer machinery for land preparation on hire DDC to monitor
Establish a seed stockists for rain fed crop production	3m	2003-2004	No. of CAHWs supplied with drugs No. of stores with seeds for sale Acreage planted with drought resistant crops	Agricultural reports	Agricultural department Veterinary department	NGOs to provide animal drugs Farmers and pastoralists to contribute for the drugs
Veterinary Investigation Laboratory	4m	2002	VIL complete and in use No. of tests done	Veterinary reports Interview farmers Site visits reports	Veterinary department	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
Animal vaccination against CBPP	14m	2002-2008	No. of animals vaccinated Reduction in animal infection	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	NGOs CBOs and ALRMP to contribute funds and drugs
Vaccination against Black Quarter Anthrax	7m	2002-2008	No. of animals vaccinated Amount of funds collected Reduction in animal infection	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	NGOs CBOs and ALRMP to contribute funds and drugs
Construction of vaccination crushes	2m	2002-2008	No. of crushes constructed No. of animals using the Crushes	Veterinary progress reports Site visits	Veterinary department	Local authorities to contribute for the cost of construction DDC to monitor
Vaccination against rabies	1.4m	2002-2008	No. of dogs vaccinated Amount of funds collected Reduction in infection	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	NGOs and CBOs to contribute funds and drugs
Training of community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)	8.4m	2002-2008	No. of CAHWs trained No. of CAHWs supplied with animal drugs No. of animal treated by CAHWs	Veterinary progress reports Farmers interviews	Veterinary department	NGOs and ALRMP to train CAHWS and provide them with drugs Community to pay for drugs
Disease surveillance along the border	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of stations established in the border No. of trips made to the border	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	Donors to fund
Renovation of veterinary stations	1m	2003-2006	No. of stations rehabilitated	Veterinary progress reports Site visits	Veterinary department	Public works to supervise the works DDC to monitor
Development of fish ponds	2m	2002-2008	-No. of fish ponds excavated -No. of farmers trained using the ponds -No. of fingerlings produced in the ponds	Reports from fisheries department, Site meeting reports	Fisheries department	-AMS to assist in excavations -DDC to monitor
Agricultural Marketing	1m	2002-2008	No. of surveys carried, sales made	Report farmers interview	Cooperative Department	Farmers to contribute funds. ALRMP to

					Council.	DDC to monitor
Open Air Markets	9m	2002-2007	No. of stalls constructed; No. of people using the stalls.	Site visit reports	Garissa Municipal Council.	Public works to supervise; DDC to monitor.
Street Lighting	20m	2002-2008	No. of streets covered; Improvement of security.	Site visit reports.	Garissa Municipal Council.	Public Works to supervise; DDC to monitor.
Disludging equipments Central Division	10m	2003-2004	No of trucks purchased	Municipal Council reports Public works reports	Municipal Council Public works	Donors to fund
Garbage collection trucks	18m	2004-2007	No of trucks purchased	Municipal Council reports	Municipal Council	Donors to fund
Garissa Water Supply	600m	2002-2003	Water supply completed.	DWE Reports.	Water Department	Donors to fund; MOPW to supervise.
Garissa Sewer System	700m	2003-2004	Length of pipes laid.	DWE Reports.	Water Department.	Donors to fund; MOPW to supervise.
Provision of energy saving jikos to refugees Dadaab Division	70m	2002-2008	No. of jikos provided	Environment reports	Environment Department	Donors to fund DDC to monitor
Rural electrification Central, Sankuri and Dadaab divisions	400m	2002-2008	No. of households covered	KPL&C reports	Ministry of Energy	Donors to fund DDC to monitor
Provision of energy project wide	40m	2008-2008	No of households with solar power	Ministry of Energy reports	Ministry of Energy	Private sector to fund
Provision of energy project wide	1,000m	2005-2006	Town connected to the national power grid	KPL&C reports	KPL&C	Government to fund

