

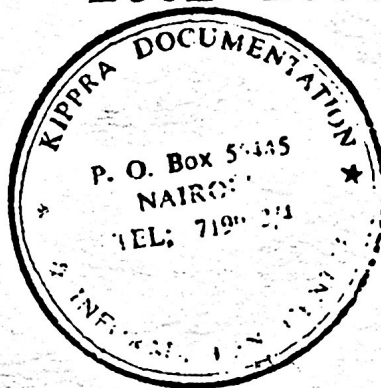


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**IJARA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2002–2008**

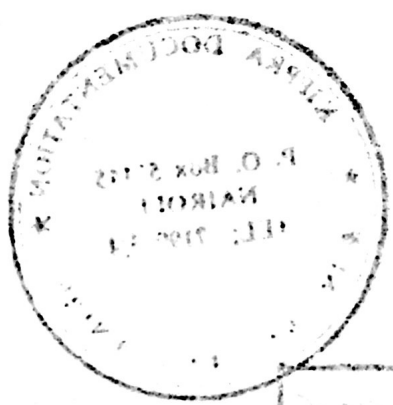


**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic  
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

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12/21  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2003-2008

Economic Growth and Foreign Relations  
Effective Management For Sustainable



ACC No.	DATE

## FOREWARD

Ijara District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning 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 Ijara DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, 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 previous District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the 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 Ijara DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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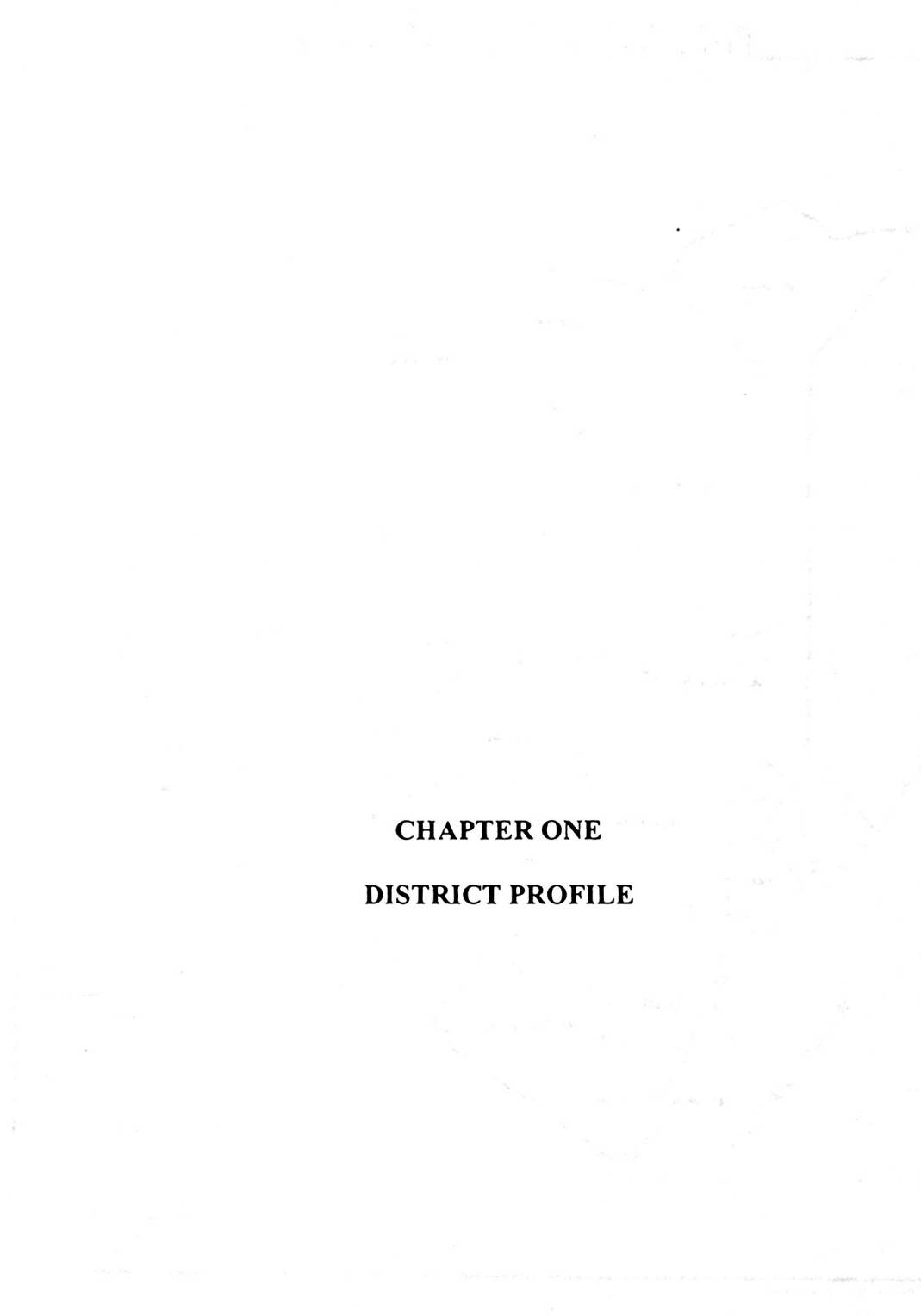
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABCD	Abstain, Be faithful, Condom or Die
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
AP	Administration Police
BOG	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CBHC	Community Based Health Care
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pneumonia
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DASCO	District AIDS STI Coordinator
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DRE	District Roads Engineer
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSG	District Steering Group
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
ECED	Early Childhood Education and Development
ECHO	Environmental Conservation Hope
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GOK	Government of Kenya
Ha	Hectares
HF	Health Facility
HIV	Human Immuno deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communications Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KTBHs	Kenya Top Bar Hives
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHAH & S	Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage & Sports

MOEST	Ministry of Education Science & Technology
MOH	Ministry of Health
MRPW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PACCO	Provincial AIDS Control Co-coordinator
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
ROSCAs	Rotational Saving and Credit Associations
FSA	Financial Service Associations
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URTI	Upper Respiratory Track Infections
VHC	Village Health Committee
WUCs	Water User Committees

## LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

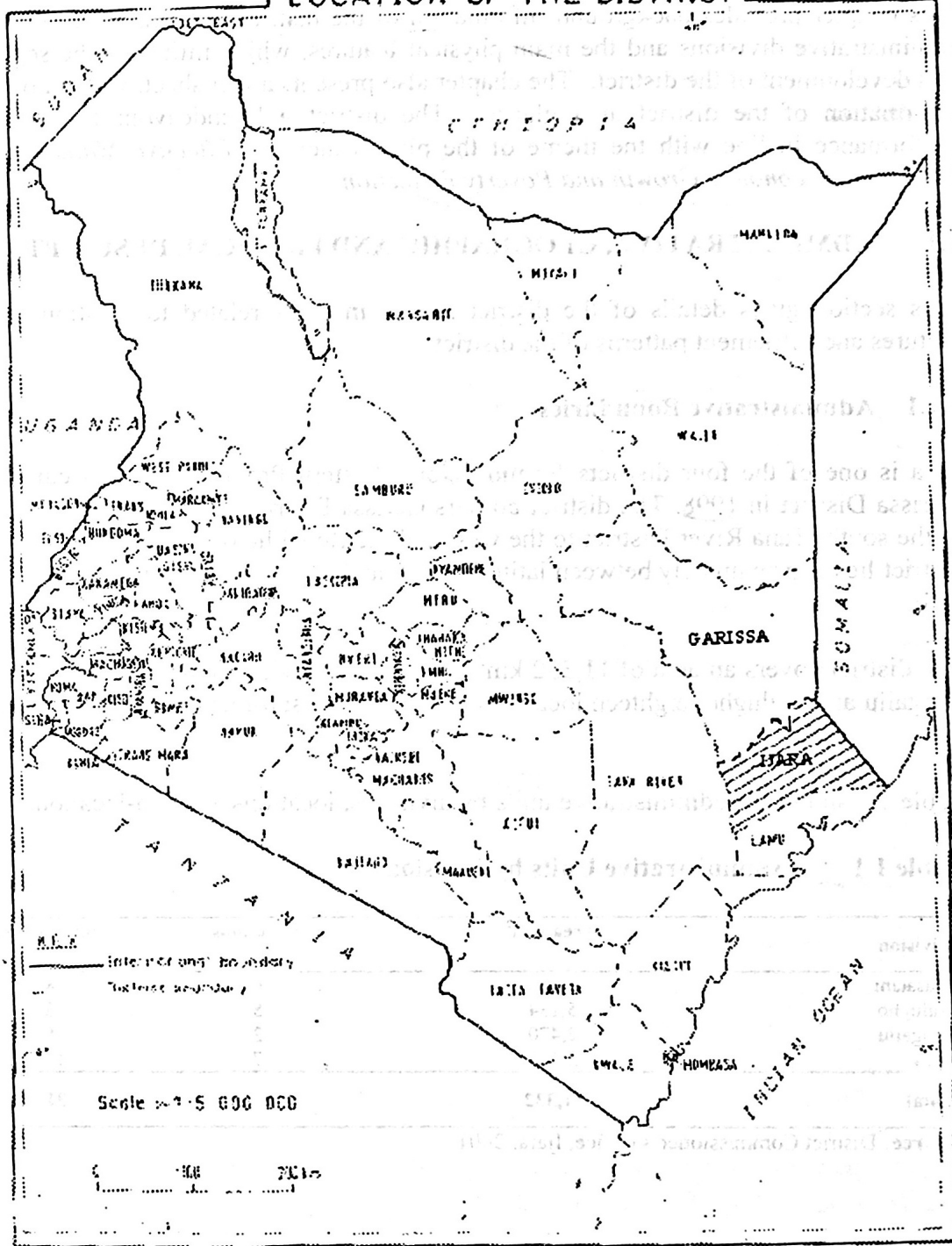
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**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**



# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by OMSRS

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information of the district in terms of location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features, which influence the settlement, and development of the district. The chapter also presents a fact sheet, which gives basic information of the district at a glance. The district will endeavour to improve its performance in line with the theme of the plan, which is *"Effective Management for Sustainable economic Growth and Poverty Reduction"*

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

This section gives details of the district profile in areas related to location, physical features and settlement patterns of the district.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Ijara is one of the four districts forming North Eastern Province. It was carved from Garissa District in 1998. The district borders Garissa District to the north, Lamu District to the south, Tana River District to the west and the Republic of Somalia to the east. The district lies approximately between latitude 1° 7's and 2° 3's and longitude 40° 4'E and 41° 32'E.

The district covers an area of 11,332 km<sup>2</sup> and has four divisions, namely Masalani, Ijara, Sangailu and Hulugho, eighteen locations and thirty-one sub-locations as shown on Table 1.1.

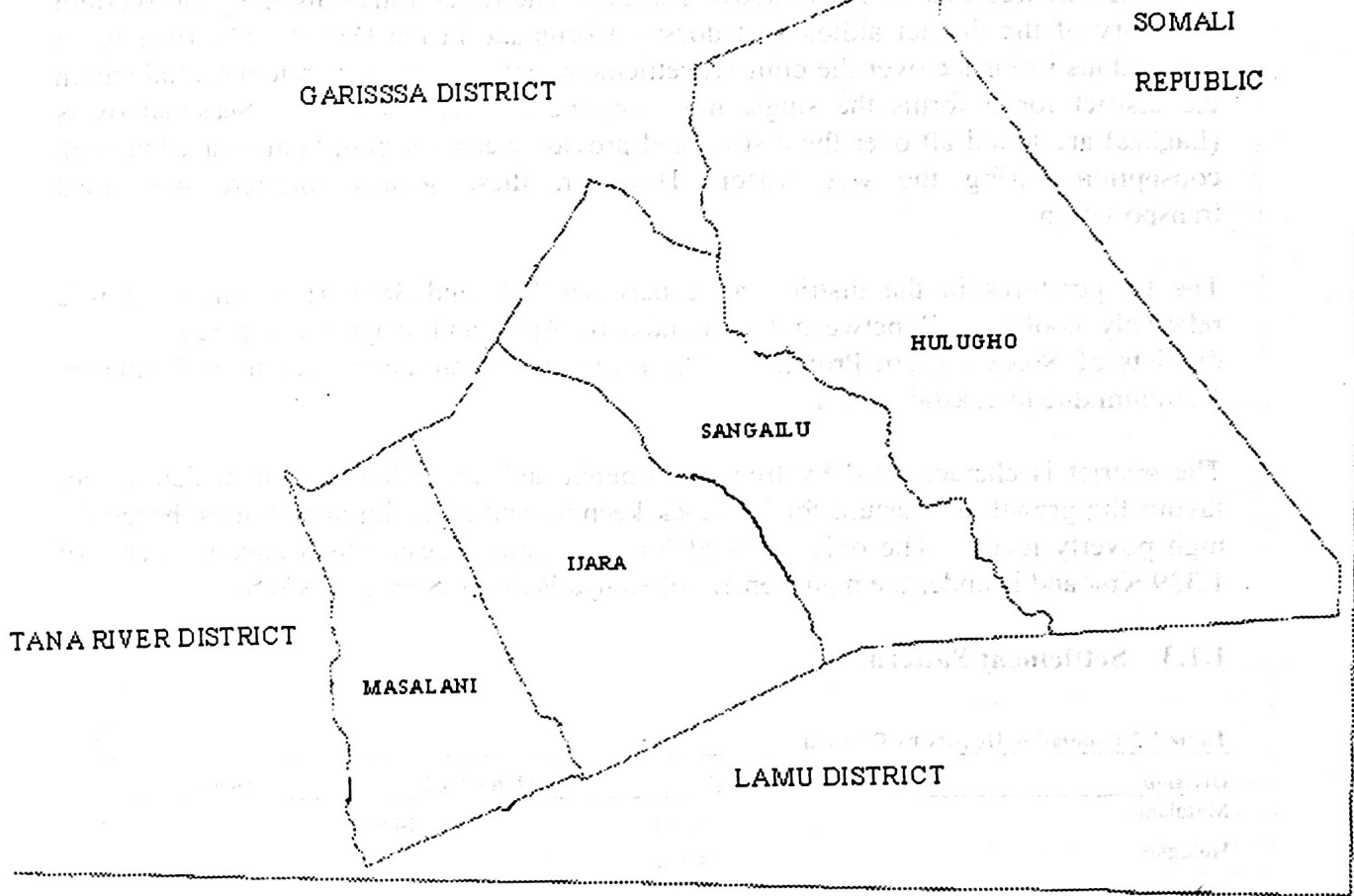
Table 1.1 shows the administrative units by divisions, locations and sub-locations.

**Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division**

Division	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Locations	Sub Locations
Masalani	1,380	4	8
Hulugho	5,134	5	8
Sangailu	2,470	2	5
Ijara	2,348	7	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Ijara, 2001

# IJARA DISTRICT



### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district is devoid of any mountain and is characterized by low undulating plains with black cotton sandy and alluvial soils. The district is low lying with altitudes ranging between 0 metres and 90 metres above sea level. The River Tana runs along the Western boundary of the district although it does not originate in the District. The river has a tremendous influence over the climate, settlement pattern, and economic potential within the district for it forms the single most important source of water. Seasonal rivers (Laghas) are found all over the district and provide water for both human and livestock consumption during the wet season. However, these greatly interfere with road transportation.

The temperatures in the district range between 15°C and 38°C. However, there is a relatively cooler spell between the months of April and August compared to other districts of North Eastern Province. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 750mm to 1,000mm due to coastal winds.

The district is characterized by frequent drought and unreliable rainfall, which do not favour the growth of, pasture for livestock keeping and agricultural activities, hence the high poverty levels. The only gazetted forest is Boni Forest, which covers an area of 1,339 Km<sup>2</sup> and is under the management of Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS).

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 1.2 Population Density by Division

Division	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Populatio 2002	Density
Masalani	1,380	14,926	10
Hulugho	5,134	23,277	5
Sangailu	2,470	12,534	5
Ijara	2,348	19,259	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>69,996</b>	<b>28</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Ijara, 2001

Table 1.2 shows population distribution and density by division. Hulugho Division has the highest population but least density due to its vastness. Msalani has the highest density being the smallest in the area. Generally, the district is sparsely populated with the majority of the population being concentrated in facility and service areas.

The settlement pattern in the district is described in terms of market centres which have high population settlement due to the availability of necessary facilities like water, health centres etc. The least populous areas are those far from the trading centres where usually there is lack of potable water. Most people settle along River Tana, urban centres, trading centres and along permanent sources of water. The district has 59 per cent of the population documented as poor and these are evenly distributed in the district.

### 1.3 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet contains data on specific sectors of the district. The information includes data on topography and climate, demography and population, social-economic indicators, agriculture and livestock, education facilities, health, sanitation and water, communications, trade, commerce and tourism.

<b>Area</b>	
Total area	11,332 km <sup>2</sup>
Arable area	1,000 km <sup>2</sup>
Non-arable land	10,332 km <sup>2</sup>
Gazetted forest	1,339 km <sup>2</sup>
Non-gazetted forests	1,145 km <sup>2</sup>
Urban area	336 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Altitude:	
Highest	90m above sea level
Lowest	0m above sea level
Rainfall:	
Mean	500mm per annum
Range	750mm to 1,000mm
Rainfall by seasons:	
Long rains	(March April) 500mm
Short rains	(October November) 450mm
Temperature range:	
Mean minimum	July - 15 <sup>o</sup> c
Mean maximum	February - 38 <sup>o</sup> c
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>	
Population size (2002)	69,996
<b>Population structure:</b>	
Total No. of males	36,745
Total No., of females	33,251
Female/male ratio	100:110
Total No. of Youthful population (15-25 years)	18,013
Total No. of Primary School going age (6 -13 years)	17,799
Total number of children (0-18 years)	36,361
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17 years)	8,006
Total labour force (15 - 64 years)	38,153
Dependency ratio	100: 98
Women in reproductive age	15,994
Population growth rate	3.7%
<b>Density</b>	
Division with highest density	Masalani 10 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
Division with lowest density	Sangailu, Hulugho 5 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
Average density	6 persons per km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Rural Population</b>	
Rural population	38,605
<b>Urban Population</b>	
Number of towns	6
Urban population	31,391
<b>Demography</b>	
Maternal mortality rate	82 per 1000 ✕
Crude death rate	10 per 1000
Crude birth rate	45 per 1000
Under 5 mortality rate	92/1,000
Life expectancy	54 years
Infant mortality rate	80 /1,000

Total fertility rate	7
<b>Social -Economic Indicators</b>	
Total numbers of households	11,445
Average household size	6
Number of female headed households	4,006
Number of children headed households	572
Number of disabled	640
Children needing special protection	1,246
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	41,197 (59%)
Contribution to National poverty	0.03%
<b>Average Household Incomes: Sectoral Contribution to Household Income</b>	
Agriculture & Livestock	60%
Rural self employment	20%
Wage employment	15%
Urban self employment	2%
Other	3%
No of unemployed	6,264 (10%)
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Potential arable land (rain fed)	96,000 Hectares
Potential land for irrigation	4,000 Hactares
Average farm size (small scale)	0.4 Hactares
Total acreage under food crops	960 Hactares
Total Number of farm families	2,500
Population working in Agriculture	12,500
Main storage facilities (on farm)	Temporary racks
Main Food crops produced	Maize, sorghum, cowpeas, and green grams.
Main cash crops grown	Mangoes, bixa and sim sim.
Main livestock breeds	Cattle, shecp, goats, donkeys (indigenous)
Total Number of cattle	360,000
Total Number of goats	60,000
Total Number of sheep	40,000
Total number of donkeys	20,000
Land carrying capacity Animal/Hactares	15.5
Numbers of cattle dips	3
Number of cattle crushes	10
Number of cattle per person	6
Number of cattle per household	31
Population working in livestock sector (%)	96
<b>Main livestock diseases:</b>	
Cattle	Rinderpest, contagious bovine pneumonia, black quarter, trypanosomiasis, foot and mouth disease
Sheep	Contagious caprine pneumonia, Trypanosomiasis, foot rot, pneumonia
Donkeys	Trypanosomiasis, anaplasmosis, pneumonia, wounds
Number of livestock markets	None
Main forest products	Poles, posts, fibres
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
Number of active co-operatives (livestock marketing)	1
Total registered members	50
Total turnover (annual)	Kshs. 30,000
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
Number of households with access to piped water	818
Number of households with access to potable water	1,112
Number of boreholes	4
Number of dams	12
Number of households with roof catchment	6
Average distance to the nearest potable water point	40 km
Number of VIP latrines	13

<b>Health</b>		
3 most prevalent diseases		Malaria, URTI, TB
Doctor/Patient Ratio		1:69,996
Number of Hospitals		1
Number of Health Centres		2
Number of Dispensaries		5
Average distance to nearest Health Centre		40 km
% households with access to health centre		20%
<b>Education Facilities</b>		
<b>Pre-Primary</b>		
Number of pre- primary schools		52
Total enrolment rates by sex:		
	Boys	(65%) 3,874
	Girls	(31%) 2,275
Total drop out rates (boys and girls)		(9%) 553
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:118
Average years of school attendance		4 years
<b>Primary</b>		
Number of primary schools		20
Total enrolment rates by sex:		
	Boys	(14%) 1,315
	Girls	(8%) 670
Total dropout by sex:		
	Boys	447
	Girls	314
Teacher/pupil ratio :		1:24
Average years of schools attendance by sex:	Boys	6 years
	Girls	4 Years
<b>Secondary</b>		
Number of secondary schools		1
Total enrolment		(1%) 81
Total drop out		(56%) 79
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:9
Average years of school attendance		3 years
<b>Adult Literacy</b>		
Number of adult literacy classes		10
Enrolment by sex		
	Male	190
	Female	10
Drop out rates		10
Literacy levels		
	Male	30%
	Female	10%
<b>Energy</b>		
% Households using firewood/Charcoal		99
% Households using kerosene		1
<b>Transport Facilities</b>		
Total kilometres of earth roads		435 km
Total kilometres of gravel/murram roads		65 km
Number of airstrips		2
Number of public service vehicles		1
Total kilometres of roads by division:		
	Masalani	184 km
	Ijara	169 km
	Sagailu	97 km
	Hulugho	50 km
<b>Communication</b>		
Number of households with telephone connections		5
Number of private and public organizations with Telephone connections		21

Number of post/sub post office	1
Number of telephone booths	3
Number of households without radios	1,717 (15%)
<b>Trade, Commerce and Industry</b>	
Number of trading centres	24
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife attraction - Columbus Monkey, Hilora, Giraffe, Elephant.



**CHAPTER TWO**

**MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last plan 1997-2001 through an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects planned to be implemented over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages of the 2002 – 2008 DDP with the 2002-2008 National Development Plan and other government policy documents. The major challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to hinder development in the district have been discussed as a launch pad in identification of the most appropriate programmes and strategies to be adopted in the next seven years.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Evidently, the 1997-2001 Development Plan theme on “Rapid Industrialization” was ambitious and possibly inapplicable for Ijara District. This was because at the start of the Plan period, the major constraints towards industrialization included inadequate infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials for industrialization, poor marketing system, and inaccessibility to credit facilities, frequent and prolonged droughts, and insecurity.

In order to create the necessary enabling environment for industrialization in the district, the development strategy focussed on improvement of infrastructural facilities, development of human resources, improvement of marketing systems, provision of credit facilities, development of a drought early warning system and improvement on security.

These were not effectively implemented due to the devastating effects of the El Nino rains and ‘La Nino’ drought of 1999-2000, which reduced the strategic food reserves, water supply, and physical infrastructure, hence affecting the productivity in all sectors in the district. All these delayed or diverted implementation of planned activities to emergency or drought mitigation in the district leading to untimely interventions to deal effectively and comprehensively with the drought related emergencies.

### 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

**Table 2.1 Project Implementation Status for 1997 – 2001 Plan Period**

Sector	Number of Projects Proposed in 1997-2001 DDP	No of Projects Implemented
Water	5	2
Agriculture	11	2
Livestock	5	0
Veterinary	3	2
Health	3	2
Education	5	2
Works	4	2
Forestry	4	0
Provincial administration	3	2
	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: District Planning Team, Ijara, 2001

The table shows the actual implementation status by sector over the plan period. It is important to note that some projects implemented were not within the District Development Plan. This was due to the effect of the 1997/98 El-Nino rains, prompting interventions. The implementation status was 33 per cent.

Despite the devastating effects of El Nino rains and severe drought of 1999/2000, which changed the strategy priorities included in the Plan, the district managed to undertake various activities by department/sector. These are briefly discussed below: -

**Agriculture and Rural Development:** In agriculture and rural development, the district committed itself to increasing food production through extension services. The DALEO's office offered extension services to farmers so as to increase food production and enhance food security. The DLPO in consultation with Care Kenya, and ALRMP provided for improvement of livestock marketing by forming the Ijara Livestock Marketing Council, which will oversee livestock marketing in the district. To increase food production through irrigation, a feasibility study on Arbaratilo Furrow was done. ALRMP also provided 2.4 metric tons of assorted planting seeds and provided farm tools. The District Water Office rehabilitated Masalani Water Supply through El-Nino Emergency Funds and rehabilitation is 80 per cent completed. Ijara water project was implemented up to 30 per cent and cannot be completed for lack of enough funding. Woman kind (a local NGO) constructed Kotile shallow wells (2 in number). The DVO carried vaccinations against rinderpest where a total of 214,397 cattle were vaccinated from 1998 to 2001. Two cattle dips were constructed and 6 vaccination crushes built at different areas. 50 CAHWS were trained and an assortment of laboratory equipment purchased by Terra Nuova (NGO). One irrigation pump for Gababa community was provided by ALRMP.

