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

IJARA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a leading district in the effective, attractive and competitive use of resources for enhanced socio-economic and political development.

Mission

To support sustainable development through inter-sectoral approach by optimum utilization of available resources and community empowerment with a deliberate focus on gender mainstreaming to enable the attainment of self-reliance.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by three dots and a horizontal line.

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABE	Adult Basic Education
ACU	Aids Control Unit
AEZ	Agro Ecological Zone
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock & Rural Livelihoods Support Project
ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management Project Phase II
ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
APHIS II	Aids Population Health Integrated Assistance Phase II
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BCC	Behavioural Change Campaign
C-YES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Co-ordinator
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIG	Common Interest Group
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring & Evaluation Report
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DASCO	District Aids/STI Control Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Planning System
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DSG	District Steering Group
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy

ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FPE	Free Primary Education
GoK	Government of Kenya
JKA	Jua Kali Association
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KEPI	Kenya Expanded programme on Immunization
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KSH	Kenyan Shillings
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LDC	Location Development Committee
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MOWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NARC	National Rainbow Coalition
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NWSB	Northern Water Services Board
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PMC	Project Management Committee
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBM	Results Based Management
RPD	Rural Planning Department
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programme
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

VDC
WFP
WHO
WRUA

Village Development Committee
World Food Programme
World Health Organisation
Water Resources Users Associations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ijara is one of the districts that form North Eastern Province. The district borders Fafi District to the North, Lamu District to the South, Tana Delta District to the South West, Tana River to the West and the Republic of Somalia to the East. It also touches the Indian Ocean at the Dar es Salaam landing point North East of Lamu District. 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 9,642 km² and is sub divided into seven administrative divisions, nineteen locations and twenty seven sub-locations.

The projected population for the district in 2008 is 70,718. This constitutes 37,136 (52.51%) male and 33,582 (47.5%) female. At an annual growth rate of 3.5% this population is projected to rise to 73,767 people by 2012, projected from 1999 population census.

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 plan is critical in charting the direction of development process at the grassroots level. The plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders from both in and out of the district, including Government Departments, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Locational, Divisional and District Development Committees.

This is the 2nd District Development Plan (DDP) for Ijara and covers the period 2008-2012. The previous Ijara District Development Plan 2008-2012 continued to serve as an important reference document for various stakeholders in implementing development projects geared towards achieving the plan theme of "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". During the plan period, there was remarkable increase in devolved funds, which played a pivotal role in spurring development in the district. Notable funds included; CDF, LATF and CDTF.

The current DDP was prepared by the District Planning and Management Unit (DPMU) under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO). A participatory approach was used in developing the plan with broad-based consultations among various stakeholders being done from the locational level to the district level. It has been prepared against the backdrop of the Vision 2030

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) methods were used to identify problems/issues and possible strategies to deal with the problems were identified; at the locational level and Community Action Plans (CAPs) were developed for each location. The divisional consultative meetings were held to harmonize, prioritize and approve the action plans identified at the locational level. The resolutions of the divisional meetings were forwarded to the District Sector Working Groups for harmonization and costing of the priorities. The zero draft was prepared and presented to the District Executive Committee (DEC) for comments, then presented to the DDC and other stakeholders before being forwarded to the Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 for comments. After feedback from the headquarters, the DPMU finalized the DDP and was presented to the DDC for approval.

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profiles. The socio-economic indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the district's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies. The statistics provided will act as benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation during the plan period.

Some of the major constraints experienced during the implementation of the previous plan were inadequate and late release of funds since funds were disbursed on a quarterly basis which was not economical and were often delayed before disbursement. This hampered the efforts to fully implement the projects on schedule. There was also lack of adequate equipment, poor infrastructure and bureaucratic procurement procedures among others. Key lessons learnt will greatly inform the district strategy towards actualization of the implementation of the current plan.

The District Development Plan will focus on utilization of local resources in the district towards the achievements of Kenya Vision 2030 and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. The District Development Plan will be closely tied to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The introduction of the MTEF budget will link District Development Plan programmes with the available resources to tie budgeting and planning. MTEF will ensure that DDP priorities are funded.

Being a product of a broad based district plan preparation consultations with all Stakeholders at the grassroots, the District Development Plan is reflective of the accumulation of the diverse CAPs across the district that identify priorities that reflect the felt needs of the district. These are the priorities that the current DDP has adopted for implementation during the plan period. Attempts have been made to incorporate LASDAP priorities of MCC for LATF in the current District Development Plan. District Development Planning in Kenya is guided by the National Strategic Direction as articulated in the Kenya Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium Term Plan. These national policies take cognizance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda.

The programmes and projects conceived during District Development Analysis workshops are presented along the MTEF sectors namely; Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector Vision and Mission, importance and role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages.

This plan specifies programs and projects to be implemented during 2008-2012 plan period through funding from internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/ program implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. Monitoring and evaluation will be participatory involving all stakeholders. It will be undertaken at the district, community, provincial and national level.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides background information on Ijara District. It describes the present situation in the district that sets a basis for undertaking programmes. It contains details on its location, area, administrative divisions, general features of the district and settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions, population profiles and projections and sector profile. The chapter also presents a District fact sheet, which gives basic information of the district at a glance.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Ijara is one of the eleven districts that form North Eastern Province. The district borders Fafi District to the North, Lamu District to the South, Tana Delta District to the South West, Tana River to the West and the Republic of Somalia to the East. It also touches the Indian Ocean at the Dar es Salaam landing point North East of Lamu District. 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 9,642 km². The position of Ijara District in Kenya is shown on figure 1.

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district is sub divided into seven administrative divisions, namely Masalani, Ijara, Sangailu, Hulugho, Kotile, Ruqa and Bodhai. These 7 divisions have nineteen locations and twenty seven sub-locations as shown in table 1

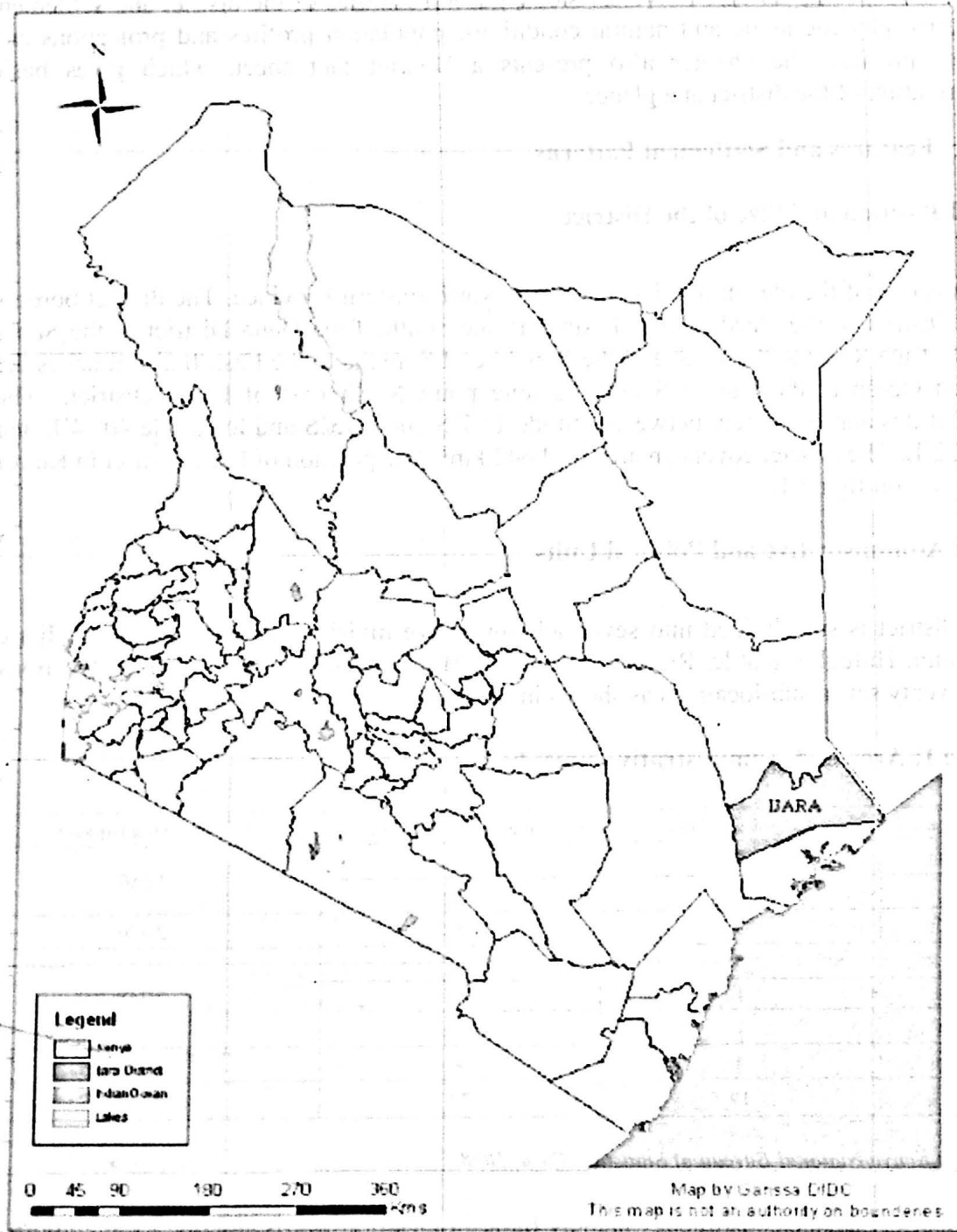
Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Divisions