#### 4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Garissa Trade development joint loans	14m	2002-2008	No. of traders given loans Amount of loans issued Amount of loans recovered	Reports	District Joint loan board	CBO and NGOs assist in lending to the people Private sector and village banks to provide more credit
Training of traders	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of traders trained No. of training's held	Training reports	District Trade Office	NGO, CBO and private sector to train traders also
Office block for regional office	5m	2003	No. of offices constructed	Site visit reports	District Trade Office	DDC to identify land for the offices Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
Information gathering	2.1m	2002-2008	No. of surveys contacted	Departmental reports	District Industrial Development office	Private sector to provide information NGOs, CBO, Private sector to fund surveys
Training entrepreneurs	2.8m		No. of entrepreneurs trained No. of training's	Departmental reports	District Industrial Development office	NGO, CBO and private sector to train traders also

			held			
Carry out industrial registration.	0.5m	2003	No. of surveys contacted No. of industries registered	Survey reports	District Industrial Development office	Private sector to provide information NGOs, CBO, Private sector to fund surveys
Industrial Zoning	0.5m	2002	Land set aside for industrial development	Departmental reports	District Industrial Development office	DDC to set aside land Local authorities to set aside industrial land
Research on gum Arabica & Gemstones	0.8m	2002-2003	Report produced	Departmental reports	District Industrial Development office	NGOs, CBO, Private sector to fund surveys
Facilitate linkage between potential industrialists/entrepreneurs with financial institutions and market agencies or domestic region and international markets.	1.5m	2002-2008	No. of surveys contacted No. of traders given loans	Departmental reports	District Industrial Development office	NGOs, CBO, Private sector to fund surveys and give loans
Raw material identification and quantification	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of surveys contacted; No. of materials registered	Departmental reports	District Industrial Development office	NGOs, CBO, Private sector to fund surveys and give loans
Tourism Hotels	30m	2002-2005	No. of hotels constructed	KWS reports	Local enterprises	KWS to advise
Development of Rahole Game Reserve Danyere Division	300m	2002-2005	No. of camp sites developed no of roads graveled in parks No. of tourists visiting the park	KWS reports	Kenya wildlife services (KWS) JICA	DDC to monitor and assure borders are set Local community to entertain tourists through cultural shows.
Establish camping sites at Arawale game reserve Bura Division	120m	2003-2007	No. of tourists visiting the park No. of camp sites developed -No. of roads graveled in parks	KWS reports	Kenya wildlife services (KWS) Local enterprises	DDC to monitor and assure borders are set Local community to entertain tourists through cultural shows
Giraffe sanctuary Central Division	30m	2002-2004	No. of tourists visiting the sanctuary	KWS reports	KWS Local enterprises	Donors to fund Local community to entertain tourists through cultural shows
Birds shooting site	20m	2003-2004	Camp developed	KWS reports	KWS Local enterprises	Local community to entertain tourists through cultural shows
Training on importance of flora and fauna	22.5m	2002-2008	No of training; No of people trained	KWS reports; Training reports	KWS	NGOs, CBOs, Donors to contribute funds



#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Modogashe sec. School	14m	2002-2004	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Balambala sec. School	6.4m	2002-2003	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Sankuri sec. School	10.2m	2002-2004	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Garissa High School	12.5m	2002-2003	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
N.E.P. Girls Sec. School	5.9m	2002-2003	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Bura Sec. School.	10.8m	2002-2006	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Liboi Primary School	1.8m	2002	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Dadaab primary school	1m	2002	Generating set purchased		MOEST	PTA, NGO, UNHCR to fund DDC to monitor
School equipment.	22.5	2002-2007	-No. of laboratories and workshops constructed. -Equipment procured	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Tumaini Primary school	0.8m	2002	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO,