**Physical Infrastructure:** The Department of Public Works graded 70 kms of road as follows: - Masalani-Kotile 41 km, Gabala-Hola 24 km, opening of roads in Masalani Township 5 km The Public Works base camp was constructed. Bush clearing along Gababa-Hola road was done (8 km). The graveling of Ijara-Gamagalla road project was implemented though outstanding works are being finalised. These include:- completion of culvert headwalls, completion of drifts at 15.8 km. and 35.8 km. improvements/gravelling of Sangailu-Bell Mouth access, removal of an anthill on the carriage way at 43.5 km. and will be supervised departmentally by the DRE during defects liability period.

Following the elevation of Ijara to district status, Telkom Kenya expanded the exchange from one to two and Postal services are now available at Masalani, which are run by solar energy.

**Public Administration, Safety Law and Order:** Over the 1997-2001 Plan period, the Office of the President managed to rehabilitate part of the Masalani Primary School dormitories to become the district headquarters using the funds from Garissa South Development Fund. To ease AP officers' accommodation, 16 single room houses have been rehabilitated to form the AP camp. ALRMP has sponsored several peace meetings i.e. conflict-resolution workshops.

**Human Resource Development:** One dormitory for Shurie Secondary School was constructed from funds of Garissa South Development Fund. ALRMP constructed 6 classrooms, 2 in Elhambere Primary School and 4 at Sangailu Primary School. Mikono International constructed a dispensary at Ijara, ALRMP provided assorted textbooks and desks to schools. Womankind has constructed 8 classrooms at Kotile Primary School, 4 classrooms and 4 toilets for Ijara Primary, distributed various school materials, books and desks to several schools. Womankind also carried trainings to CHWS, CAHWS, and women on leadership, TBAS and issued animal and human drugs to Jalish community.

**Constraints:** The low implementation rate of projects and programmes was as a result of; insufficient or no funding for certain projects and programmes which were planned; total disregard of the DDP by some implementing agencies and line ministries leading to implementation of projects outside the plan; existence of more elaborate and parallel plans for Ijara by other implementing agencies; no strong link between the DDP projects and the budget and the source of the resources; no special reference to Community Action Plans and/or their total exclusion in the DDP; poor monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation and minimum or lack of feedback on M & E.

**Strategies:** Incorporate Community Action Plans into the DDP through Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper consultations; involve all stakeholders in the DDP preparation and implementation; increase and enhance community participation in the implementation of the plan; define and design a very effective monitoring and evaluation system for plan implementation in the 2002 – 2008 DDP.

In conclusion, attempts for rapid industrialization were done in the 1997-2001. The first step to meet this challenge was to empower the communities to commercialise economic activities and then be able and willing as businessmen to take up opportunities in the local economy. This was to be done if there was efficient transport system, sound human resource development, efficient and accountable public administration, safety, law and order and sufficient food security. These attempts were implemented through various activities with some good levels of success despite the constraints experienced.

### **2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POICY PAPERS**

This plan is a district level response to the 2002-2008 National Development plan in that it is built on the theme: "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.*" The DDP intends to put in place measures that will implement projects and programmes that will bring about effective management of scarce resources for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

The policy framework needed to generate effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction has been articulated in various Sessional Papers such as Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 on Poverty and Sustainable Development to the year 2010, the National Poverty Eradication Plan 1999 – 2015, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2000 on National Population Policy for Sustainable Development and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for the Period 2001 – 2004.

In medium term planning horizon, this plan will bring out broader vision targets and strategies that the district intends to put in place to turn round the prevailing poverty levels in the district through effective utilization of the existing resource base. The dynamism in poverty reduction requires this plan to link and integrate the short and long-term policy documents such as PRSP consultative report findings, NGO plans, ALRMP plans, and Local Authority Development Plans, which will be harmonized in this plan to form a common approach to development of the district. For instance, emphasis will be given to the agriculture and rural development sector, which was identified in the PRSP, as the first priority sector for poverty reduction.

In recognition of the National Poverty Eradication Plan, which is a long term planning document, the DDP will be prepared taking into account the targets put in the 15 years NPEP, but applying them in the medium term period.

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

This sub-section provides information on the main development challenges that the district is likely to face over the plan period. In addition the cross cutting issues include population growth, poverty, HIV AIDS, gender inequality, disaster management, livestock marketing and environmental conservation.

One major challenge of the district is infrastructure, specifically roads. Due to its location, the district has continued to have a poor network. This has been a major drawback to transport and marketing of produce. This is in fact exacerbated by the difficulty in road construction where the roads are swept off during rains. The road Network has virtually collapsed. The district needs does address this issue through relevant strategies.

Due to the vastness of the district the provision of water, health and education services is poor. With an average distance of 40 km to these facilities, there is pressing need to develop strategies and programmes to address the issues. Enrolment in primary (11%) and secondary (1%) schools is exceptionally low and the needs to address the root cause of the problem.

The economic livelihood of the district's inhabitants is livestock keeping. About 96 per cent of the population is directly engaged in livestock keeping. The main livestock types kept are indigenous cattle, sheep and goats. Apart from provision of food to the community, livestock is also sold to generate income. However, the challenge in this sector has been poor marketing infrastructure. The district has not established a livestock market and relies on markets from neighbouring districts. This is due to inhibition of livestock trade by veterinary regulations, poor animal health and body conditions due to diseases and partly due to overgrazing. Similarly, there has been lack of capital assets in the district limiting the trading volume among the livestock traders. In addition, frequent natural calamities such as drought and floods worsen the situation.

The major strategy to address this challenge during the plan period shall be the improvement of marketing infrastructure through improvement of road network, livestock water facilities along stock routes, creation of a central market at Masalani, linking the district to the external market through Masalani bridge, and provision of marketing information. Secondly, restriction on livestock trade will be minimized through organization of traders into economically viable groups.

## 2.4.1 Population Growth

**Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Group and Sex**

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	4,917	4,539	5,494	5,072	5,916	5,461	6,371	5,881	6,860	6,333
5 - 9	4,770	4,226	5,330	4,722	5,739	5,085	6,180	5,475	6,655	5,896
10 - 14	5,759	4,899	6,435	5,474	6,929	5,895	7,462	6,347	8,035	6,835
15 - 19	4,484	3,923	5,010	4,384	5,395	4,720	5,810	5,083	6,256	5,473
20 - 24	3,115	2,786	3,481	3,113	3,748	3,352	4,036	3,610	4,346	3,887
25 - 29	2,120	2,291	2,369	2,561	2,551	2,758	2,747	2,970	2,958	3,198
30 - 34	1,848	2,105	2,065	2,352	2,224	2,533	2,394	2,727	2,578	2,937
35 - 39	1,311	1,422	1,465	1,589	1,577	1,711	1,699	1,842	1,827	1,984
40 - 44	1,454	1,240	1,625	1,386	1,749	1,492	1,884	1,607	2,029	1,730
45 - 49	746	545	834	609	898	656	967	706	1,041	801
50 - 54	837	691	935	772	1,007	831	1,084	895	1,168	964
55 - 59	364	228	407	255	438	274	472	295	508	318
60 - 64	491	351	549	392	591	422	636	455	685	490
65 - 69	176	98	197	110	212	118	228	127	246	137
70 - 74	211	172	236	192	254	207	273	233	294	240
75 - 79	71	51	79	57	85	61	92	66	99	71
80+	210	190	234	211	253	229	272	246	293	265
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,884</b>	<b>29,758</b>	<b>36,745</b>	<b>33,251</b>	<b>39,567</b>	<b>35,805</b>	<b>42,606</b>	<b>38,555</b>	<b>45,878</b>	<b>41,559</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Garissa/Ijara Districts, 2001

According to the 1999 population census the district registered a total of 62,642 people. The district's population projections for 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 are 69,996, 75,372, 81,161 and 87,437 respectively as shown in the Tables 2.2.

The population dynamics show an increasing trend in population over the plan period. The children, (0-18years) constitute 51 per cent of the total population. The major challenge over the plan period will be integration of population issues within the population structure into the development process. This will involve incorporation of the population variables into sectoral planning bearing in mind the impact of population pressure on the available natural resource base.

This will entail enhancing the implementation of projects and programmes that address the various age groups. The available district resources in sectors such as health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, water, trade and industry will be utilized on poverty reduction projects and programmes which have a direct bearing on the population trends and dynamics. The challenge is to put up projects and programmes, that ease unemployment, increase incomes, promote ideal sanitation, recreation and others. The youth, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities who constitute over 50 per cent of the population will be given special attention over the plan period to reduce the

dependency ratio and hence poverty reduction. The PRSP consultations reliance on gender perspectives will form a strong link to the challenges on population dynamics over the plan period in the district.

**Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Pri)	8,528	7,399	9,530	8,269	10,262	8,902	11,043	9,585	12,898	10,322
14-17 (Sec)	3,876	3,289	4,331	3,675	46,63	3,958	5,021	4,260	5,407	4,589
15-49 (Female)		14,312		15,994		17,222		18,545		20,010
15-64 (L/Force)	16,770	15,582	18,740	19,413	20,178	18,749	21,729	20,190	23,396	21,782

Source: District Statistics Office, Garissa/Ijara, 2001

The total number of secondary school going population (14-17 years) will be 8,006 as in Table 2.3. Consequently, the total labour force at the start of the plan period will be 35,220. In addition, women in productive age for the district at the start of the plan period will be 15,994. Projections for all these age groups show a rising trend and this triggers concern for schools and employment creation.

#### 2.4.2 Poverty

The district is characterized by high incidences of poverty with 46,197 (59 per cent) persons being in overall poverty bracket for both rural and urban areas. This includes 1,246 children who need special protection and 640 who are disabled. The hardcore poor also include the majority of the 4,006 female-headed households and 572 children headed households constituting 35 per cent and 4 per cent of the total households respectively.

The causes of poverty in the district include low levels of incomes as a result of over reliance on livestock with no livestock markets established in the district, harsh climatic conditions and a population structure which is youthful in nature comprising about 51 per cent of the population and a high percentage of the households either female or child headed who actually constitute the hard core poor estimated at 39 per cent in the district. Poverty is evenly distributed in the district and is manifested by material deprivation measured by inadequate nutrition, poor health and educational status, lack of consumer goods, domestic fuel, lack of survival or coping mechanisms in cases of emergencies, geographical exclusion where remoteness and inaccessibility during rainy season makes access to goods and services difficult, unemployment and vulnerability to external shocks like drought and floods which exacerbate the levels.

The trend in poverty levels indicates that poverty has been increasing over the current plan period. HIV/AIDS is also an emerging factor exacerbating the levels of poverty and will be addressed in this plan period. To reduce incidences of poverty in the district, NGO's will be required to continue their constructive roles in organizing the poor for cost effective and sustainable solutions of poverty reduction over the plan period. The poor themselves will be encouraged to generate some savings for investment in betterment and provide other resources to uplift themselves and their community. As poverty is

characterized by inadequate food consumption and food aid has been used to stabilize supplies of food to the poor, over the plan period, food aid should be mostly food for work and due attention will be paid to ensure that it does not become a disincentive to domestic food production, particularly among the poor.

### **2.4.3 HIV/AIDS**

The cumulative number of reported AIDS cases based on a survey conducted by the larger Garissa to establish the HIV/AIDS situation in the district indicates that 232 cases were HIV/AIDS positive out of 1,679 persons tested giving a percentage estimate of about 12 per cent prevalence. Since Ijara District was carved from the larger Garissa, the situation in Ijara District is assumed to be similar. However, the latest trends show an increase in infection, which is greatly attributed to the influence from the bordering districts.

With this scenario it is important to take note of the repercussions on the development of the district i.e. increase in the total direct and indirect cost of HIV/AIDS management; increase in the number of children needing special protection due to death of their parents and/or HIV/AIDS status. These factors will impact on the life expectancy and dependency ratios thereby increasing poverty levels.

Strategies to address this epidemic will mainly focus on education, blood screening and surveillance. The major challenge for the district over the plan period will be to intensify education on behavioural change, through mobilization of the communities (through Constituency AIDS Control Committee) to take responsibility in prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, care of people with AIDS and early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

Consequently, the district will intensify and expand the scope of information, education and communication through the District AIDS Control Committee. It will be necessary to conduct counselling services on reproductive health, human sexuality and responsible parenthood. The participation of communities, NGOs, CBOs, private sector in the implementation of HIV/AIDS projects will be encouraged, as their activities are harmonized with government interventions in this plan.

### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

In 1999, the district's female population stood at 29,758. Although the contribution of the various segments of the population in social economic development of the district is recognised, there exists various gender disparities especially where women are concerned. Women comprise 48 per cent of the total population of Ijara District. Their contribution to social and economic development can be viewed from the perspective of the various activities they perform in addition to reproduction, child upbringing and other family responsibilities. There exists gender disparities in literacy and educational attainment in the district as the enrolment levels both in primary and secondary schools and also in adult literacy classes between boys and girls, men and women differ significantly. The girls enrolment is just about half of the boys enrolment. The low levels



of educational attainment coupled with retrogressive socio-cultural practices have resulted in low participation and representation of women in decision-making positions and lack of access to economic opportunities. In addition, women experience some traditional and cultural barriers, denying them property ownership and especially land.

Women in this district are specifically exposed to some forms of exploitation, discrimination, violence and harassment. For instance, they face harmful cultural practices such as forced and early marriages subjecting them to loose out on economic opportunities and hence poverty. In this district just like any other, women have less access to basic inputs and credit and are generally ignored by extension services and research even where they own some farmland. This scenario has increased the number of women in the poverty bracket because of the rigidity of socially prescribed roles for women. This will be tackled through several strategies.

Firstly, to facilitate gender and development, the major challenge will be to establish mechanisms in the district that will ensure equal participation and representation of men and women at all levels of planning and implementation of development programmes.

Secondly, the plan will mount massive public awareness campaigns and education programmes aimed at changing attitudes of both men and women to promote women's education especially girl child education, and eliminate practices that promote girls dropping out of school such as forced and early marriages.

Thirdly, this plan will promote equal protection of the rights of men, women and children including the access to equality services and information on development consistent with cultural values and religious beliefs.

Fourthly, the plan will ensure adequate and effective participation of the local communities in identification, design and implementation of poverty reduction projects that would bring meaningful impacts on the livelihoods of the affected people and especially women as was indicated in the district PRSP consultation forum. The major challenge will be centred women who are largely an untapped resource for the development at the family, community and the district levels. In addition, girl child enrolment will be increased and drop out rates reduced through the efforts of the District Education Office and other stakeholders.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

The pastoralists in the district have from time in memorial developed a nomadic lifestyle suited to the harsh climate and environment. However, the district has increasingly experienced rapid deterioration of its environment over time making it vulnerable to drought, famine, livestock disease outbreaks, and flooding along the river line. Flooding can deter development just like the 1997/98 El-Nino rains did. Through time, increased population compounded by dwindling resource base has made the communities even more vulnerable. With just 960 ha. of the total arable land under food crop, the district has been subjected to food shortages. Further, overgrazing arising from high land carrying capacity (up to 16 heads of livestock per acre) of the rangeland has led to food

insecurity, low levels of incomes and increased incidence of poverty. The risk and impact of such disasters need to be managed over the plan period.

The strategy is to have prudent range rehabilitation and management (including restriction on the numbers of grazing livestock), and the introduction of improved methods for livestock integration with farming or agro-forestry. Measures to manage disaster shall be implemented through ALRMP under the components of drought management (including drought contingency funding), community development, marketing infrastructure and prudent use of early warning signals. In the light of the foregoing, the early warning signals will be updated to include the traditional early warning systems and indigenous drought coping mechanisms developed by the communities themselves.

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

Environment degradation and poverty are closely linked as a circular process of causation. Left alone each may reinforce one another into negative spiralling processes that further increase degradation of the environment and accentuation of poverty and steps have to be taken to reverse this self-perpetuating and self-reinforcing phenomenon. The district is endowed with indigenous Bambakafi tree (*Afzeila cuanzensis*), which has excellent timber but faces the threat of extinction. Currently the whole community is engaged in cutting the tree together with other indigenous trees to earn a living. Poverty therefore, has a negative impact on the environment and the failure of projects and programmes being undertaken without due consideration of the environment. Other factors that have lead to environmental degradation are demographic pressure, overgrazing and poor range management.

Since rural poverty in itself is a major cause of the deterioration of natural resource base, the emphasis in this plan will be to discourage cultivation and grazing in fragile ecosystems. Other avenues that exacerbate this situation include the search for fuel wood, lack of soil regenerating inputs, and lack of resources to invest in environmental conservation.

The strategy here will include poverty reduction projects and programmes to address this deterioration. The environment conservation measures will include an amalgamation of traditional and modern technologies so as to provide a sustainable solution. These will include: -

Promote agro forestry based on traditional practices developed by farmers themselves and assisted by Environment Conservation Hope (ECHO), which is a CBO.

Reducing the pressure on land and water resources by expanding the opportunities for off pastoral employment for both men and women may become handy.

Community Based Organizations e.g. ECHO, Ijara Environment Watch to broaden their activities and lobby for funds to implement environment conservation projects and programmes for the district.

The district through stakeholders in environmental conservation will enhance technological ability to assess the damage caused on land, water and air resources, in order to sustain a friendly environment, the population pressure on the environment with the subsequent continued degradation of the soils.

However, water, forests and the ecosystem continue to constraint the district's effort to sustain food production and guarantee acceptable health standard and these must remain priority areas in order to realize effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

## CHAPTER THREE

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter sets out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. The strategies developed will address the development of the district as a whole and give priorities to achieve the objectives of reducing incidences of poverty by targeting problems facing the poor. This will be done within the priorities set under the PRSP and will be spread out over the 7-year plan period.

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

Agriculture and Rural Development is the main productive sector in the district. Agricultural growth and rural development have important roles to play in the overall economic growth and poverty reduction through raising incomes. The sector being a major employer in the district is earmarked as a priority area for intervention towards poverty reduction. The plan will focus on water and livestock development. However, crop production will take a centre stage as an upcoming activity.

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

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

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

The district will respond to the national vision and mission by mobilizing the poor towards cost effective and sustainable solutions to poverty reduction. The highest priority in this sector will be livestock marketing. This was the major constraint during the PRSP forum. Poor livestock marketing has been due to lack of livestock markets and market structures in the district.

Firstly, central to environment concerns is improved food security, credit provision for improvement in trade and processing industry in those villages where the poor live.

Secondly, the poor, driven by poverty are a prime element in the destruction of our indigenous forests and grasses leading to reduced water supply. Environmental conservation will be pursued in the plan period.

Thirdly, population growth being a source of pressure on environment, and so reduction in poverty, with its ancillary improvements in nutrition, health, and lower infant mortality rate, would lower population growth rate and assist in the prevention of the environment so as to bring a sustainable utilization of natural resources in the district.

The response to sector vision and mission will require the necessity of a long-term commitment because organizing the poor is a time consuming process, and bringing them

meaningfully into agriculture and rural development programmes/projects time and developing institutions to serve them is intensive in use of both time and human resources.

In responding to food aid targeting, the district may require food aid from time to time due to drought effects. The food aid will be provided in a manner that respects the dignity of the poor and it will mostly be food for work to ensure that it does not become a disincentive to domestic food production, particularly production by the poor.

The overall district response to the sector vision and mission is to enhance food production by intensifying land use and improving livestock marketing which will eventually increase household incomes, ensure food security, reduce poverty and ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources. In addition prudent increase in water facilities for human and livestock consumption will be core response to the sector vision and mission as was indicated in the PRSP Forum.

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

Agriculture and Rural Development sector is very important in the district for it provides food, income, employment and trade to the local community. However, the biggest challenge in this sector is poor marketing system and persistent drought leading to poor yields and poor livestock. Both agriculture and livestock sectors employ 99 per cent of the population in the district directly and indirectly where the food crops grown include maize, sorghum, cowpeas, beans, green grams and cassava. The cash crops to be promoted include mangoes, bixa, simsim. There is potential for small-scale irrigation in the district and the improvement of rural water supplies will have a positive improvement on the livestock production and hence boost rural incomes.

Agricultural Research and Development sub-sector plays a key role in agricultural development by facilitating the identification, characterization, and development of agriculture material bases, new crops and new crop processes.

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

The Department of Agriculture, Water and Livestock play the leading role in this plan and provide policy on the way forward. These three departments will collaborate closely with other stakeholders to bring about meaningful development in the sector.

The rural community must actively be involved at all the stages of development in this sector because they have the knowledge and skills that can be utilized for increasing production and incomes. Specifically, women are major contributors to food production, provision of water and household incomes and therefore have a key role to play in this sector. Women, and particularly poor women will play a major role as key stakeholders in the sector.

ALRMP, for instance will play a key role in this sector through drought management, community development, marketing infrastructure and project co-ordination.

Coast Development Authority on the other hand will contribute to this sector through its specific objectives which among others include; attaining self-food sufficiency so as to eradicate food poverty; create wealth through promotion of IGAS and small-scale enterprise development; conserve the natural resources to ensure sustainable exploitation and environmental conservation; embark on capacity building of the community and institutional managers for effective, efficient and sustainable use of resources, and sourcing of funds to implement new/ongoing projects in the sector.

Womankind, Care Kenya will play their constructive roles of NGOs in almost every aspect of poverty reduction and sustainable development in this sector. They have a clear comparative advantage in some areas of poverty reduction because they work directly on the 'people to people' basis and effectively reaching the poor through involving them as active participants in their own development. These NGOs will continue to organize the community so as to benefit from their efforts and commitment, financial and material resources in agriculture and rural development sector.

### 3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints & Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development Food/Cash Crops	Promotion of small scale agriculture on drought tolerant food crops; Promote production of cash crops e.g. mangoes, simsim and bixa; Increase extension services.	Poor extension research linkage; Inadequate extension research linkage; Inadequate extension staff; Planting of uncertified seeds; Poor road network; Lack of transport for extension staff; Low levels of funding; Inadequate rainfall; No established markets; Lack of cold storage facilities; Unviable seeds in the market; Lack of a market outlet.	Establish a link between research and extension; Intensify extension services; Encourage use of certified seeds; Encourage small scale irrigation; Encourage establishment of input stockist; Intensify farmers trainings; Establishment of marketing system for both cash and food crops; Establish fruit and tree nurseries; Intensify field days; Promotion of a small-scale oil processing plant.
Agricultural Research and Development	Research on drought tolerant crops e.g. sorghum, maize and beans; Promotion of cash crop production e.g. mangoes and bixa.	No research centre in the district; Inadequate funding for agriculture sector; Poor research and extension linkages.	Establish a KARI research centre in the district; Establish a farmers training centre; Promote a community based on farm research and link extension by research through field days.

Food Security	Promote production of maize, sorghum, beans under rain fed agriculture.	Low acreage under food crops; High dependency on food aid; Insufficient rainfall; Poor storage.	Increase the acreage under food crops through growing more food crops campaigns; Prioritise crop production as a profitable enterprise; Promote dry land farming through water harvesting; Encourage Food for Work rather than relief food; Encourage farmers to improve on food storage.
Irrigation Development	Arbaratilo Furrow irrigation.	Irrigation projects/ programmes are very costly; High operations and maintenance costs; Lack of proper irrigation policy; Inadequate knowledge on irrigation.	Solicit and lobby for funds from donors through project proposals; Identify and train farmers and staff on irrigation; Encourage farmers to form strong farmer organizations; Arising from sensitisation to communities, the operations and maintenance is to be met by the beneficiaries.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Land survey and titling in urban and settlement areas.	Land is communally owned and therefore no meaningful investment on the land; Lack of permanent source of water other than River Tana; Farming areas are infested by Tse tse fly which hinder settlements.	Encourage individual ownership of land within urban and settlement schemes; Encourage permanent settlement; Construct water pans at settlement areas.
Agriculture Credit and Other Financial Services	Promote credit provision for agricultural activities.	Lack of capital as there is no formal agricultural financial services in the district i.e. no credit banks in the district; The farmers lack collateral and are seen as credit risk; High illiteracy rates and lack of experience with formal institutions making the farmers reluctant to apply for loans; The farmers are scattered geographically, often in remote areas of the district, where they face difficulty getting to a bank hence the administrative cost of the loans becomes very high.	Encourage banks to open up branches in the district by sensitising communities on the need to bank their monies; Encourage social mobilization of farmers to start Rotational Saving and Credit Associations (ROSCAS) and rural banks e.g. Financial Services Associations (FSA's) by Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme; Encourage financial institutions to open up branches in rural areas; Mobilize domestic savings for agricultural development; Issue titles to land to enable farmer's access credit; Form village credit schemes through NGOs and CBOs.
Rural Water Supplies	Masalani Water Supply operationalised; Implement four other water supplies; Implement alternative sources of water (boreholes, dams, pans, shallow wells).	Weak WUCs; High O & M; Weak revenue base to run the supplies.	Rehabilitation of Masalani Water Supply; Implement three additional rural water supplies; Boreholes, dams, shallow wells, pans constitution.