Division	No of Locations	No of Sub locations	Land Area (sq km)
Masalani	4	6	1,380
Kotile	1	2	
Sangailu	3	5	2,470
Ijara	5	6	2,348
Ruqa	1	2	
Bodhai	1	2	
Hulugho	4	4	3,444
Total	19	27	9,642

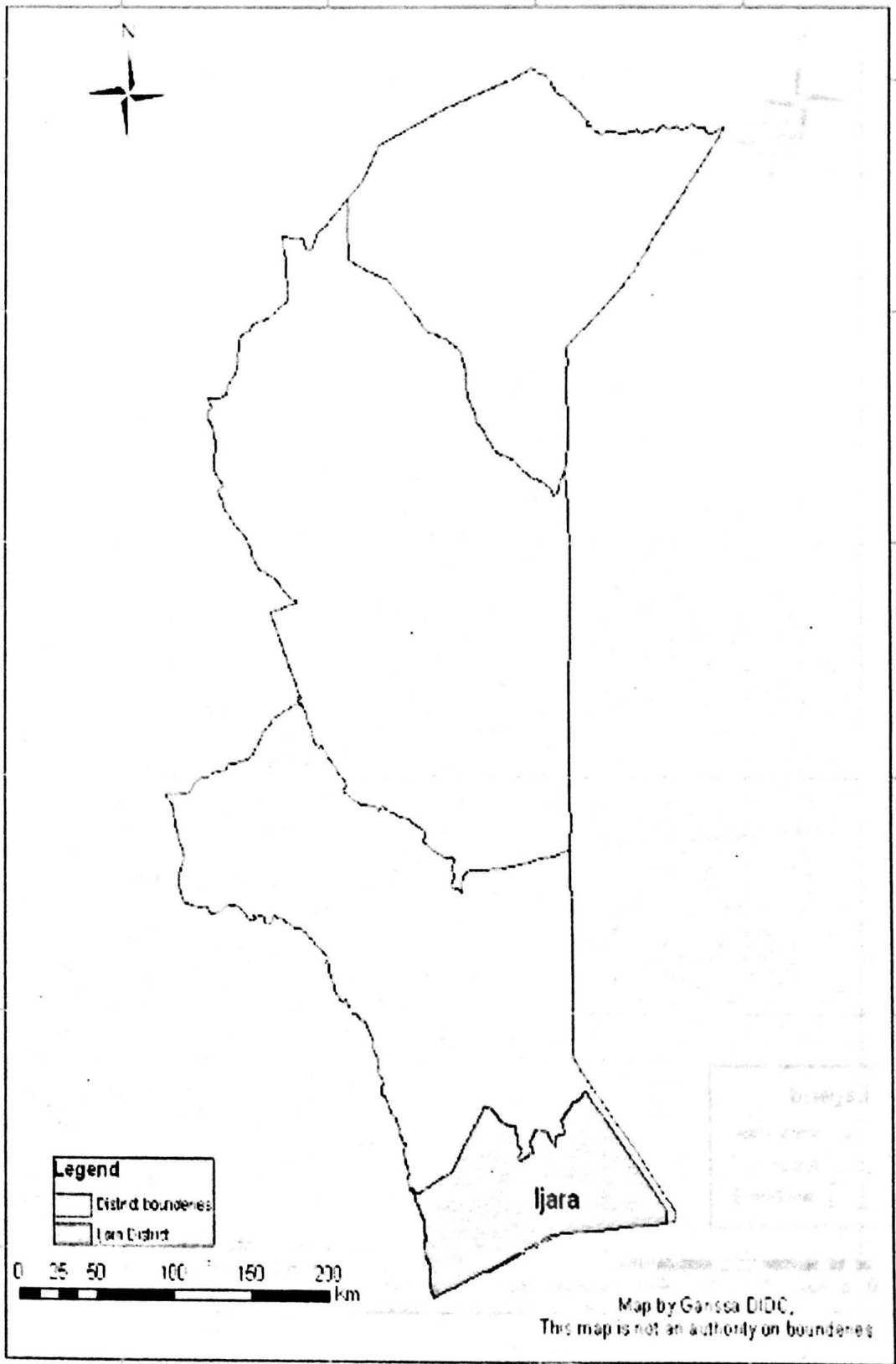
Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Ijara, 2008:

The district has one constituency namely Ijara, 11 electoral wards and one local authority, Ijara County Council.

Map 1: Location of Ijara District in Kenya



Map 2: Position of Ijara District in North Eastern Province



1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

Generally most of the people in Ijara District reside in small trading centers in villages where they carry out economic activities such as livestock farming and small-scale trade. The district's average population density is 7 per square kilometer and Masalani Division, in which the district headquarters is located, has the highest population density of 13 persons per square kilometer. The major factors influencing population distribution is availability of pasture and watering points such as dams, wells, boreholes and tap water. Other factors include proximity to schools, health facilities and administration police posts and district, divisional, locational and sub-locational headquarters where there is security is assured. This clustered settlement patterns greatly led to over-utilization of the water points in the hinterland and frequent migration from the outlying areas to the River Tana Delta. During the dry season, settlement concentrates at the urban centers and pastoralists move back to the hinterland during the rainy season.

Migratory Patterns

The migration in the district is minimal and is occasioned by search for pasture during dry seasons and leads to movement of people and livestock to the Tana River Delta where water and pasture is available during the dry season. Other movements in search of pasture and water lead towards Bodhai, Somali, and the Boni Forest. There is also movement to the towns in search of basic social support following loss of livestock and thus livelihoods. Other significant migration into the district results from the movement of skilled and non-skilled laborers. This migrant population which largely comprises of civil servants and small-scale business people are largely limited to Masalani/Central division giving it a highly cosmopolitan outlook.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Ijara district is devoid of any mountains and is characterized by low undulating plains with low-lying altitude ranging between 0 metres and 90 metres above sea level. The district is characterised by black cotton and alluvial soils with small patches of sandy soil towards the coastal border. The black cotton soil that is common in the district is characterised by poor drainage, cracks and high rate of expansion which does not favour crop farming. 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 patterns, 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 transport.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Given the semi aridity of the district and the low altitude, the district temperatures are high most of the year ranging from 15°C to 38°C. However there is a relatively cooler spell between April and August compared to other districts of North Eastern Province. Rainfall is low and bimodal in most parts of the district. Long rains occur in March, April and May while short rains occur in October and November. November is the wettest

month. Rainfall in Ijara district is of convectional type. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 750mm to 1000mm, due to the influence of the coastal winds. Rainfall in the area bordering the coastal zone (Bodhai) is trimodal and receives more rainfall than the other areas in the district.

The district falls in an agro-ecological zone V-VI (Semi arid and very arid respectively) with a small patch of agro ecological zone IV (Semi humid to Semi Arid) towards the coastal strip. Approximately one quarter of the district is covered by the Boni Forest, which is an indigenous open canopy forest and part of Northern Zanzibar-Inhambane coastal forest mosaic. Adjacent areas and close to the Boni forest occupies Agricultural Ecological Zone IV and gradually changes to V and VI as one moves away from that forest niche which enjoys coastal influence. The vegetation in the district is generally acacia species of shrubs and grass (star grass and elephant grass).