				Site visit reports		private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Garissa Primary Schools	1m	2002	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Dadaab secondary school	7.6m	2002- 2003	No. of buildings constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Umul Salama Secondary school	3m	2002	Lab constructed	Education department Reports Site visit reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
School text books and equipment	70m	2002- 2008	No of books supplied; No of schools benefited	Education department	MOEST	PTA, NGO, Donors, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
School desks	14m	2002- 2008	No of desks supplied; No of schools benefited	Education department	MOEST	PTA, NGO, Donors, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Secondary school computer classes	20m	2002- 2004	No. of computers bought	MOEST reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Balambala and Dadaab secondary Schools.	12m	2004- 2006	No. of houses constructed	Site visit reports MOEST reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Modogashe sec. School.	1m	2003	Generating set purchased	Site visit reports MOEST reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Bura secondary School.	6m	2006- 2008	No. of houses constructed	Site visit reports MOEST reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Primary School expansion	6.9m	2002- 2004	No. of classes constructed	Site visit reports MOEST reports	MOEST	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO,

HIV/AIDS control campaigns	100m	5 years	campaigns done Change of behaviors No. of workshop held No. of people trained No. of orphaned cared No. of counselors trained No. of IEC materials printed NO. of CBOs and NGOs funded Decrease in incidence Awareness increased	Training reports Surveillance reports Survey reports	Ministry of Health District Development Office	Youth groups to pass information Religious leaders to campaign CBOs and NGOs to contact awareness campaign Donors to provide resources Community to care for the orphans
Construction of dispensaries	58m	2003-2008	No. of facilities constructed Reduction in distance to health facilities	Site visit reports Health reports	Ministry of health	Public works to design and supervise DDC to monitor Local authorities to fund
Installation of cold storage	2.4m	2003	Solar panels installed Cold storage installed	Site visit reports Health reports	Ministry of health	NGOs, CBOs and Community to contribute funds
Bulla Iftin Hospital	100m	2003-2008	No. of buildings constructed	Site visit reports MoH reports	MoH	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Offices for MOH	25m	2004-2006	No. of buildings constructed	Site visit reports MoH reports	MoH	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
DARE	30m	2002-2005	No. of VCT established No. of centres offering reproductive health services	MoH reports	MoH	Donors to fund
Bura Dispensary Balambala, Liboi Modogashe and Dadaab health centres	23.5m	2002-2007	No. of buildings constructed	Site visit reports MoH reports	MoH	Public works to supervise NGO, private sector, CBOs to contribute funds DDC to monitor
Sanitation Programme	7m	2002-2008	No. of VIP latrines constructed Reduction in disease incidence	Health reports	Ministry of Health	Community participation
Expansion of the PGH	30m	2002-2008	No of buildings put up	Site visit reports MoH reports	Ministry of Health	Public works to supervise NGO, private sector, CBOs to contribute funds DDC to monitor
Relocation of	400m	2003-	No of buildings	Site visit reports	Ministry of	Public works to

the MTC		2008	put up	MTC reports	Health	supervise NGO, private sector, CBOs to contribute funds DDC to monitor
Child Labour	2.8m	2002- 2008	No. of training held	Labour reports Training reports	Labour Department	UNICEF to contribute funds NGOs and CBOs to contribute funds
Garissa cultural centre	13.6m	2003- 2004	No. of buildings constructed	Cultural Department reports Site visit reports	Cultural Department	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor preparation
Garissa sports stadium	50m	2002- 2004	Perimeter fence Football pitch Main dais	Sports Department reports Site visit reports	Sports Department	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor preparation FIFA to contribute funds
Renovation of squash building	0.2m	2002	Building renovated	Sports Department reports Site visit reports	Sports Department	Public works to supervise Members to pay membership fee to maintain the building
Modification and upgrading of Garissa primary school play ground	15m	2003- 2005	Field constructed Youth centre established	Sports Department reports Site visit reports	Sports Department	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor preparation
Completion of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	7m	2002	No of buildings completed	DSDO reports Site visit reports	Social Services Department	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor preparation
Capacity building for groups	8.4m	2002- 2008	No. of training done No. of people trained	DSDO reports Training reports	Social Services Department	NGOs and CBOs to supplement funding Government to fund
Poverty reduction	3.5m	2002- 2008	No. of groups funded	DSDO reports	Social Services Department	NGOs and CBOs to supplement funding Government to fund