Livestock Development	Establish livestock markets; Promote livestock husbandry; Establish infrastructure for livestock marketing; Livestock disease centre.	Poor livestock marketing due to lack of a livestock market, market structures, information, poor road network, inadequate water supply along the stock routes, poor animal body condition, lack of credit facilities, and poor husbandry practices; Poor attitude on poultry and poultry products; Poor knowledge on bee keeping, and lack of bee-keeping equipment; Livestock diseases; Inadequate funding on livestock sub-sector in the district; High incidences of tick and tsetse related diseases.	Mobilize resources to establish a livestock market infrastructure and expand rural markets by promoting more labour intensive technologies in all aspects of marketing operations, and undertaking rural micro-enterprises; Need to promote poultry keeping, apiculture and integrate these into programmes/projects which will bring broader rural development and promote off-farm enterprises that draw as much as possible on available skills and resources and have good potential markets; And along with greater opportunities on livestock production comes the need to develop the skill and micro-managerial capacity of the poor hence reduction of poverty in the district; Control of livestock diseases.
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### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Animal Health Programme All Divisions	Improve animal health by controlling the transmitting vectors.	Livestock farmers.	Develop tsetse traps; Train local livestock farmers.
Promoting Bixa Project District wide	Introduce cash crops to the farmers; Diversify source by edible oil; Provide income to farmers.	All residents in the district.	Production of Bixa; Marketing of Bixa.
Oil Seed Promotion District wide	Provide an alternative source of edible oil; Provide income to the farmers.	All farmers in the region.	Production of sesame and processing.
Natural Resource Conservation District wide	Create Arawale Game Reserve for tourism development in the region.	Ijara councillors, KWS, Local community.	Sensitisation through training.

#### A: On-going Project/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Masalani Water Supply	House 1 senior and 1 junior operator; Provide clean potable water for both human and livestock	2 officers; 13,358 people.	Construct 2 residential houses; Rehabilitate water treatment tank; Rehabilitate clean water masonry tank; Rehabilitate high lift engine pump set; Lay distribution pipeline.

## B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Smallholder Gravity Fed and Pump Fed Irrigation Masalani Division	1	Increase food and cash crop production; Tap the great agricultural potential.	500 hectares to be put under gravity fed arbiratilo.	Design and implement small irrigation schemes within the furrow. <b>Justification:</b> Funding from CDAK, ARMP already assured.
Farmers Training Centre Ijara Division	2	Establish an FTC in the district.	1 FTC to be constructed.	Design and implement the construction of FTC. <b>Justification:</b> A DDC Priority.
Oil Crop Processing Plant Bohai and Hulugho	3	Promote production and processing of oil crops; Increase the value of oil crops to create employment.	2 processing plants constructed.	Construct two oil-processing plants. <b>Justification:</b> PRSP forum priority and funds from CDA.
Resettle Destitue Pastoralists as Agriculturalists	4	Increase food production Increase cash crop production.	Create two settlement schemes.	Resettle destitute pastoralists along areas of high agricultural potential for rain fed agriculture. <b>Justification:</b> DDC Priority.
Provision of Farm Input e.g. Certified Seeds, Farm Tools	5	Increase farmers participation; Increase food and cash crop production.	Distribute 20,000 assorted tools in the plan period.	Distribute planting seeds and basic farm tools to the poor farmers. <b>Justification:</b> PRSP Priority.
Farmers Training	6	Promote horticultural production; Diversify and promote agro-forestry.	All farmers trained on different fields.	Train farmers on all areas related to agriculture; Crop husbandry; Ox-ploughing; Water management; Record keeping. <b>Justification:</b> PRSP priority in reduction of poverty.
Establish Demonstration Plots and Seed Nurseries	7	Increase land under cultivation; Supplement on the family labour used in cultivation.	4 demonstration plots (one in every division).	Identification of sites and establishment of demonstration plots; Collection of suitable seed varieties; Procurement of the tree nursery management tools. <b>Justification:</b> PRSP priority.
Water and Soil Conservation	8	To decrease the rate of soil erosion; To train on the water harvesting techniques.	1,000 water conservation units to be laid.	To decrease the rate of soil erosion; To train on modern water harvesting techniques. <b>Justification:</b> DDC Priority.

## B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Marketing Infrastructure Development Masalani,, Ijara and Hulugho Division	1	To promote livestock marketing, and boost rural incomes thereby increasing employment and generate revenue; Establish livestock marketing information.	Establish a livestock, market, loading rump, water facilities, pit latrines and overnight boma in each centre.	Establish a main livestock centre at Masalani and two satellite market each at Ijara and Hulugho; Desilt and evacuate pans along stock routes; Introduce a monthly livestock marketing information bulletin. <b>Justification:</b> District PRSP priority in promoting livestock marketing.
Training on Livestock Husbandry	2	Promote livestock husbandry, range resource utilization, and management for sustainable development, good animal health and poverty reduction.	7 Demonstration; 4 Field days; 8 Residential courses; 2 Tours; 4 Staff workshops.	Intensification of pastoral education for capacity building through extension services and dissemination programme. <b>Justification:</b> District PRSP priority.
Poultry keeping	3	Upgrade local birds and introduce improved birds for high quality meat and eggs.	10,000 households upgrade their birds.	Establish a cockerel exchange programme. <b>Justification:</b> DDC Priority meant to boost the incomes of the poor.
Bee Keeping	4	Improve household incomes; Improve nutritional status of the households; Exploit the enormous potential in bee keeping in the district.	Train 30 agro-pastoralist; Establish a demonstration apiary at bodhai; Provide 100 farmers with beehives and bee keeping equipment.	Train, sensitise community on beekeeping; Establish demonstration apiary; Provide bee-keeping equipment. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Sheep and Goats Production All Divisions	5	Restock in households who lost their sheep and goats through El -Nino rains.	Restock 500 families with herds of 10 goats each.	Restocking sheep and goats and improvement on the local breed. <b>Justification:</b> DDC Priority; Funding from ALRMP/PEC.
Livestock Development Centre	6	Provide livestock improvement by use of bulk and bulk services.	An office block, 3 staff houses one lecture hall and one drug stores.	Establish a livestock development centre complete with facilities. <b>Justification:</b> DDC Priority.
Tick Control Masalani, Ijara, Sangailu and Hulugho Division	7	Improve health Construct tick borne diseases.	360,000 cattle.	Construct a dip in each division. <b>Justification:</b> District PRSP priority.
Tse tse Control District wide	8	Improve livestock health; Control Trypanosomiasis.	100,000 shoats; 360,000 cattle.	Train pastoralists; Provide target and traps. <b>Justification:</b> PRSP priority; Funds available from CDA.

Veterinary Laboratory Masalani Division	9	Improve treatment of common diseases through timely investigation.	Control spread of CBPP, CCPP Trypanosomiasis Black quarter.	Construction of a two roomed veterinary laboratory. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Office Room Sangaihu and Hulugho Divisions	10	Enhance reporting of diseases cases; Control illegal movement of livestock.	Control of notifiable diseases.	Construct office blocks one in each division. <b>Justification:</b> DDC Priority.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Masalani Water Supply	1	Provide 25,000 people of Masalani with portable water.	25,000 people	Construct 2 No. clean water storage tanks of 200 m <sup>3</sup> ; Construct 2 No. raw water CFU treatment plant of 20 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /hr; Construct 2 No. elevated steel tank of 200 m <sup>3</sup> capacity; Construction and equipping one high lift pump house; Laying of 100 Km PVC distribution pipeline. <b>Justification:</b> Provide potable water for human and livestock.
Hara Water Supply	2	Provide human and livestock with clean potable water.	7,000 people	Construction of 1 No. CFV 20 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /hr; Construction of 2 No. 45 m <sup>3</sup> storage tank; Construction of 3 No. 45 m <sup>3</sup> elevated tank; Laying of 15 Km PVC high-rise main; Laying 30 Km PVC distribution pipeline; Construction of one intake pump house and equip it; Construction of high lift pump house and equip it. <b>Justification:</b> District PRSP priority.
Borehole Drilling along Tana River	3	Provide potable water.	5,000 people	Drill 3 No. boreholes to supply water to Hara, Korisa and Farlana. <b>Justification:</b> Funds are already available from donor.
Kotile Water Supply	4	Provide potable water for both human and livestock.	10,000 people	Construct 1 No. CFV of 15m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /hr; Construct 1 No. 45 m <sup>3</sup> clean water tank; Construct 1 No. 45 m <sup>2</sup> elevated still tank; Construct of 1 No. pump house at intake with 30 HP engine and 315 southern cross pump; Construct 1 No. high lift pump house with an appropriate. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.

Drilling of 2 No. Borehole at the River Bank	5	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption.	8,000 people	Drill 2 No. borehole. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Construction of Dams	6	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption.	3 dens.	Construct 3 catchments dams at the following places: Galmalgala, Sangailu, Hulugho. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Construction of Pans	7	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption.	2,000 households.	Construct 15 pans at Hulugho, Gamagalla Sangaihu, Ijara, Rugha, Jalish, Bulto Hama, Hara, Korisa, Kotile, Kawawa, Bulagolol, Handaro, Sangole. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority
Construction of Shallow Wells	8	Provide portable water for both human & livestock consumption.	3,000 households.	Construct 4 shallow wells at Hara, Korisa, Kawawa, and Abalativo. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Bodhai Water Supply	9	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption.	3,000 households.	Construct 1 No. CFU capacity 20 m <sup>3</sup> /m/hr; 1 No. clean storage tank of capacity 45 m <sup>3</sup> ; No. elevated steel bank of capacity 45 m <sup>3</sup> ; Construct 1 No. pump house. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.

## B: New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gazettement of Remaining 114,500 Ha. of forest in Boni	1	Sustainable management of Boni Forest.	114,500 ha. to be gazetted.	Gazette 114,500 ha. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Trainings	2	Create awareness on the value of trees.	10 tree user groups.	Train community on the value and importance of trees. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Established Tree Nurseries on Farms	3	Increase the number of trees and ensure regeneration of forests.	10,000 seedlings.	Seedling to be distributed for planting. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and rural development is boosted where there is good infrastructure (Road, transport and communication) proper markets and marketing information and power supply for processing by the agro-based industries. The sector also relies on human resource, provincial administration, and law and order sectors.

## **3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Unless access of the poor to infrastructure, appropriate technology and services is improved, poverty is likely to be perpetuated and deepened. Availability of reliable and efficient infrastructure will play a catalytic role in poverty reduction and enhance overall development. A good network of roads that link the rural areas and market centres, availability of modern and efficient telecommunications network, steady supply of power, and water are positively correlated to economic growth. The current state of physical infrastructure in Ijara District is poor. The road network according to PRSP has virtually collapsed, communication network is inadequate and the supply of water and power is unsteady. The poor state of the roads has been blamed on the type and nature of the soils, poor funding and failure of contractors to meet specified standards.

### **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 infrastructural facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of the facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy” In the long run, “the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agriculture development.”

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

During the Plan period, the sector will provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network all the year round. The sector will further ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure and preserve existing investments already made on the development of infrastructure. The sector will intensify use of labour-based technologies for road maintenance, rehabilitation and construction where possible as in the use of minor and rural access roads in district. More so the sector will provide decent and affordable shelter, coordinate activities and make progress aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements. The specific objective of the sector during the Plan period will be to provide an all weather road network linking all the urban centres within the district. The objective will be achieved by initially gravelling a total of 700 km of roads linking all administrative centres within the district.

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

The infrastructure sector is very important in the district for it will increase people’s income through rehabilitation, construction and maintenance work to be done over the Plan period. By providing an efficient access to markets for goods and services from the district, the sector will increase incomes for the rural poor and hence improving on marketing of agricultural products and livestock, which is a major challenge for the district over the Plan period.

Provision of a reliable all weather road networks in the district will stimulate development in other related sectors in the district and hence provide a multiplier effect on increased production, employment, incomes and revenues hence reducing incidences of poverty in the district.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Although the major funding of this sector shall be GOK through District Roads Board, the role of stakeholders in this sector will remain very vital. The local people will provide labour for construction, rehabilitation and maintenance works whenever required, especially in rural access roads.