1.3 Population Profile and Projections

The projected population for the district in 2008 is 70,718. This constitutes 37,136 (52.51%) male and 33,582 (47.5%) female. At an annual growth rate of 3.5% this population is projected to rise to 73,767 people by 2012, projected from 1999 population census. Table 2 presents population projection by age groups.

Table 2: Ijara District Population Distributions by Age Groups 2008-2012

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	4,990	4,590	9,580	5,634	5,183	10,817	5,762	5,301	11,063	5,877	5,406	11,283
5-9	4,770	4,225	8,995	5,385	4,770	10,155	5,508	4,879	10,387	5,618	4,976	10,594
10-14	5,759	4,898	10,657	6,503	5,530	12,033	6,651	5,656	12,307	6,783	5,769	12,552
15-19	4,484	3,923	8,407	5,063	4,429	9,492	5,178	4,530	9,708	5,281	4,620	9,901
20-24	3,114	2,786	5,900	3,516	3,146	6,662	3,596	3,217	6,813	3,668	3,282	6,950
25-29	2,119	2,292	4,411	2,393	2,588	4,981	2,447	2,647	5,094	2,496	2,699	5,195
30-34	1,848	2,104	3,952	2,086	2,376	4,462	2,134	2,430	4,564	2,176	2,478	4,654
35-39	1,311	1,421	2,732	1,480	1,605	3,085	1,514	1,641	3,155	1,544	1,674	3,218
40-44	1,455	1,239	2,694	1,643	1,398	3,041	1,680	1,430	3,110	1,713	1,459	3,172
45-49	746	545	1,291	842	616	1,458	861	630	1,491	879	642	1,521
50-54	838	690	1,528	946	779	1,725	968	797	1,765	987	813	1,800
55-59	364	228	592	411	257	668	420	263	683	429	268	697
60-64	491	351	842	555	396	951	567	405	972	578	413	991
65-69	176	97	273	199	110	309	203	112	315	207	115	322
70-74	211	172	383	239	194	433	244	198	442	249	202	451
75+	214	182	396	241	205	446	247	210	457	252	214	466
Total	32,890	29,743	62,633	37,136	33,582	70,718	37,980	34,346	72,326	38,737	35,030	73,767

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008.

The population dynamics show an increasing trend over the plan period. It is evident from the figures that numerically, the number of males exceeds the number of females albeit marginally.

One of the major development challenges over the plan period will be the integration of population issues into the development process. This will entail incorporation of population variables into the development planning process bearing in mind the impact the high population will have on the available natural resources.

Ijara Division has the highest population and accounts for 32.15% of the population. Masalani Division, in which the district headquarters is located, has the second highest population and accounts for 24.92%.

Population Projection for Special Age Groups

The district has population growth rate of 3.5% which is higher than the national population growth rate of 2.9%. The population is expected to increase from 70,718 in 2008 to 73,767 at the end of the plan period. In a district where the 59% of the population lives in absolute poverty, such an increase in population has direct impact on the basic needs food, water, health and education for all ages. The summary of population projections for selected age groups which are important for planning purpose are provided below,

Table 3: Ijara District Population Projections for Selected Age-Groups

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under1	2,034	1,866	3,900	2,106	1,932	4,038	2,179	1,999	4,178	2,255	2,069	4,324
Under 5	5,500	4,950	10,450	5,693	5,124	10,817	5,892	5,303	11,195	6,098	5,488	11,586
6-13 Primary School Age	9,141	8,228	17,369	9,462	8,519	17,981	9,792	8,815	18,607	10,134	9,123	19,257
14-17 Secondary School Age	5,436	4,892	10,328	5,626	5,064	10,690	5,823	5,240	11,063	6,027	5,424	11,451
15-29 Youth	10,600	9,819	20,419	10,972	10,163	21,135	11,356	10,518	21,874	11,753	10,886	22,639
15-49 Reproductive Age Female		14,310	14,310		16,158	16,158		16,525	16,525		16,584	16,584
15-64 Labour Force	16,770	15,579	32,349	18,935	17,590	36,525	19,365	17,990	37,355	19,751	18,348	38,099
65+ Aged	601	451	1,052	679	509	1,188	694	520	1,214	708	531	1,239

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008

Majority of the people are young with 46.67% of the population being under 15 years. 49.35% is between 15-55 years and only 3.02% percent is 60 years or older. This calls for shifting of resources towards the provision of services relevant to the needs of those under 15 years of age.

Age Group 0-5 Years (Under 5 years): This group comprises of 15.3 percent of the total population according to the 2008 population projection at 10,817 persons and there

should therefore be more emphasis put in projects/programmes related to child care such as immunization in the health sector. There should also be development of Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD) and training of more ECD teachers in the Education sector.

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary school age): This is the primary school going population. According to the population projections, the population in this age group is 17,981 in 2008 and is expected to rise tremendously in the mid term period and at the end of the planning period in 2012.. The increase is expected to put pressure on the existing 30 primary schools infrastructure thus it is necessary to build more primary schools, improve the facilities in the existing schools and employ more teachers to maintain a reasonable teacher/pupil ratio. This increase in population increase will pose a major challenge in attaining universal primary education for all.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary school age): The population in this age group stood at 10,690 in the 2008 projections and is expected to rise in 2012. This will pose a major challenge in implementing the free secondary education because enrollment is expected to increase and there are only 2 secondary schools. Hence, there is need to invest in building more secondary schools and improving the existing facilities. Further investment is required in tertiary institutions so as to prepare the secondary school graduates for the labour market. This is the most vulnerable age group in being infected with HIV and AIDS, thus more resources are required for Behavioural Change Campaigns (BCC) targeting this age group. Investment in this area will exert pressure on the district resource envelope.

Age Group 15-29 (Youth): This age group is projected as 21,135 persons in 2008, which represents 29.9 percent of the whole population. This figure will continue increasing in 2012. This population constitutes 68% of the labour force. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities, extracurricular activities etc. Education forums on HIV and AIDS and drug and substance abuse are important because this is the most vulnerable age group. The Youth Enterprise fund is playing a major role in empowering the youth economically. So far it has benefited 40 youth groups. The increase in development projects initiated under the devolved funds such as CDF has increased employment opportunities for the youth. In the year 2007, a number of youth groups were trained on entrepreneurial and business skills. There is also a need to put up vocational training centres and youth polytechnics in the district to impart vocational knowledge to the youth.

Women in Age Group 15-49 (Reproductive Age): The population stood at 14,310 in 1999 and is expected to increase to 16,158 and 16,854 in 2008 and 2012 respectively. This represents 22.5 percent of the total population. This age group is the single most important determining factor of population growth. With total fertility rate of 7 births per woman and the low levels of contraceptive adoption rates at 4, the rapid population growth rate of 3.5% is expected to continue. To cater for the increase in females in the reproductive age, investment in health services and facilities that they require, of which the most important would be measures of controlling fertility so that they can direct more efforts on other economic development activities. This therefore calls for vigorous campaigns in family planning methods, maternal health care and girl child education.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): This age group had a population of 32,349 in 1999. This represented 51.5 percent of the total population. This age group is projected to increase to 36,525 and 38,099 in 2008 and 2012 respectively. This is the economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities. Due to increase in this category, it becomes necessary to offer training to the group to make it more productive. Majority of the population in this age group are engaged in subsistence farming and livestock keeping. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, agri-business, eco-tourism, and agro-based industries is required. The increase in devolved funds in the district has created employment opportunities.

Dependent population (Under 15 Years and above 64 years): This population accounts for 48.8% of the population. This implies that a lot of resources have to be used to provide food, water and other social amenities such as schools and hospitals. This situation puts a lot of pressure on the resources that could be used for investment and capital formation. Low investment leads to few employment opportunities leading to high unemployment rates hence reduced economic growth.

Table 4: Population distribution and Density per Division (2008)

Division	Population	Land Area (km ²)	Density
Hulugho	15,563	3,444	4.518
Masalani	17,621	1,380	12.77
Kotile**			
Sangailu	14,797	2,470	5.99
Ijara	22,737	2,348	9.68
Ruqa**			
Bodhai**			
Total	70,718	9,642	9.25

** Proposed divisions

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008

Hulugho Division has the least population density due to its large size of 3,444 km² and a population of 15,563. Masalani has the highest density being the smallest and also by virtue of hosting the district headquarters and therefore availability of adequate basic services like education, health, security and commercial activities. The district is sparsely populated with majority of the population being concentrated in areas with infrastructural facilities. The district population density is 9 persons per square kilometer on average. Masalani Division, which hosts the District Headquarters, has the highest density of 13 Persons/Km² while Hulugho Division has the lowest density of 5 persons/Km².