#### 4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementin g agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Automation of magneto manual stations	12m	2002- 2006	No. of stations automated	Reports from Telkom Kenya	Telkom Kenya	Community are the services
Installation of new lines	150m	2002- 2008	No. of lines increased No. of customers covered No. of booster stations build	Telkom Kenya reports	Telkom Kenya	Community to utilize the facilities
Internet services	3m	2002	Server installed No. of cyber cafes established	Telkom Kenya reports	Telkom Kenya	Community to utilize the facilities
Mobile telephone services	14m	2002	Area covered	Safari com Reports	Safari com/ Kencell	Community to utilize the facilities

Computerization of DIDC	1m	2002	No. of computers, fax, photocopier and accessories purchased	DDC reports	District Development Office	Departments to use the centre for planing NGOs, CBOs and private sector to contribute information NGOs to contribute Some funds
Construction of DIDC Complex	15m	2003-2004	DIDC and office constructed	DDC reports	District Development Office	Public works to supervise Donors and NGOs to contribute Some funds DDC to set aside land for the complex
Rainfall stations	5m	2002	No. of schools supplied with rain gauges Vehicle procured	Weather reports Meteorological Department reports	Meteorologic al departments	School staff to record weather indicators
Modogashe weather station	20m	2003-2005	Modogashe weather station opened Increased coverage on weather reports	Weather reports Meteorological Department reports Site visit reports	Meteorologic al departments	Public works to supervise; DDC to monitor
Renovation of houses	5m	2004-2006	No of houses renovated	Meteorological Department report Site visit reports	Meteorologic al departments	Public works to supervise; DDC to monitor

#### 4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementin g agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of D.O. office at Aljugur	3m	2002	Offices constructed AP lines constructed	Site visit reports	District Commissione rs Office	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor Community to contribute Labour
Construction of Benane Division Headquarters	3m	2002	Offices constructed AP lines constructed	Site visit reports	District Commissione rs Office	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor Community to contribute Labour
Completion of Shantaabak Divisional Headquarters	3m	2002	Offices constructed AP lines constructed	Site visit reports	District Commissione rs Office	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Construction of an Administration Police Post at Amuma	3.5m	2003	Police post constructed AP lines constructed	Site visit reports	District Commissione rs Office	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Provision of transport and equipment	60m	2002-2006	No. of equipments procured No. of vehicles procured High response to emergency calls	District Commissioner's reports	District Commissione rs Office	Dónors to contribute funds
Liboi Police	15m	2003-	No. of buildings	Police	Police	Public Works to

station		2004	constructed Low crime cases in the area	department reports	department	supervise DDC to monitor
Benane Police Post	6m	2002	No. of buildings constructed Low crime cases in the area	Police department reports	Police department	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Bura, Balambala, Modogashe Police Stations	45m	2003- 2008	No. of buildings constructed Low crime cases in the area	Police department reports	Police department	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Provision of transport and equipment	25m	2002- 2004	No. of equipments procured No. of vehicles procured High response to emergency calls	Police department reports	Police department	Donors to contribute funds
Police posts	18m	2003- 2007	No of posts put up	Police department reports	Police department	Public Works to supervise Community to contribute funds DDC to monitor
Police patrol bases	6m	2002- 2005	No of patrol bases put up	Police department reports	Police department	Public Works to supervise; Community to contribute funds; DDC to monitor
Police headquarters office expansion	30m	2004- 2006	No of offices constructed	Police department reports	Police department	Public Works to supervise; DDC to monitor
Garissa law court	5m	2002	Court completed	Site Visit report	District Magistrate Court	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Juvenile remand home and approved school And approved school	10m	2002- 2004	No. of children admitted Separation of children from adult offenders Institutions constructed	Police reports Site visit reports Children's department reports	District Children Office	Public Works to supervise Police department to separate offenders DDC to monitor NGOs, CBOs Private sectors to contribute funds.
Frontier children's Home	16m	2002- 2008	Institutions constructed No. of children admitted	Children's department report	District Children Office	Public Works to supervise Police department to separate offenders DDC to monitor NGOs, CBOs Private sectors to contribute funds.
Community based civil registration	3.5m	2002- 2008	Percentage coverage	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths	Chiefs and their assistants to assist in registration
Monitoring and evaluation	12m	2002- 2008	No. of trips to the field No. of reports written	DDC reports Site visits FGD	DDO	NGOs, CBOs to contribute funds Government departments to implement projects as directed
Training on new government policies	2.8m	2002- 2008	No. of training held No. of people trained	Training reports	DDO	Departments to contribute some funds
Poverty	42m	2002-	No of project	DDC reports	DDO	Donors, NGOs