The Kenya Power and Lighting Company in conjunction with Kenya Posts and Telcom will work hand in hand in promoting improvement of infrastructure in the district. This will be indirectly through opening of the services such as electricity and telephone to areas served with other infrastructure facilities.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Grading and gravelling; Repair bad sectors; Rural access roads programmes.	Roads are impassable during rain season; Inadequate road construction machinery and equipment; Insufficient funding for rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of roads.	Improved to all weather standards; The roads leading to Masalani, Sangailu, Ijara and Hulugho within the district will be improved to motorable standards through grading and gravelling for efficient delivery of essential services and marketing of district products; Additional road construction machinery and equipment will be required and the existing stalled one will be maintained to ensure continued road maintenance.
Transport and Communication	Improve on modes of transport infrastructure; Increase in communication infrastructure.	Inadequate means of transport due to the nature of the terrain of the area and pathetic road network condition in the district; The district has only two airstrips – one in Masalani and the other in Ijara Town; These airstrips are poorly maintained; There is no Meteorological Department in the district to serve as a guide to the community on the weather patterns in district.	Establishment of a meteorological weather station in the district; In addition to the efficient maintenance of the existing airstrips in the district, there will be need to establish a third airstrip in Galmagalla Town to serve the eastern parts of the district which today use lorries and buses as means of transport because currently only one bus is used as a means of transport to and within the district; Other means of transport that will be introduced over the Plan period include matatus and mini buses these will be more efficient when the Masalani Bridge will be completed in the next two years to link the district with the rest of the world.

Building	Promotion of modern residential housing.	Lack of housing in the district.	Increase housing by building and construction of permanent houses, schools, market centres, health facilities, social halls, in all parts of the district, which are strategic.
Energy	Solar energy promotion.	Wood fuel still remains the major source of energy within the vast district because there is no rural/hydro power supply; The over-reliance on wood fuel has an effect on the environment; Currently, the district has no petrol station at all which would supply petroleum fuel as a source of energy; There is potential for solar power and bio-gas as sources of energy and these are yet to be exploited.	In energy development, there will be investments in solar power, which has a high potential in the district.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Major water works development; Sanitation improvement.	Provision of water as a basic necessity has been done free at very subsidized levels in the district; Sustaining this policy has been difficult and majority of the people and especially the very poor living within the district lack access to clean water; The poor management of the existing water works and non-existent or poor sewerage systems has further compounded this problem.	Increased efforts to provide clean water by the government and to be supplemented by various actors including the private sector, NGOs, CBOs and Local Authorities; Protection and management of water catchment areas, the promotion and encouragement of community and private sector based water projects; And implementation of small scale sanitation septic tanks in every residential houses constructed over the plan period; Manholes and sock pits construction will promote sanitation; Construction of toilets.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Masalani Bridge on E 873	To connect the district with the rest of the world; Improve on markets and marketing.	Whole community of Ijara District.	Construct modern bridge connecting Ijara with Tana River District, Garissa and rest of Kenya.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bura-Masalani-Hara-Wema Road	1	Improve livestock and agricultural marketing.	80 km	Gravelling to all weather standard. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority



Ijara-Bodhai-Lamu Road	2	Improve livestock and agricultural marketing.	30 km	Gravelling and bush clearing. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority
Masalani-Garasweino Road	3	Improve livestock and agricultural marketing.	25 km.	Spot patching gravel improvement 15 km from Masalani; 25 km to engineered gravel standard. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority
Masalani-Hola Road	4	Improve livestock and agricultural marketing.	21 km.	Gravel 21 km <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Bridging Programme	5	Improve livestock and agricultural marketing.	SPAM of 60 m; SPAM of 60 m; SPAM of 50 m.	Put drift 1 on E864 Put drift 2 on E864 Put drift 3 on E86 <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Maintenance of Feeder Roads Class D, E and Others	6	Improve livestock and agricultural marketing.	656 Km. 1,243,000 m <sup>2</sup> ; Various; 40 km.	Grading; Bush clearing; Drainage works; Spot gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A good infrastructure (roads, transport and communication) will stimulate growth and development in other sectors like trade, tourism and industry. Agricultural production is boosted where there is good infrastructure. Human resource development sector and public administration sector and other sectors will thrive best when there is prudent infrastructure policy in the district.

## 3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the Plan period, the district’s function in the sector will mainly be to create an enabling environment for the private sector to invest in the production, supply of goods and services as well as market the district’s products competitively both locally and in national markets. In this sector there are five priority areas of concern and these include financial services, trade, industry, tourism and small-scale enterprises.



### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector contributes significantly to improving the quality and quantity of life of the inhabitants of the district through employment creation, and increased investments. However, the Tourism, Trade and Industry is the least developed sector in the district but have a very high potential for development.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government will reach out to the private sector to seek ways of improving the sector in the district. The civil society and private sector will be involved in efforts to bring growth and development in financial services, trade, industry, tourism and small-scale enterprises. The GOK will create an enabling environment for the private sector, civil society, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders to play their effective roles as engines of the growth of this important sector.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Services	Mobilization of resources for investments in trade, industry and tourism.	Lack of capital to invest in trade, industry, tourism ventures, and agricultural inputs; Without financial services and credit, the poor face two equally, dismal prospects that is either making the best of whatever little they have or turning to local money lenders whose exorbitant interest rates too often plunge the borrowers into spiral of ever deepening debt; Inadequate or lack of financial services is clearly a major constraint to the development of these sub-sectors; Traditionally, the poor and especially women have been ignored passed by formal financial institutions;	Encourage social mobilization of groups to start Rotational Saving and Credit Associations (ROSCAs), and rural banks (Financial Service Associations e.g. KREP); There will be continuous effort in promoting active participation by NGOs, CBOs and voluntary agencies, and private sector in assisting with start-up capital for this group; The government, NGOs and micro financiers will encourage financial institutions to open up banks and branches in rural areas; The stakeholders will be encouraged to mobilize domestic savings; There will be need to give title deeds so as to allow small scale investors access credit; Formation of Village Credit Schemes as a measure to mobilize domestic savings.



Trade	Trade development and promotion.	Poor marketing strategy; High cost of doing business; Poor infrastructure (roads, telecommunications and energy); Insecurity; Lack of regulatory framework for there is no District Trade Development Department; Lack of markets and marketing information.	In the medium period, measures to improve trade in the district will include promoting an efficient marketing strategy in the district; Start and operationalize markets for livestock and agricultural products in the district; Promote the accessibility to markets.
Industry.	Small scale Industries.	Lack of energy, electricity and inadequacy in infrastructural facilities that enable industry to develop.	Improvement of the small scale enterprise environment; Strengthening linkages with research organizations; Seeking funds to undertake investments and conduct awareness on the importance of industries to the development of the district; Key agro- industrial final products will include processed foods, skin/leather and leather products, Jua Kali products, and small-scale hotels and fast food kiosks.
Tourism	Tourism Development and promotion.	Inadequate promotion and marketing of tourist sites and attractions for the district; Perceptions that there is insecurity in the district; Poor tourism infrastructure and facilities – poor roads and lack of tourism class hotels; Lack of community involvement in the tourism sector; Environmental degradation of Boni Forest.	Tourist facilities will be constructed to boost this important sub-sector which will generate more job opportunities by providing market for processed and unprocessed agricultural products; The government together with other stakeholders will increase efforts to get communities to benefit directly from tourism and to develop eco-tourism and domestic tourism.
Small Scale Enterprises	Small-scale industry development.	Inaccessibility to credit; High cost of doing business; Poor accessibility to markets; Lack of telephone and electricity.	Easing access to credit and finance; Infrastructural development, and improvement on the marketing and markets for products within the district.

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Masalani Women Group Tourist Class Hotel	1	Promote IGA and boost trade; Promote tourism.	Local tourists; Foreign tourists; Complete tourist hotel.	Construct a tourist class hotel complete with accompanying facilities; Womankind sponsors the group. <b>Justification:</b> Funding available through Womankind and is DDC priority.
Tourist Class Beach Hotel at Dar-es- Salaam	2	Promote tourism; Promote employment; Promote trade.	Local tourists; Foreign tourists. Complete a hotel building	Construct a Tourist Class Hotel by Local Council at Dar-es-Salaam. <b>Justification:</b> LA priority; DDC priority.
Completion of Open Air Market	3	Promote trade.	Traders in the district; Communities.	Construct an open-air market at Masalani. <b>Justification:</b> L.A. priority.
Livestock Market with Loading Rump 4 Toilets and Sheds (Balah Area)	4	Promote livestock trade.	Livestock farmers and traders.	Construct a livestock market. <b>Justification:</b> LA priority; DDC priority.
Administration Block, County Hall and Ablution Block	5	Promote the delivery of County Council services.	Town residents; Communities.	Construct an Administration Block, County Hall and ablution Block. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.

### 3.3.6 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked closely with Agriculture and Livestock through provision of raw materials and markets. The sector thrives on good infrastructure as it provides transport and communication. Considering the security situation, the district is expected to be active in public administration, safety, law and order to promote the sector.

## 3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the Sector 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 "achievement of greater levels of human resources development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social cultural enhancement".

### 3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Investment in human resource development in the district will enable communities to participate in the district development process. Lack of access to basic social services, particularly education, nutrition and health is the major concern to the district in its effort to reduce poverty. Other priority areas of concern will include poor shelter, capacity building and high population growth. In the medium and long term, the district will ensure affordable and equitable access to education, nutrition, better housing and shelter, and a manageable population growth for effective management to enhance sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty in the district.

### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Human Resource Development Sector is very important in the district. This is because education plays an important role in human development through the process of empowering people to improve on their well-being and participate actively in the district's development. If effective management for sustainable development and reduction of poverty is to be achieved, then this sector will play an important and sufficient role.

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government, through District Education Office and District Medical Officer of Health, will play a major role in this sector. In this regard, Womankind, a local NGO will continue its efforts on human resources development especially on girl child education. UNICEF, ALRMP and Care Kenya have programmes whose interventions directly or indirectly play a role in this sector. The CBOs will increase their efforts over the plan period in strengthening the institutional capacities of the communities towards mobilization of resources for human resource development sector.

### 3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Putting up physical facilities; Increase in enrolment and retention; Emphasis on Girl Child education.	Deteriorating and lack of educational facilities; Low enrolment at all levels of learning; High level of dropouts and low completion rates; Lack of tertiary education; Cultural practices	Opening more schools at all levels; Increasing number of boarding schools; Enhancing provision of textbooks and other learning materials; Enhancing provision of bursaries; Collaborate with the stakeholders in providing additional educational facilities; Sensitise community an available educational opportunities; Sensitise communities against cultural practices that hinder learning.

Educational Assessment and Resource Centre for Special Education Masalani Division	4	Promote education on children needing special protection.	Disabled children.	Construct and equip on education centre complete with equipment and furnishing. <b>Justification:</b> DEB/DDC priority.
Masalani School for the Deaf	5	Provide a school for the deaf.	56 deaf children.	Construct a school, complete with equipment. <b>Justification:</b> The district does not have such a facility
Elkambare Primary School Classrooms	6	Provide educational facilities to increase enrolment.	235 children to benefit.	Construct 3 classrooms. <b>Justification:</b> Funds available through ALRMP.
Health and Nutrition	7	Improve nutrition status of the school going children.	All primary schools.	Train teachers and community members on health and nutrition by CRS. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Development of Learning Structures and Furniture	8	To provide learning facilities and accommodation to pupils.	All schools.	Provide assorted furniture to schools in the district and rehabilitate structures which are collapsing by DCA. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority; Funding through ALRMP.
District centre for Early Childhood Education of Masalani	9	To promote ECD.	80 teachers	Construct a centre for training Pre-school teachers. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Trainings	10	Built capacity to improve the standard of education.	Primary, secondary teachers special education and PTAs.	Train teachers and BOG and PTAs on school managements; TBAs; <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Water Tank to HF and Protection of Rural Water Sources	11	Reduce the risk of water contamination; Reduce the spread of bilharzias.	WUCs and communities.	Educate community on the importance of fencing and safe guarding their own/public water pans. <b>Justification:</b> DHMT Priority
Bamako Activities	12	To generate issues for communities; To improve on the health.	TBAs, VHC.	To sensitise on how to start BI projects to improve on their health and as IGAS. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Immunization of Under Fives	13	Increase immunization by 80% by year 2008.	Under five years children.	To carry out immunization activities. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Town Planning and Sanitation	14	To educate and sensitise stakeholders and concerned departments.	Leaders, Councils, Schools, Communities etc.	Increase the use and toilet coverage. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.

### **3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The performance of all other sectors depends on the performance of Human Resource Development sector for support. For instance, the agricultural sector can only thrive if the farming communities have the know-how on the application of modern methods of farming. This will mean minimal cases of malnutrition and consequently increase in school enrolment due to sufficient food supply. Skilled manpower is also a key factor in industrial development. There will be need for proper infrastructure, information, trade, good governance and availability of legal service.