The district is sparsely populated mainly due to harsh climatic conditions exemplified by low and erratic rainfall and high temperatures. The majority of the population is concentrated in facility and service areas. During extreme dry spells, there is a general movement of people from the rural areas where water normally becomes scarce to urban centres. This puts pressure on the existing water system by people and livestock.

With a highly polygamous population and low adoption of family planning practices, the total fertility rate in the district is high at the rate of 7 births per woman. This is the highest in the country and also ranks way above the national average at 4.9 children per

woman, (KDHS, 2003). Ijara district has a life expectancy for men standing at 60 years and 57.3 years for women as compared to the national average of 46 years. Current estimates place the crude death rate in Ijara district at 10 deaths per 1,000 population and infant mortality rate at 91/1,000 live births. The mortality rate among children under five is 163 per 1,000 births.

1.3.1 Urban Population

Ijara District has only two urban centres namely Ijara and Masalani. The urban population is as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Areas 2010 and 2012

Urban Centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	Ms	F	T
Ijara	723	540	1263	840	621	1461	1144	856	2000	1140	851	1991
Masalani	1566	1476	3042	2019	1904	3923	4118	3882	8000	2469	2328	4997
Total	2289	2016	4305	2859	2525	5384	5262	4738	10000	3609	3179	6788

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008

Poverty levels in the district are high with 76% of the population living below the poverty line. This has been on an upward trend over time rising from 58% in 1994 to 63% (KIHBS, 2006). Most of the population is dependent on livestock. Agriculture (crop production) is another major economic activity and is largely limited to the Tana basin and in Bodhai Division.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The district has 100,000ha of arable land of which 1% is currently under crop production, however 90% of land is either trust land or government land and this tenure system does not favour the sector. The main crops in the district are water melons, cowpeas, bananas and green grams. The potential for this sector is immense with some farms known to produce enough for the export market. This potential remains largely untapped owing partly to the communities' strong inclination to pastoralism. Other sections of the population derive income from service provision and trade.

Challenges facing the agriculture sub sector include human wildlife conflict, poor road conditions, poor marketing infrastructure, inadequate financial services and credit, poor marketing systems and low value addition, low education and awareness, unpredictable rainfall and intercommunity and political conflicts in the irrigation schemes. The livestock sub-sector in the district is characterized by pastoralism as the main enterprise.

There are no commercial banks and minimal activities arising from savings and credit cooperatives imply constrained access to savings and credit. Major challenges hindering the growth of the cooperative movement include poor governance and weak management capacity and weak linkage with the retail and productive sectors.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district has a rich variety of wild animals and birds. It also has a rich cultural heritage of the Somali and Boni people. However the district lacks tourist class hotels. Natural resources available in the district include Pasture, Livestock, Forestry, Water, Land, Wildlife, Solar and Wind energy, Medicinal plants and Mineral resource. Lack of infrastructure has hindered the exploitation of the available resource base.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Ijara district has a poor road infrastructure consisting of 512Kms of earth surface roads, 100 gravel and no bitumen roads. The main roads from Garissa and Hola to Masalani remain totally impassable during the rainy season although Masalani Bridge which links the district to Hola in Tana River District was completed. There are only 3 airstrips which are not in good condition to assist air travel.

The district has no electricity supply and there is low utilization of other sources of energy like solar and wind. Telecommunication network is generally poor because there is only access to telephone services in the district headquarters but not in the hinterlands. A high percentage of the population live in Manyattas that seldom have access to essential basic services and infrastructure thereby leading to insecure and unsafe living environment.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

In the district, only less than 10% of the population has access to safe drinking water. Access to piped water is limited to the district headquarters, Masalani, where about 500 households have connection to the piped water supply. The average distance to the nearest water point is 2kms for domestic use and 2.5km for livestock.

Sanitation remains a challenge in the district with 500 connections to the main water supply. Some connections serve a cluster of household. There is no sewer system serving the district except only few other households that have access to septic tanks and VIP toilets and latrine coverage in the district is low and estimated at 10%.

The district is adversely affected environmentally by human activities such as cutting of trees for firewood and charcoal and other commercial purposes especially in Bodhai area. This has exacerbated degradation of the already fragile ecosystem. Wood fuel provides almost all the energy requirement which has resulted in clearing of woody plants around settlements. In addition, uncontrolled permanent settlements and indiscriminate grazing has also contributed to the worsening trend of environmental degradation. The district was able to formulate the district environmental action plan (DEAP) for the period 2006-2011. However, no environmental audits and climate change adaptation programmes were implemented. The district also lacks solid waste management sites.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

Ijara district has a total of 61 Early Childhood Development Centres, 30 primary schools and two secondary schools both which are based in the district headquarters of Masalani. Enrolment rate in primary school is 62.3% and in secondary school Gross Enrolment

Rate is 375 students against a total population of 10.690 secondary school age going population. Ijara district has very low adult literacy levels of 8.1% and 20.2% for women and men respectively. The district has 38 adult literacy classes with a total of 1554 learners: 859 male and 695 female. There is also a significant number of madrassas that offer compulsory religious education to the young children.

Ijara district has one hospital, two health centres and nine dispensaries. There are a total of 48 beds in all the facilities and the doctor to patient ratio stands at 1:70.718 and the nurse to patient, ratio at 1:2020. The three most prevalent diseases in the district are malaria, diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. Due to proximity to the coastal region, malaria is quite common. Hospital baby deliveries in the district are low with over 90% occurring at home either through support of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). This has in effect led to a high maternal rate which stands at 1000/100000 deaths annually.

The HIV and Aids prevalence rate in the district is on an upward trend. The District Health Information System (DHIS, 2008) estimates HIV and Aids prevalence rate to be at between 2 and 4%. There are three VCT sites, three PMTCT sites and one ART site in the district. The HIV/Aids prevalence rate was less than 1% (KDHS 2003) against a national average of 7%.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district is served by 3 telephone service providers. However mobile phone coverage is limited to the Masalani and Kotile towns and would need to be expanded to cover the whole district. M-Pesa, the mobile phone money transfer service has also rapidly gained root and has over 5 dealers in the town. There is no television station which has dedicated broadcast signal for Ijara. Investments in DStv, GTV and other free to air satellite have nevertheless made access to local and international broadcast possible. This access has also received a major boost in the establishment of local radio stations all broadcasting in the Somali dialect but with few sessions in Kiswahili. The National broadcaster, KBC Radio is available in the district.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Registration of persons is characterized by low registration levels and an increasing number of late applicants. Due to the presence of refugees, the issuance of identification cards in the district has become a highly laborious and sensitive exercise requiring strict vetting. The registration section is also not computerized making processing of data and information difficult. In addition, the department has inadequate personnel. There is no office of the Civil Registrar in the district. The judicial system does not exist in the district and all judicial matters are referred to Hola or Garissa. There are also no correction facilities in the district. There are 3 police stations and 1 police post in the district. There are also administration police camps in all divisional headquarters.

1.4.8 Special Programmes

The district is prone to disasters such as floods and drought due to the harsh climatic conditions in the district. Through the District Disaster Management Committee efforts are being made to ensure that the district is prepared for disasters and to mitigate the effects of the disasters. Gender issues in the district are deeply rooted in culture and

traditions. Access to economic resources is low for women owing to the traditional divisions of labour that places women at the household level for domestic chores. Sports in the district are poorly developed beyond the school events and there are no sports grounds.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet is a summary of statistics that describe the district at a glance. It presents information on key variables in the district. This information is the basis on which the district development priorities, strategies and targets are based. This information provides baseline data for the preparations of the plan, and forms the bench marks for evaluation of the implementation of the 2008-2012 District Development Plan. The data also provides information that can be used in project and programme planning at district and sub-district levels.