Eradication programme		2008	sponsored	Audit reports		CBOs to contribute funds Poverty Eradication Commission to contribute funds
Farm development	9m	2002-2003	Acreage utilized Output of the farm	Prison reports	Prison department	Prisoners to be used for Labour
Prison relocation to a new site	50m	2003-2008	No. of buildings constructed	Site visit reports Prison department reports	Prison department	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Construct Industrial sector	2.6m	2004-2005	No. of buildings constructed	Site visit reports Prison department reports	Prison department	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Community Service order	1.4m	2002-2008	No of people in the CSO	Probation Department reports	Probation Department	Community to support the project
District Probation Offices	0.5m	2002	Fence put up; Tank constructed; No of trees planted	Probation Department reports	Probation Department	Forest department to provide seedling Public works to register the buildings
Cattle dips.	2m	2002	No. of dips constructed	Veterinary reports	Garissa County Council	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Construction of markets.	3m	2002-2006	No. of markets constructed No. of stalls available	Garissa County Council reports	Garissa County Council	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Planning of market centres	3m	2003-2008	No. of market planned PDP ready	Physical planning department reports	Garissa County Council	Physical planning department to plan the towns
Fence county council offices	1m	2002	Length of fence constructed	Garissa County Council reports	Garissa County Council	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor
Slaughter slabs	1m	2003-2006	No of slabs constructed	Garissa County Council reports	Garissa County Council	Public Works to supervise DDC to monitor

#### 4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/ PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The district will aim at achieving the indicators below through implementation of identified strategies. By the end of the plan period, these indicators will show the success of the district in the reduction of poverty and effective management of resources.

Sub Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End Period
<b>Health</b>			
Under 5 Mortality rate <del>Immigration</del>	78	74	68
Immunization Coverage	78%	84%	90%
Doctor/ patient ratio	1:61,432	1:49,613	1:38,351
HIV/AIDS incidence	11%	10%	7%
Distance to health facility	50km	40km	30km
<b>Education</b>			
Pre-Primary school enrolment rate	6.6%	13%	21%
Primary School enrolment rate	12%	14%	20%

Primary School drop out rate	62%	58%	48%
District Literacy level	20%	24%	30%
Secondary School Enrolment	4.2%	6%	9%
Secondary School drop out rate	15%	12%	8%
<b>Adult Education</b>			
Adult Classes	77	101	153
Enrolment	2,101	3,079	4,153
<b>Telecommunication</b>			
Number of connections	1,032	2,600	3,800
Number of cyber cafes	4	8	18
Public Pay Phones	72	90	135
<b>Trade and Industry</b>			
No. of Registered Enterprises	954	1,200	2,100
No. of registered tourist hotels	0	1	2
<b>Financial Institution</b>			
No. of village banks	7	10	14
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Safe Water Coverage (Garissa Town)	25%	95%	98%
Number of bore holes	30	40	48
No. of dams/pans	41	50	64
No. of wells	12	24	32
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Irrigation land utilized	1,800	4,800	8,800
Total Acreage under crops	2,000	5,500	10,000
Number of agro-based Industries	0	1	3
No. of household engaged in agriculture	2,800	5,800	9,800
No. of farms	157	217	297
<b>Cooperatives</b>			
No. of cooperative societies	13	17	20
Cooperative membership	1,474	1,920	2,260
Share capital (Kshs)	7,419,719	9,702,710	11,414,953
Turn over (Kshs)	315,915	413,200	486,120