## **3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

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

The Sector vision is "for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communications Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies". The Sector 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**

To alleviate and/or eradicate poverty in the district, ICT development will form a necessary and sufficient condition to this goal. Farm technology and farming systems, must be improved in the district so that the farmers can produce more and sell at competitive prices nationally and internationally. This will be facilitated by a well developed ICT.

While indigenous technologies often usable in themselves, may not be able to cope with increased population pressure or environmental deterioration. Improved technologies are therefore essential to increase productivity among the poor in a sustainable way. For those technologies to be effective, we need a well and sound information communication technology so as to enhance and facilitate technology transfer between regions in our district. The district response to sector vision and mission will involve an information communication technology, which will be targeted to agriculture and other sectors. These technologies must not involve undue reliance on external expertise, capital, know-how and equipment, for this increases dependence rather than self-reliance in the district.

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

ICT sector is the least developed in the district. However, the sector is very dynamic and involves other sectors in the district. The sector is expected to create jobs, raise productivity, increase incomes and open many opportunities for increased trade, industry, tourism and human development in the district.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government of Kenya through KEN-GEN and other stakeholders e.g. Solar Gen etc will play the major role to ensure and enhance electricity provision in the district. Electricity is the main source of energy in the development of the ICT sector, as NGOs, CBOs and ALRMP will continue to promote the sector in the district, through installation of IT equipment and training facilities.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Formulate ICT policy; Strengthen ICT capacity; Encourage ICT investment; Construct a DIDC and equip it with 10 computers and other materials.	Inadequate and costly telecommunications and computer systems; Lack of electricity and high level of computer illiteracy.	Provide cheap and reliable source of power; Provide cheap computers and telecommunications network; Construct and equip Ijara DIDC; Mobilize resources for ICT investment; Conduct training on the use of ICT equipment.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ijara DIDC District Headquarters	1	To develop an enabled society in the district and promote ICT development.	All Stakeholders; Communities.	Construct DIDC centre complete with DDOs office and library; Install a cyber café; Install an info-kiosk; Provide 10 computers; Equip the DIDC; Provide assorted books to the library. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority; District PRSP priority.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the ICT sector to develop fully it will have both backward and foreword linkages with physical infrastructure, human resources development, trade, industry and tourism and public administration, safety law and order sectors. All these sectors will work to complement and supplement the ICT sector.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is "Prudent Management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans". The mission entails, "Promoting socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through; the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human



resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling climate for economic growth and development”

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district in the medium term, will respond to maintain security, law and order. This peaceful co-existence among the people in the district will contribute to sustainable economic development. The district will improve on service delivery by reducing incidences of cattle rustling, ethnic tensions, general crimes, domestic violence and other forms of violence against women which act as agents in reducing development.

The district will promote an efficient development and prudent financial management to ensure that resources allocated to the district achieve high investment returns.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector plays a major role in the district. This is the sector, which sets the pace and creates an enabling environment for other sectors to function efficiently. This sector provides the peace and stability, efficient financial management that is pre-requisite for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction in the district.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government of Kenya, through Office of the President is the main stakeholder in this sector. However, Ministry of Finance and Planning will provide the prudent financial management measures, NGO's will continue to play their respective roles in peace initiatives through community reconciliation, CBO's will be in the forefront to promote peaceful co-existence between communities and finally communities themselves who are very critical to the maintenance of public safety, law and order will play their role.

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

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Office accommodation; Strong room and staff establishment.	Poor planning; Weak financial management as a result of untrained staff; Absence of link between planning and budget; Absence of bank in the district; Absence of strong room for safe custody.	Improving conditions by upgrading of equipment and qualified personnel; Construct a modern strong room; Build adequate office accommodation and staff housing; Provide computer for data capture; Strengthen monitoring, auditing and accounting functions; Provide enough resources/funding.

<p>Little or no consultative in the decision making process; Population variables have not been integrated into the district planning process; Lack of co-ordination and harmonisation of the activities of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Constitution of a District Planning Team; Institutionalise a community based monitoring and evaluation process for all projects/programmes; Introduce a stakeholder's forum in the district.</p>
<p>Inadequate skilled personnel; Lack of adequate equipment; Lack of adequate transport; Inadequate funding.</p>	<p>Office of the District Commissioner to work with other stakeholders; Improve quality of staff through appropriate training and motivation; Promote public and civic education on administrative service; Provide adequate and modern equipment and transport.</p>
<p>Local governance has been ignored; Lack of awareness as to what services local administration can offer.</p>	<p>Ensure that local governance is utilised to promoted public administration, safety, law and order; Create awareness in the community on local governance.</p>
<p>Lack of a magistrate's court; Lack of magistrate and qualified staff to offer legal services.</p>	<p>Construct a magistrate's court in the district; Post a magistrate and other qualified staff to the district; Sensitise community on importance of legal services.</p>
<p>Remand cells, prison and police cells are lacking in the district.</p>	<p>Construct G.K. Prison, remand and custody cells; Put a system in place of counselling and rehabilitating prisoners.</p>
<p>Concern as to the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries to the district; Poor roads, inadequate and outdated equipment.</p>	<p>Modernise security equipment especially in communication and vehicles; Promote indigenous conflict resolution methods; Undertake quality training for security personnel; Increase police/population ratio; Promote public awareness on security procedure and the involvement of the community.</p>

Probation Services	Probation services; Approved School.	Lack of probation hostels, approved schools, and juvenile remand homes; District Probation Office is not established.	Establishment and operationalise probation institutions such as probation office, probation hostels, approved school and juvenile remand homes.
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### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
AP Camp Rehabilitation Masalani Division	Ease accommodation problem faced by AP Officers and enhance motivation.	32 officers.	Rehabilitation 16 single rooms complete with 4 toilets and four bathrooms.
Police Station	Ease accommodation problem in Ijara.	24 officers.	Construct houses for the Police Station Officers.
AP Houses	Ease accommodation and promote motivation.	18 officers.	Construct houses for the officers who currently live in tents.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Commissioners Residence	1	To house the DC.	DC.	Construct a six bed roomed house for the DC. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
District Accounts Office	2	Provide office accommodation Enhance efficiency in financial management .	20 officers.	Construct offices for the District Accountant and his staff plus the internal audit; Construct a strong room equipment, computer and office equipment. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
District Law Court Masalani Division	3	Enhance administration of justice by speedy prosecutions.	To serve the whole district.	Construct a District Law Court. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Police Custody and Remand Cases	4	Enhance short-term confinement.	Convicts.	Construct custody and remand cells. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Ijara GK Prison Masalani Division	5	Enhance confinement to those who would be connected to Court of Law.	To serve the whole district.	Construct a GK Prison in Masalani. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
Masalani DO's Office Masalani Division	6	Promote public safety and order through improved internal security.	Serve all residents of Masalani Division.	Construct a DO's Office in Masalani. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.
District Officer's House Masalani Division	7	Provide accommodation for the DO.	To stay closer to the people.	Construct a two bed roomed house for DO Masalani. <b>Justification:</b> DDC priority.



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

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

The success of the District Development Plan implementation will greatly depend on a sound systematic monitoring and evaluation that will ensure that strategies and priorities identified are efficiently implemented so as to achieve the desired outcomes by eliminating the already stated constraints to development in each sector. The monitoring and evaluation systems adopted for the DDP implementation is designed to provide a continuous tracking and feedback mechanism to all stakeholders in the process of plan implementation. The M & E will involve Participatory Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (PCBME) as was agreed upon during the District PRSP Consultations. Most critical will be the extent to which such a mechanism will empower communities to question the sincerity/faithfulness in the implementation of identified community priorities, which encompass the Community Action Plan (CAPS).

Monitoring the Ijara DDP will be a continuous function, which entails measuring progress towards planned objectives. This will ensure that inputs, plans, budgets, physical targets and other necessary actions are proceeding as planned. The fundamental objectives of M & E are to measure whether inputs/activities (procurement, delivery and utilization of project resources, adherence to implementation plans, compliance with required standards and procedures, achievement of planned targets) are being realized. M & E of DDP implementation will determine the extent of poverty reduction strategies in terms of their identified performance indicators and outcomes that measure improvements in the lives of people living in Ijara District. This will bring out early any shortcomings with regard to execution of activities or products of outputs in order that corrective measures can be undertaken in time.

Monitoring will also permit project cost control in the DDP implementation. This includes knowing the total requirements of funds required to complete each project. If conditions for good physical progress and cost control are in place, then, the project implementation environment is sufficiently stable and useful estimate of costs to completion is accurate and the DDP will have 100 per cent implementation rate.

The evaluation component to the DDP implementation will make more comprehensive assessments from a broad point of view, looking at the overall impact of the activities and in establishing efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and appropriateness of the strategies. Evaluation of the processes will be undertaken at the mid or end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. The end of plan evaluation provides an end of plan status report, which is very crucial.

The monitoring and evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in plan implementation of the strategies to gain valuable insight into various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in future.

#### 4.1 Institutional Framework of the M & E Process in the District

The Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy in the district will be undertaken within an institutional framework that involves stakeholders at different levels of the sectors of the economy.

**District Level:** The district level M & E will incorporate all stakeholders thus GOK Departments, Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, representatives of the private sector, Civil Society, and local leaders. These will form the District Monitoring and Evaluation Forum (DMEF) whose task will be to ensure that projects are making progress, identify deviation from the original plan, measure effectiveness of management and reinforce financial discipline (accountability and transparency). The DMEF will monitor and evaluate projects and programmes through reports from Community and Divisional Monitoring Evaluation forums, visits to the project sites, review work plans and budgets, project review meetings and situation surveys. The DMEF will also review the projects' financial reports to ensure an efficient budget control. This will improve on expenditure versus budget by analysing proposals approved, paid and implemented.

**Divisional Level:** At the divisional level, implementing departments will be responsible to the district level M & E by providing essential progress reports on community projects being undertaken in the respective divisions. This will involve a careful synthesis of the project data either on quarterly or semi annually basis and guide the project committees on missing links and weakness of the projects being implemented. The implementing departments and stakeholders under the chairmanship of the area D.O. will keep essential database for the community projects as either implemented by GOK, NGOs, CBOs, Bilateral Organizations, Multilateral Organization, Civil Society, Local Authorities or Private Sector.

**Community Level:** At the community level, community based organizations, individual households, local leaders, chiefs will be involved in monitoring and evaluation of DDP projects and programmes. Critical to this level will be Parents Teachers Association (PTAs), Board of Governors (BOGs), Water User Committees (WUCs), Health Facility Management Committees (HFMC), Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), Community Health Workers (CHW), Village Health Committees (VHC), and other related project committees. These committees will be responsible to the Divisions M & E Committee in preparing monthly, quarterly, semi annually or annual reports on the implementation of CAPs, which are already translated into the DDP. The community level M & E will be useful in the following ways: -

It will assist the district determine whether visions and missions, strategies are being implemented as scheduled;

It will assist in control of the use of development resources in critical and strategic areas that were identified in the PRSP consultations and the DDP;

It will ensure that projects relate directly to development priorities and strategies of the district.

It will assist the implementers in establishing the capacities for effective project implementation at the community level;

It will systemize and institutionalise the procedures of identifying implementing problems as well as providing mechanisms for resolving them;

It will maintain an up-to-date project registry at the community level;

It will provide a system for evaluating PRSP initiatives on the welfare of the target groups, especially the very poor and disadvantaged in the community; and

Finally, it will provide a framework for reporting and feedback on the assessment of the impact of the projects and programmes in terms of enumerable sustainability by the communities themselves for themselves.

#### 4.2. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix gives the project name, costs, time frame, monitoring and evaluation indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agencies and stakeholders responsibility in the projects/programmes.

##### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Crop Development: Food crops Horticulture Oil crops Cash crops	2 m.  109,300  67,000	2002-2008	Increase in acreage under cash and food crops over the plan period.	DALEO's annual progress reports; DDC and DEC monitoring and evaluation team; Quarterly reports.	DALEO's Office; CDA	CDA to provide funding; GOK to provide funds; Communities to participate in crop development; CDA to establish a processing plant.
Agriculture and Research Development (KARI)	3 m.	2002-2003	One KARI centre established by year 2003 in Masalani.	Physical verification; Quality reports.	GOK	CDA to lobby for funds; Farmers to utilize the research to improve on cash crop and food crops.
Construction of FTC	2 m.	2003-2004	One FTC constructed by year 2004 in Masalani.	Site visit; Departmental reports to DDC and DEC.	DALEOs office; Ministry of Public Works.	Farmers to utilize the centre for training on agriculture extension.