Information Category		Statistics
Area (km²)		
Total area		9,642
Non gazetted Forests		2,484
Arable area		1,000
Non-arable area		8,642
Total Urban area		10
No of towns (Population above 2000)		2
Topography and Climate		
Altitude (metres Above sea level):		
	Lowest	0
	Highest	90
Temperature Range (°C)		
	High (February)	38
	Low (July)	15
Rainfall (mm):		
	High	1000
	Low	750
Average Relative Humidity (%)		
		68
Wind Speed (Km/hr)		
		6.02-18
Demographic and Population Profiles (2008)		
	Population Size (2008)	70,718
	Total number of males	37,136
	Total number of females	33,582
	Female / male sex ratio	90:100
Projected population		
	Mid Plan Period (2010)	72,326
	End of Plan Period (2012)	73,767
Infantile Population (1 year and below) (2008)		
	Male	2,106
	Female	1,932
	Total	4,038
Population under five (2008)		
	Male	5,693
	Female	5,124
	Total	10,817
Pre-School Population (3-5 years) (2008)		
	Male	3,253
	Female	3,121
	Total	6,274

Information Category		Statistics
Primary School Age Group (6-13 years) (2008)		
	Male	9,462
	Female	8,519
	Total	17,981
Secondary School Age Group (14-17 years)(2008)		
	Male	5,626
	Female	5,064
	Total	10,690
Youthful Population (15-29 years) (2008)		
	Male	10972
	Female	10163
	Total	23,944
Labour Force (15-64 years) (2008)		
Male		18,935
	Female	17,590
	Total	35,235
Aged Population (65 years >) (2008)		
	Male	679
	Female	509
	Total	1,188
Eligible voting population by division (18 years and Above) (2008)		
	Masalani/ Kotile	7,934
	Ijara/ Ruqa	10,237
	Hulugho	7,006
	Sangailu	6,662
	Total (District)	31,839
Urban Population (2008)		5384
Rural Population (2008)		65334
Population Density (Pop/Km²)		
Highest Population Density: Masalani Division		12.77
Lowest Population Density: Hulugho Division		4.518
Average District Population Density		9
Crude birth rate /1000		45
Maternal Mortality/100,000		1000
Crude death rate/1000		10
Infant mortality rate/1000		91
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate/100000		840
Under five mortality rate /1000		163
Life expectancy –(years)	Male	60
	Female	57.3
Socio-Economic Indicators		
Total no. of households		10,102
Average household size		7
Number of female headed households		3536
Number of child headed households		505
Children needing special protection: Orphans (Below 18 years old)		393
Number of persons with disabilities		849
Poverty Indicators		
Poverty Incidence (2005/06)		% 63
Contribution to National Poverty		% 0.2
Rural Poverty: (2005/06)		% 62
Urban Poverty:(2005/06)		% 75.

Information Category		Statistics
Food Poverty (2005/06)		44
% employed per sector :	Agriculture & Livestock	60
	Wage Employment	15
	Rural Self Employment	22
	Urban Self Employment	3
Lands and Settlement		
Acreage of land adjudicated (Ha)		0
Percentage of trust land		>90
Percentage of Government land		<10
Crop Farming -2007		
Average Farm size (small scale) (Ha)		0.6
Total number of farms (small scale)		2,000
Potential Irrigable area(Ha)		40,000
Potential arable land (Ha)		100,000
Potential arable land being utilized (Ha)		180
Area under main food crops produce (Ha):		1,000
	Maize	150
	Cowpeas	16
	Bananas	1
	Green Grams	10
	Tomatoes	2
	Kales	1
Area under main cash crop produce (Ha):		
	Mango	2
	Sim sim	5
	Pawpaw	2
Total acreage under food crop (acres)		180
Total acreage under cash crop (acres)		9
Main storage facilities(on farm)		Sacks, Temporary racks, barns
Population working in the agriculture sector		13,000
Livestock farming-2007/2008		
Number of Bee apiaries		20
Number of bee hives:		
	KTBH	157
	Langstroth	31
	Log hives	34
	Bee houses	3
Main livestock types		
	Cattle (Boran)	292,604
	Goats (Galla)	141,173
	Sheep (Black headed Persian sheep)	173,091
	Poultry (Indigenous)	46,143
	Donkeys	3,197
Land carrying capacity(TLU/ha)		15.5
Population working in the livestock sector (%)		95
Milk production:		
	Annual milk production(litres)	13,398,236
	Value(Kshs)	401,947,080
Beef production:		
	Annual beef production(Kgs)	3,201
	Value(Kshs)	624,000
Mutton production:		
	Annual mutton production(Kgs)	193,390
	Value(Kshs)	38,678,000

Information Category	Statistics
Goat meat production:	
Annual goat meat production (Kgs)	209,202
Value(Kshs)	41,840,400
Egg production:	
Annual egg production(trays)	600
Value(Kshs)	180,000
Poultry meat production:	
Annual poultry meat production	1,000
Value(Kshs)	300,000
Honey production:	
Annual honey production(Kgs)	4,260
Value(Kshs)	1,065,000
Hides and Skins	
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types	The rare Hirola Antelope, Lions, elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, monkeys, hippos, crocodiles, guinea fowls, giraffes, ostriches, leopards, baboons, Red Colobus Monkeys, Bush babies, Hyenas, warthogs, African Wild Dog, Zebras, Cheetahs, Variety of Snakes, Variety of Birds, Tortoise, Deer, Dik Dik, Lesser Kudu, Hartebeest, Waterbucks, Topi, Gerenuk, Honey Badger
No of Community Conservancies	1
No. of National Reserves	3
No. of KWS staff	21
No. of KWS camps	3
No. of license (crocodile eggs)	-
No. of poachers arrested	24
No. of fire arms confiscated	Nil
Poaching control measures	Patrols, participatory wildlife management
Forestry	
No. of gazetted forests	Nil
No. of non-gazetted forests	1
Main Forest Products	Timber, poles, posts, fittos, medicinal herbs, honey, charcoal and construction materials
No. of people engaged in forestry	7
Seedlings production	30,000
Co-operatives	
Number of active co-operatives by type:	
SACCO	1
Livestock marketing	1
Total	2
Registered membership	
Livestock marketing	247
Urban Sacco	31
Total Registered Membership	278
Livestock marketing Turnover (Kshs.)	321,000

Information Category	Statistics
Health	
Hospitals	1
Health centres	2
Dispensaries	9
Bed capacity	48
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:70,718
Nurse/Patient ratio health	1:2021
HIV prevalence rate (%)	1-2
Average distance to the facility (KM)	48
% of expectant mothers attending ANC	76
% of expectant mothers who deliver in health facilities	10
% of women over 18 yrs on contraceptives	4
% of children under five fully immunized	66
No. of Traditional Birth Attendants	220
No. of CHWs	80
Education Sector-2008	
Pre-School (2008)	
No. of ECD centres	61
No. of ECD teachers	61
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:56
Total enrolment	
Male	1,887
Female	1,520
Total	3407
Dropout rate (%)	10% of 3,407
Average years of attendance (%)	3 years
Completion rate (%)	89.34
Retention rate (%)	11
Transition rate (%)	28.1
Primary school	
No. of primary schools	30
No. of teachers	121
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:55
Total enrolment (2007)	
Boys	4.069
Girls	2.616
	6,685
Dropout rates by sex (%)	
Boys	4
Girls	37
Average years of primary school attendance	
Boys	7
Girl	5
Net enrolment rate (%)	62.3
Completion rate (%)	69.46
Retention rate (%)	30.4
Transition rate (%)	58.3
Secondary education (2007)	
Gross enrolment (2008)	375
No. of secondary schools	2
Number of teachers	22
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:17
Dropout rate (%)	8
Average years of secondary attendance	4
Completion rate (%)	77.27
Retention rate (%)	22.73
Transition rate (%)	47.05

Information Category		Statistics
Adult Education		
	No. of adult classes	38
	No. of adult learners enrolled	
	Male	859
	Female	695
	Total	1554
Literacy level (%)	Male	20.2
	Female	8.1
	Average	14.2
Water and Sanitation		
	Number of households with access to piped water	500
	Number of households with access to potable water	7000
	Number of permanent river	1
	Number of wells (Shallow)	6
	Number of boreholes	6
	Number of pans	64
	Number of households with roof catchments	7
	Number of 'Laghas'	Not established
	Average distance to nearest water point (km)-domestic	2
	Average distance to nearest water point (km)-livestock	2.5
	% of households with latrines	8.8
Energy		
	Number of households with electricity connections	Nil
	Number of trading centres with electricity	Nil
	% rural households using solar power	<5
	% households using firewood/charcoal	>95
Transport and communication-2007		
Road Length:		
	Bitumen surface (KM)	0
	Gravel surface (KM)	100
	Earth surface (KM)	512
	Unclassified (KM)	All roads in the District
	Total (KM)	612
Condition of Feeder roads (KM):	Bad	
	Number of bridges:	2
	Number of airstrips	3
Communication-2007		
	No. of telephone connections (Landline)	24
	% of district covered with cell phone network	30
	No. of post offices	1
	Radio Call systems	7
Trade and Industry-2007		
	No. of trading centres	11
	No. of registered retail traders	236
	No. of registered wholesale traders	5
	No. of Jua kali associations	3
	No. of Jua kali artisans	3
Financial Services		
	Money Transfer Service outlets	5
Crossing cutting issues		
	HIV and AIDS-VCT sites	2
	No. of trained counsellors	2
	No. of people tested per month	23
	No. of institutions offering ARVs	1
Security		
	Police posts	1
	Police stations	3

Information Category	Statistics
Community development and social welfare sector	
No. of active women groups	450
No. of community based organizations	46
No. of Youth Groups	470

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the implementation status of the 2002-2008 Ijara District Development Plan. In addition it also presents linkages with the current Medium Term Plan, Vision 2030 and other government policy documents, development challenges, cross-cutting issues, analysis of issues and causes, district potentials, district objectives and strategies.

2.1 Review of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was “Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction”. To achieve the plan objectives, various strategies were developed and consequently 71 development projects were proposed. Out of these, only 41 projects were implemented translating into an implementation rate of 57.7 %.

The implementation of the plan coincided with the coming into power of the NARC government that was reform oriented leading to introduction of a number of policies that influenced the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. One of these policies was the Free Primary School Education (FPE) which is in line with the Millennium Development Goal number 2 of providing Universal Free Primary Education. As a result of the FPE, the primary school enrolment rate significantly increased especially in 2003 leading to serious congestion and strain on the available infrastructure. Table 6 presents a breakdown of the projects implemented during the period 2002-2008 by department.

Table 6: Ijara District Development Plan 2002-2008 Implementation Status

Department	No of projects in the previous plan	No of projects completed	Number of projects on going	Number of projects that did not start	Total Project cost (Kshs Millions)
Health & nutrition	7	5	2	0	27.05
Education	8	5	1	2	7.95
Roads	7	5	0	2	1335.2
Water	11	8	3	0	44.1
Irrigation	1	1	0	0	4.5
Agriculture	7	3	1	3	12.2
Sports	1	0	0	1	0.35
Livestock	10	3	1	6	21.1
Provincial administration	8	7	0	1	14.1
Trade & industry	5	3	0	2	5.4
Tourism	2	2	0	0	10.8
Local Authorities	1	1	0	0	3.47
Information & communication	1	0	0	1	5.5
Prisons	1	0	0	1	5
Justice	1	0	0	1	7
Total	71	43	8	20	1503.72

Source: District Planning Unit, Ijara, 2008

The DDP implementation rate stood at 57.7%. Many development projects implemented were not in the 2002-2008 Ijara District Development Plan. This is attributed to more allocation of devolved government funds such as the Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund, the Youth Development Fund, District Roads Levy Maintenance Fund and Free Primary Education among others. There was also increased government funding to departments and more financial support from donors and NGOs in the district such as Womankind Kenya and Kenya Red Cross Society. The Government of Kenya and other stakeholders increased financial resources which were aimed at improving the primary school infrastructure. Another policy that was formulated is the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC). Apart from the economic recovery programme, a special programme for North Eastern Province, Marsabit, Moyale and Isiolo was launched which focused on specific programmes and interventions in Northern Kenya and other Arid and Semi Arid region.

In the Physical Infrastructure sector, the major achievement was the completion of Masalani Bridge and this has connected the area with the rest of the country. The gravelling of Bura-Masalani and Hara-Wema was carried out by the Department of Public Works. The department also graded Masalani-Kotile road and also carried out the opening of roads in Masalani Township including the road from Masalani to the new bridge. Bush clearing along all roads leading to divisional headquarters from Masalani was done.

Under the Water Sector, rehabilitation of Masalani water supply was completed over the plan period. There was also construction and rehabilitation of various water pans and boreholes in the district by various stakeholders such as Arid Lands Resource Management Project II, Womankind Kenya, Kenya Red Cross Society and the Ijara Constituency Development Fund.

In the Education Sector, the most outstanding project implemented during the plan period was the completion of a girls boarding secondary school, Yusuf Haji Girls through both LATF and CDF. There was an increase in enrolment and a decline in primary school dropout rates due to the building of physical facilities and provision of furniture to schools by LATF and CDF funds. This has also been due to the Free Primary Education programme in the Ministry of Education and CDF bursary funds. The school feeding programme in the district has gone on successfully due to the collaboration of the Government of Kenya and WFP. Arid Lands Resource Management Project II and Womankind also supported educational initiatives in the district through construction of classrooms and provision of assorted textbooks and desk to schools.

In the Health Sector, there were various activities carried out in the district to control malaria. Despite the efforts, malaria still remains the most prevalent disease in the District. Immunization rates in the last two years of the plan period were very successful with coverage of over 70%. The health sector generally recorded 70% in implementation of the planned activities again largely due to increased support from various stakeholders such as UNICEF, DANIDA, CDF, Local Authorities, WHO, NGOs, ALRMP II and the Ministry of Health. There was an increase in the number of health institutions constructed and rehabilitated by CDF and LATF resulting to an increase in access to health care services. A theatre with a maternity wing at the Ijara District Hospital was completed at a cost of Kshs.1 million funded by Danida. The same donor also constructed a maternity block at Hulugho Health Centre.

The Social Services sub-sector over achieved their targets due to the Women Enterprise Fund which was not planned for at the start of the previous plan period. The Sports sub sector did not put up a stadium as was planned due to lack of funding.

In the ICT sector, the only achievement was the extension of mobile phone services by all service providers to the district headquarters and one remote division headquarters by Zain.

In agriculture most of the projects envisaged in the 2002 -2008 plan period were not completed or did not even start due to lack of funds. The Agriculture sub sector performed well due to new projects that led to the achievement of the set targets. These projects included Njaa Marufuku Programme I, NALEP 7 projects, NMK II projects and water harvesting projects. Extension services to farmers were scaled up through National Agriculture and Livestock Programme (NALEP) so as to increase food production and enhance food security. To increase food production through irrigation, a feasibility study on Abalatiro Furrow was done. ALRMP also provided 2.4 metric tons of assorted planting seeds and provided farm tools. The livestock production managed only 40% achievement due to lack of funding for the proposed projects.

The Kotile livestock auction yard is complete. The Veterinary sub sector recorded 70% achievement but some projects that were not planned for were implemented. These include vaccination of animals due to an outbreak of the Rift Valley Fever, renovation of the Veterinary Office and construction of the regional veterinary investigation laboratory. The fisheries sub sector recorded poor performance due to lack of funding to establish fish ponds at the Agriculture Training Centre.

In Tourism, Trade and Industry sector, not much has been done although Ijara County Council completed the Masalani open air market. This market is currently not operational. The lack of a Department of Trade and Industry has greatly hampered the promotion of commercial activities. There is also potential for eco-tourism in Ijara District. Efforts need to be scaled up in promoting tourism and conservation of Boni National Reserve and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy.

In the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order, construction of law courts and prisons did not start. General administration was brought closer to the people in the period under review because the District Commissioner's office, police stations, police lines and District Treasury were completed. However the Administration Police lines, District Officers and chiefs' offices in areas outside the district headquarters are in very poor condition. There was an increase in cases under the Community Service Order, After Care Service and probation orders programmes. Over the 2002-2008 Plan Period most government departments managed to construct their offices and vacate Masalani Primary School which initially housed them to the district headquarters using the funds from Ijara Constituency Development Fund. To ease Administration Police officers' accommodation, sixteen single room houses were rehabilitated to form the Administration Police camp. The ALRMP II sponsored several peace meetings and conflict-resolution workshops.

In the cross cutting areas, the HIV and AIDs prevalence in the region continued to rise despite implementation of various community based projects through the National AIDS

Control Council and other stakeholders. According to the DASCO Ijara, in 2006 the HIV prevalence rate was less than 1% against the national average of 7% but the latest prevalence levels stands at 1.7% and is still rising. The constraints and problems faced in HIV and AIDS advocacy include high levels of denial and stigma in the community, illiteracy, high poverty levels due to droughts, vastness of the district coupled with poor communication network and nomadic lifestyle.