Extension Services Agriculture	3 m.	2002-2008	Farmers are self sufficient in food production by year 2008.	DALEO's annual reports; DDC minutes.	DALEO office.	Farmers to increase food production; ALRMP provide funds.
Irrigation Development	4.5 m.	2002-2003	Arbaratilo furrow irrigation complete and operational by year 2003.	Site visits; DALEO's progress reports.	DALEO's office.	ALRMP provide funds. CDA to provide funds; Farmers to provide manual labour.
Construction of DALEO's Office Block	2 m.	2003-2004	One office block constructed by year 2004.	Site visits	DALEO's office.	GOK to provide funding.
Livestock Markets and Marketing Infrastructure	0.8 m.	2002-2008	3 livestock markets established in Musalami, Hulugho and Ijara by 2003	Field visits; DLPO's reports.	ALRMP	DLPO to supervise County Council to provide additional funding.
Trainings on Livestock Production	80,000	2002-2003	By year 2003 pastralists (500) trained on livestock husbandry; Train 100 livestock traders by year 2003.	Training reports; DLPO's progress report.	ALRMP	DLPO to supervise.
Poultry Keeping	0.6 M.	2002-2008	10,000 to have upgraded poultry by 2002-2008.	Annual progress reports.	DLPO	Poultry farmers to facilitate the exchange.
Bee Keeping	130,000	2002-2003	100 KTBHs for demonstration provided to farmers by year 2003; One apiary demonstration established at Buhai by 2003.	DLPO reports.	ALRMP	DLPO to supervise and train. Farmers to replicate bee keeping through KTBHs.
Shoats Restocking Programme	0.5 m.	2002-2004	500 families to be restocked with herds of 10 goats each.	DLPO reports.	DLPO	GOK (PEC) to provide funds.
Tick Control	1.5 m.	2003-2004	360,000 cattle are tick free by year 2004.	DVO reports.	DVO	Terra Nuora to provide funding. GOK to provide funding; DVO to implement.
Livestock Development Centre	2.5 m.	2002-2003	One Livestock development centre constructed in Masalani by 2003.	DLPO progress reports.	DLPO	GOK to provide funds.

Tse tse Control	10 m.	2002-2008	100,000 shoats and 360,000 cattle to be covered.	DVO annual reports.	DVO.	CDA to provide 3.7M.
Veterinary Laboratory	3 m.	2002-2004	One laboratory complete and operational.	DVO progress reports.	DVO.	GOK to provide funds.
Veterinary Office for Sanglilu and Hulugho	2 m.	2002-2004	Two offices constructed.	DVO quarterly reports; Field visits.	DVO.	GOK to provide funds.
Masalani Water Supply	3.2 m.	2002-2003	2,002 additional households have access to potable water.	Annual progress reports from water office.	DWO (water office).	Community to O & M; NDERC has provide 1 Million shillings.
Hara Water Supply	5 M.	2002-2004	Supply operational.	Annual progress reports from water office.	DWO (water office).	Community to provide O & M.
Borehole Drilling	2.5 m.	2002-2007	5 boreholes drilled by 2007.	DDC reports	District Water Officers' Office.	Community to provide O & M.
Kotile Water Supply	3.2 m.	2002-2005	7,000 people have access to clean water.	DDC and DSG reports.	DWO (water office).	Community to operate and maintain the supply.
Dam Construction	3.6 m.	2002-2006	3 dams constructed by 2006.	Quarterly progress reports.	DWO (water) officer	MENR to lobby for funding.
Pan Construction	15 m.	2002-2008	25 pans constructed by year 2008.	Quarterly progress reports.	DWO (water) officer.	MENR to lobby for funding;. Communities to provide O&M.
Bodhai Water Supply	5 m.	2004-2005	5,000 people have access to clean water.	M & E reports.	DWO (water) officer.	MENR to lobby for funding.
Construction of Shallow Wells	0.8 m.	2007-2008	4 shallow wells constructed by year 2008.	M & E reports.	DWO (water) officer.	MENR to lobby for funding.
Tree Nurseries	0.2 m.	2002-2003	One tree nursery established by 2003.	DFO reports.	DFO.	Communities to run the tree nursery
Desilting of Pans	2.6 m.	2002-2003	Tow pans desilted at Gababa and Sungailw by 2003.	Field visits.	ALRMP	Communities to provide unskilled labour.
Drought Contingency Fund	3 m.	2002-2003	Contingency funds used for drought mitigation over the plan period.	ALRMP annual progress reports.	ALRMP.	DSG to supervise the activities.

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Masalani Bridge Construction	556 m.	2001-2003	Bridge construction complete by 2003.	Field visit.	MRPW	Associated contractors to construct the bridge; DRO to supervise.
Gravelling of Bura-Masalani Hara Wema Road	320 m.	2002-2008	80 Km of road gravelled by 2008.	Field reports.	MRPW	GOK to provide funding.
Gravelling and Bush Clearing Ijara-Bodhai Lamu Road	120 m.	2002-2008	30 Km gravelled and bush cleared by 2008.	Filed reports.	MRPW	GOK to provide funding.
Gravelling Masalani – Gaarasweino Road	100 m.	2002-2008	25 km gravelled by year 2008.	Field visits and supervision.	MRPW	GOK to provide funding.
Gravelling Masalani – Hola Road	84 m.	2002-2004	21 km gravelled by 2004.	Field visits	MRPW	GOK to provide funding.
Bridging Programme (drafts)	5.2 m.	2002-2004	3 drifts constructed by 2004.	Field visits.	MRPW	GOK to provide funding.
Feeder Roads Grading, Bush Clearing, Drainage Works, and Spot Gravelling	150 m.	2002-2008	656 km maintained and 40 km spot gravelled by year 2008.	Field visits.	MRPW	GOK to provide funding.

#### 4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Micro-Projects Funding	2.5 m	2002-2003	Fund five small-scale projects (Hara, Korisa, Kotile, Handaro, and Galmagalla) by 2003.	ALRMP reports	ALRMP	Communities to take up IGAS.
Community Capacity Building	225,000	2002-2003	PRA carried in 5 committees by 2003.	ALRMP reports.	ALRMP	Communities to take up IGAS; Womankind to chip in funds.
Trainings on Management	31,000	2002-2003	Carry out 6 community leaders training each 60 participants by year 2003; Train 20 women on IGAS by 2002; Train 30 members of project management committee by 2003.	ALRMP reports.	ALRMP	Womankind to chip in funds.

Masalani Women Group Tourism Cass Hotel	0.8 m.	2002-2003	One tourist tourism class hotel constructed by year 2003.	DDC reports.	Womankind	The group to run the hotel as an IGA when complete.
Tourist Class Beach Hotel	10 m	2004-2005	One tourist beach hotel complete and operational.	DDC and DECA monitoring and evaluation visits.	County Council	Funds from LATF.
Open Air Market	1.84 m.	2003-2004	Open Air Market complete and operational.	Field visits.	County Council	Funds from LATF.
Livestock Market with Loading Rump, Toilets and Sheds	0.8 m.	2006-2007	One livestock market complete and operational by year 2007.	Field visits	County Council	Funds from LATF.
Administration Block, County Hall and Abolition Block	3.57 m.	2002-2004	One administration block constructed.	Field visits	County Council	LATF funds.

#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Shurie Secondary School Lab.	3 m	2002-2003	One Laboratory accommodating 100 students completed in use by 2003.	DEO Reports.	BOG Shurie Secondary School.	CDTF to provide funds; DEO to supervise; Community to provide labour.
Shurie Sec. School Dormitory	350,000	2002-2003	One dormitory constructed by year 2003 to accommodate 100 students.	DEO reports.	BOG Shurie Secondary School.	Community to provide labour and funds; DEO to supervise.
Shurie Sec. School Water Tank	400,000	2002-2003	One water tank complete and operational.	DEO reports.	ARLMP	Community to provide labour and funds; DEO to supervise.
Educational Assessment Centre for Special Education	1 m	2002-2003	One Educational Assessment Centre for special education.	DEO reports.	DEO	MEST to provide funds.
Elkambare Primary School Classroom	200,000	2002-2003	One classroom built by 2003.	DEP reports.	ALRMP	DEO to supervise.
Masalani School for the Deaf	1 m	2002-2003	School completed by 2003.	DEO reports.	DEO	MOEST to provide funds.
Health and Nutrition Training	1 m	2002-2003	All Primary Teachers in the district trained.	DDC reports.	CRS	MOEST to provide funds.
District Centre for Early Childhood Education	1 m	2003-2004	The centre is operational by 2004.	DDC reports.	DEO	MOEST to provide funds.

HIV/AIDS	As per CACCS, DACCS, PACCS Budget approved by NACC	2002-2008	HIV/AIDS prevalence, (20% to 5% ...2008); Increased capacity to co-ordinate HIV/AIDS in the district; Number of HIV/AIDS prevention care and support.	MOH reports; DACC reports; CACCS reports.	CACC DACC PACC	Communities to implement; NACC to provide funds.
DARE HIV/AIDS Programme	8 m	2002-2008	No. of counselling centres on HIV/AIDS; No. of HIV/AIDS training sessions; No. of home based care centres for infected and affected.	MOH reports	DASCO	NACC to co-ordinate the HIV/AIDS activities.
Construction of 5 Dispensaries	15M	2002-2007	No. of dispensaries constructed.	Site visits DDC reports.	MOH	Communities to provide management..
Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization	3.6 M.	2002-2007	Immunization coverage (30% to 50% to 80% by 2002/4/8 respectively).	MOH Reports.	MOH	Communities to take children for immunization.
Masalani Stadium	450,000	2002-2003	One stadium complete by 2003.	DDC reports	DSDO	MHAH & S to provide funds.

#### 4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Ijara DIDC	5.5M	2002-2004	DIDC completion; No. of computers provided and installed; Cyber info-kiosks installed.	DIDC annual reports.	DDO's Office	Departments to utilize the DIDC.

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

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Commissioner's Residence	2.4M	2002-2004	One DCs residential house constructed by 2004.	DDC progress reports.	DC's office; DWO.	GOK to provide funds; DC to supervise.
District Accountant Office	7M	2002-2003	Office constructed that can accommodate 22 officers with a strong room.	DDC reports.	District Accountant; DWO.	MOF & F to provide funds.

District Law Courts	7 M	2002-2004	One district Law Court constructed by 2004.	DDC reports.	AG Chambers	GOK to provide funds; DDC to supervise and monitor.
Ijara GK Prison	5M	2002-2004	One GK Prison constructed in Masalani by 2004.	DDC reports.	MHAH & S	DDC to supervise.
Monitoring and Evaluation	3M	2002-2008	No. of monitoring and evaluation visits made from 2002-2004; No. of monitoring and evaluation reports provided by the DDO.	Field visits; M & E reports	DDO	Implementing departments budget for M & E; MOP & F to provide funding for M & E.
DO's Office Masalani	0.4 M.	2002-2003	DO's Office constructed by 2003.	Site meeting reports.	Community	Community to provide funds. DC's office to monitor.
Conflict Resolution Workshops	0.1 M.	2002-2003	No. of workshops held to promote peace by 2003.	DSG reports.	ALRMP	Community to take lead.
Participatory Poverty Assessment	0.5	2002-2003	Participatory poverty assessment carried out by 2003.	PPA report.	District Statistical Officer.	DDO to supervise.
DO's Masalani Residential House	0.4 M.0	2002-2003	DO's residential house completed.	DDC reports.	OOP	Community to raise funds.
Rehabilitation of DO's Office Hulugho	320,000	2002-2003	Rehabilitation of the DO's office complete by 2003.	DDC reports.	OOP	Community to raise funds. DC to supervise.

#### 4.2 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	Target		
	2002	2004	2008
<b>Health</b>			
Malnutrition (%)	25	20	
Immunization coverage (%)	30	50	10
HIV prevalence (%)	20	10	80
Access to Health Care (%)	30	50	5
Solid waste disposal	5	30	80
CAHWS	28	50	56
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Sewerage disposal (%)	2		60
Households with access to potable water	818	30	
<b>Education</b>			
Number of Primary Schools	20	3,000	50
Primary School enrolment (%)	11	25	6,000
Number of Secondary Schools	1	30	30
		2	50
			5

Completion rates for girls (%)	10	17	29
<b>Demography</b>			
Population growth rate (%)	3.7	3.0	2.8
IMR (per 1,000 deaths)	97	75	50
MMR (per 1,000 deaths)	82	60	30
TYR	8	7	5
CDR (per 1,000 deaths)	7	6	5
Doctor/patient ratio	1:69,996	1:37,686	1:14,565
<b>Communication</b>			
Communication drawn CAPS	10	20	50
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>			
No. of jobs created	100	500	2,000
Unemployment rates (%)	20	10	5