2.2 Constraints

The performance review found that the emergencies surrounding weather phenomena, floods, drought and diseases affected implementation of the Plan. During the implementation of the previous Plan the district experienced severe droughts in 2005/2006 and also floods in 2006/2007 which had adverse impact on social and economic infrastructure such as roads and irrigation infrastructure. This phenomenon affected the pace of implementation of the projects planned in the District Development Plan as much effort went into repairing of the damaged infrastructure. The floods especially those along the river also displaced residents and also caused diseases such as the Rift Valley Fever that caused a lot of economic losses to the livestock sector since trade in of the same was halted. Other constraints included poor physical infrastructure, poor markets and widespread insecurity.

Another major constraint to plan implementation was the flow of funds which meant that DDP activities were often overlooked in favour of emergency interventions.

Other notable constraints and challenges that affected the implementation of 2002-2008 DDP was the high population growth rate, which affected the demand for social services and increased the dependency ratio.

The poverty levels increased due to factors such as gender inequality, scarcity of income-generating opportunities and high unemployment rates, high levels of morbidity and malnutrition which undermined income generation, weak coping mechanisms heightened people's vulnerability to shocks, such as the recurrent droughts; low participation due to high poverty levels thus affecting projects implementation especially those that required community contribution before donor funds were released such as Community Development Trust Fund, Arid Lands Resource Management Project II and insecurity caused by tribal conflicts;

Inadequate technical staff, lack of a clear monitoring and evaluation system for plan implementation, poor dissemination of the previous plan, lack of political goodwill and the bureaucratic financial and procurement procedures delayed implementation of planned projects.

There was a 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 strategic plans for Ijara District by other implementing agencies, weak linkage between the DDP projects and the budget (MTEF), no special reference to Community Action Plans and/or their total exclusion in the DDP and poor monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation and minimum or lack of feedback on Monitoring & Evaluation findings also affected the implementation of projects and programmes.

The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) covered most parts of the country but omitted Ijara District. There was therefore no comparative baseline information on socio economic indicators for Ijara District.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

The increased level of devolved funds had positive impact in the implementation of the DDP particularly in the Education, Health and Water sub sectors. The level of participation of the stakeholders in the various sectors led to increased implementation of the DDP projects. Of particular mention is the education sector where donors, NGOs, the Government and the community participated fully. Other sectors that operated with full participation of stakeholders is the health, agriculture and livestock sub sectors where NGOs, the private sector, Donors, the Government and the Community came together to implement the planned activities.

During the next plan period efforts will be made to continuously monitor and evaluate projects in the DDP, 2008-12. This is in addition to crafting a strategy that will enhance partnership and networking among stakeholders operating in the same sector. The Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 has since 2004/2005 been preparing annual district monitoring and evaluation reports (DAMERs) focusing at the efficiency and effectiveness of various stakeholders towards service delivery and implementation of the plans such as the DDP. There is low reference to the District Development Plan when it comes to resource allocations especially by line ministries and other funding agencies.

Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the District Development Plan. Budgeting and planning at the district level needs to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process for effective implementation of projects and programmes. Coordination was not quite effective due to lack of harmonious implementation of plans at the district level. This can be solved by giving the District Development Committee a legal backing to be able to effectively control and co-ordinate development activities. The District Planning and Management Unit should be charged with the task of coordinating all annual work plans.

The introduction of devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Njaa Marufuku Fund among others have led to the improvement of the implementation rate of projects. However, the capacity of the community to manage these funds effectively is low. There should therefore be capacity building for local communities to enable them effectively utilize the devolved funds in a sustainable manner.

Low community participation in development activities affected implementation of the previous Ijara District Development Plan. There is need for the involvement of all stakeholders in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of development projects. Community participation should be encouraged in order to sustain projects and provide ownership.

Poor dissemination of the previous plan affected its implementation leading to wide discrepancies between projects implemented and projects planned. There is thus great need to disseminate the DDP to all implementers and stakeholders through various channels such as workshops, the internet, popular versions, District Information and Documentation Centres and translation into local languages.

Poor and inadequate monitoring and evaluation, coupled with lack of District Development Plan review, affected implementation of the DDP. This calls for an efficient and effective Monitoring and Evaluation system also an annual review of the DDP. The new planning system adopted herein has therefore taken due cognizance of the need to set up an inbuilt M&E framework based on performance/ national indicators as well as activity indicators as outlined in the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.

Emergencies such as floods; prolonged drought; disease outbreaks (like the Rift Valley Fever) and unforeseen eventualities such as fires can adversely affect implementation of development projects. There is thus need for preparedness for such eventualities by mainstreaming Disaster and Risk Management into District Development Planning.

Indeed, Ijara's 2002-2008 DDP highlighted the weak link between District Development Plans and budgets on the one hand, and stakeholder interventions on the other. It further highlighted the need to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation function.

2.4 District Development Plan Linkages with Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

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

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

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative

process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross-Cutting Issue

This section provides an analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that need to be addressed so that the district can be able to meet its development objectives.

2.5.1 Development Challenges

Unfavourable Topographic and Climatic Conditions

The flat terrain in the district makes it susceptible to flooding especially during the rainy season leading to loss of animals, crops, displacement of people from their homes and destruction of infrastructure such as roads, schools, health facilities. The flat terrain also increases the cost of construction of building and road. The high temperatures and low rainfall in the district leads to food and water shortage in the hinterlands.

Though detrimental to the local economy, the topographic and climatic conditions offer gainful opportunities which have not been exploited. The flat terrain provides an opportunity to engage in mechanized farming and to carry out flood recessive farming. The high temperatures provide an opportunity to exploit solar power energy while the high wind speed of between 5-15km/hr provides an opportunity to harness wind power.

Unfavourable Land Ownership Regimes

One of the major challenges of the Ijara District agricultural sector is the lack of a clear land ownership policy. Most of the land in the district is held in trust by the Ijara County Council. Most smallholders who are the majority farmers are squatters who do not have title deeds. In addition, there are a large proportion of people without land. This limits farmers' capacity to develop their land for sustainable development. Consequently, this has led to poor land use systems leading to environment degradation. Land adjudication and survey should be intensified in areas of the district where crop farming is practised and in planned urban settlements, however the gazetted holding grounds and contingency grazing reserves should also be adjudicated within the rangelands. This will enable farmers to have security of land ownership and begin to develop their land, increase efficiency and productivity of their farms and use their land as collateral for loans.

Large Size of the District

Ijara district has an area of 9,642km². The large size of the district is a major challenge as many people find it difficult to access government services. At the same time the Government and other development partners find it very costly to spread out the resources to all the areas of the District especially in the hinterlands where the people live far away from towns and trading centres where there is access to social amenities such as health care.

Poor Physical Infrastructure and Communication Network

Ijara District has a total of 612 Km of road network. The whole road network is in poor condition and unclassified. Most of the roads are intercepted by seasonal rivers (commonly known as Laghas), which make them impassable during the rainy season. Although the district produces a variety of fruits, most of the produce ends up rotting in farms due to poor road network. The most affected areas are Hulugho and Bodhai Divisions.

Electricity

The district lacks electricity totally and this has hindered the establishment of manufacturing industries and the growth of the ICT sector. The present water supplies cannot satisfy human and livestock needs. Telecommunication network is generally poor although landline telephone services are available in the district headquarters. The present telephone services in the district are insufficient and unreliable. This situation hampers efficient communication, and flow of information which is an important component of business transactions. This situation negates the enabling environment to attract investors in the district who could have created some employment opportunities.

Poor Marketing and Storage Facilities

The district lacks appropriate technology and skills to process and preserve agriculture and dairy products. Lack of market information and skills amongst the farmers and business community has hampered the expansion of the market for products from this district. Poor storage facilities affect their production in that 90 percent of farmers use traditional storage methods which limit their production. Inactive farmers' cooperative societies and associations coupled with poor roads in the district are a hindrance to the marketing process. These farmers' institutions need to be strengthened so as to improve marketing of farm produce.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

There are no banking services in the district. This acts as a disincentive to many potential investors. The majority of the district's residents, particularly the business community have had to seek financial services from outside the district. Farmers SACCO do not exist or have collapsed altogether.

Low Agricultural Production

The main problem in this sector is that of low agricultural productivity. The lack of access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved seed varieties, accaricides, pesticides and machinery, and water shortage preventing effective irrigation, form the bottlenecks to increased farm productivity. Lack of access to markets where local farmers can sell their produce and earn income places them in a vicious cycle of poverty.

Wildlife Menace

Given the proximity of Ijara District's communities to Boni National Reserve, Ishaqbini Community Conservancy, River Tana and the Arawale Hirola Reserve, there is a threat from wild animals to farmers, crops, their property and lives. The government needs to ensure that wild animals remain confined and a comprehensive compensation package for damage to crops and property caused by wildlife is developed.

Encroachment on Land Meant of Public Utilities

Encroachment on public utility plots including access roads, riparian reserves and forest are rampant. This, delay and limit expansion of roads in the district. During this plan period, the DDC and Local Authorities will have to ensure that there is no more encroachment on public utilities. The evolution of a satisfactory road maintenance scheme is crucial to the improvement of Ijara District's transportation network in the absence of which newly built roads may soon fall into disrepair and the government's time and funds would be wasted. The development of a labour-intensive road maintenance program would draw on the local communities' labour thus help alleviate unemployment and at the same time providing a source of income.

Low Literacy Levels

Literacy levels in the district are very low with the major causes being: Harmful Traditional Practices such as boy-child spends most of his time moving with animals in search for pasture and water and discrimination of the girl-child when sending children to school. Other factors which have led to low literacy levels include shortage of adult teachers, inadequate adult learning facilities and shortage of role models of people who have excelled in examinations.

Pastoralism

Pastoralists in the district keep livestock as an indicator of their social status rather than for economic gain. This has led to overstocking and overgrazing. Majority of animals die during dry spells or natural disasters like diseases. Livestock extension officers are making efforts to encourage livestock keepers to keep livestock for commercial purposes.

Farming

On the other hand, farmers in the district too rely on rain fed agriculture and floods recession agriculture before planting. This leads to vulnerability when the rains or river flooding delay. Generally, the local communities within the district do not allow the use

of animal power for farming hence the land preparation by hand is always not sufficient for commercial agriculture.

Rites of Passage

The local community practice female initiation whereby girls between the ages of 7 and 12 years are initiated and married off, thus lowering educational levels among girls since after the rite of passage then they are perceived to be ready for marriage.

Inadequate Health Facilities and Services

Medical facilities in Ijara District are inadequate in terms of the number of health centers and the service provided to the local populace. People are forced to travel long distances for treatment (average distance to the nearest health facility 42km) coupled with poor road network, so many prefer to forgo treatment. There is need to construct staff and equip more medical centres and dispensaries as well as operationalizing the CDF constructed dispensaries so that no community is more than 5 kilometers away from healthcare facility.

The district under five mortality rate of 163/1000 is still very high this poses a big challenge towards the achievement of MDG goal 4 of reducing child mortality rate by three quarter by the year 2015. With seven years remaining and no success in this area for the last 5 years this need to be reversed if district were to realize MDG by 2015. Campaigns on maternal health such as Malezi Bora and community sensitization on importance of ANC, child immunization and being delivered by skilled health personnel need to be intensified in the district.

Inadequate Justice Structures

There exist no law court in Ijara District and this delays hearing and determination of both civil and criminal cases. Justice must be improved by establishing permanent courts in very division, and minimizing illegal activities of Kangaroo courts. Regarding jurisprudence, the government and stakeholders must create a satisfactory mechanism to outlaw the practices of early marriages and child labour and penalize those who insist on subjecting children to these practices. Further, there is need for increased funding to children's department to monitor child abuse and remove threatened and vulnerable children to safe and caring homes.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

Poverty

Poverty levels in the district are very high. The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey of 2005/06 indicated that Ijara District has a poverty incidence of 63%. This contributes 0.2 % to the National Poverty. This implies that majority of the population is unable to afford their minimum basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. It further shows that Ijara's progress towards Millennium Development Goal 1 is reversing. The causes of poverty in the district include unreliable rainfall, high levels of illiteracy, poor crop and animal husbandry practices, poor infrastructure, lack of credit facilities, poor marketing systems and infrastructure, Natural disasters like floods, drought, livestock

diseases, insecurity, wildlife menace and environmental degradation have also aggravated the situation.

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Various projects and programs initiated to alleviate poverty	Inadequately coordinated poverty alleviation initiatives; High poverty levels	Coordinated poverty alleviation initiatives; Participatory project/programme identification and management; Revival of Abalatiro and Masalani irrigation schemes.	Insecurity; HIV/AIDS; Dependency syndrome; Floods; Drought; Livestock diseases

Environmental Degradation and Management

Environmental degradation in the district is attributed to illegal encroachment of forests, poor farming methods and practices, deforestation, overgrazing and uncontrolled felling of trees for charcoal and construction owing to the increasing human settlements and mining. The economy of Ijara district solely depends on natural resources, especially pasture and water. The local community practice pastoralism as a way of life and the lack of diversification has resulted to excessive utilisation of natural resources. This in turn has led to degradation of land thus the ever-declining returns in animal production. Land degradation has resulted to poor quality of pasture thus weakened and sickly animals. Felling of trees in the district for charcoal causes environmental degradation. There is also degradation of natural resources resulting from pollution and poor waste management, water catchment's destruction and desertification. Poverty also poses enormous challenges to environmental sustainability as the poor rely mostly on natural resources for survival. The toilets and sanitation coverage is low with only 4% of the households with latrine/ toilet coverage, leading to environmental related diseases like cholera and dysentery, which pose serious health hazard.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation and Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Positive attitude towards forest conservation; Variety of natural flora; Availability of district environmental action plan for up to year 2005-2010; Communities derive livelihood from environment; Availability of environmental governance and institutions created EMCA; Existence of a district environment committee	Inadequate skilled manpower; Inadequate transport facilities; Poor communication network; Emergencies of settlements; Inadequate staffing and funding; Poor waste management practices; Inadequate involvement of communities in environment management.	Gazettement of forests in the district; Agro-forestry; Forest conservation promotion; Establishment of tree nurseries; Development of a sustainable community based environmental management strategies such as social forestry; Government policy against on-biodegradable materials such as polythene bags; Establishment of environmental clubs in learning institutions; Conducting EIAs and environment audit	Increase in population; Illegal logging; Unpredictable weather; Land grabbing; Illegal charcoal burning; Poor sanitation and waste management; Loss of biodiversity; Polythene menace; Sand harvesting and quarrying; Tree cutting for fuel; Poverty; Weak enforcement of mining regulations; Human wild life conflicts.

Disaster Management

The district is vulnerable to the following disasters:

Floods: Due to its flat terrain, the district is prone to occasional flooding that destroys crops when the gates of KenGen reservoir dams up stream are opened. This has led to consistent food deficiency making the District vulnerable to food insecurity resulting in reliance on relief food. Flooding also destroys infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, houses thus displacing people from their homes and businesses when that are submerged by water after the river Tana breaks its bank. This occurs in the low-lying areas of the district, near the banks of River Tana. Floods cause serious damage to infrastructure, property and even loss of life, severely affecting the district population.

Fires: Vulnerable areas include forests due to slash and burn farming method. Large tracts of land can be cleared by fire severely damaging the environment. Grass thatched residential huts are more vulnerable as the fire can spread very fast. School and public institutions buildings are also vulnerable.

Human and Animal Disease Outbreak: The district is prone to many human diseases which include viral diseases, cholera, typhoid, dysentery that can occur due to poor hygiene and sanitation. Animals' diseases include:- Trypanosomiasis, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) and Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP), Sheep Enterotoxaemia and the Rift Valley Fever (RVF) which caused big losses because of the death of livestock leading to increase of poverty levels of livestock keepers.

Pest and Agricultural Diseases: The District is occasionally affected by pests like armyworms, rats and diseases can severely damages to crops which lead to poor harvests and famine. The district has formed a Disaster Committee to provide a mechanism for coordination and quick response to disasters whenever they occur. The Disaster Committee comprises of stakeholders from the private and public sector including NGOs in the district. However, there is need to provide awareness to prepare a separate Disaster Management and Contingency Plan in the plan period. Issues such as opening and beefing up of a Disaster Account, Training of the committee members and the general community on first aid, disaster preparedness and disaster related issues and other logistics would need serious attention in the plan period.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of functional Disaster Management Committees; Existence of early warning systems. The District Steering Committee has been trained on disaster risk Reduction (DRR)	Inadequately trained persons on disaster preparedness; Frequent disasters.	Availability of Emergency funds from CDF, Red Cross, ALRMP II, WFP. Action Aid Kenya There is a Project by Action Aid Kenya to cascade DRR to the community level	Unfavourable weather conditions; Inadequate funding

HIV and AIDS

During the previous plan period, there have been great losses in the fight against HIV and AIDs in the district. The prevalence rate has increased from below 1% in 2001 to 1.7% in 2007 and the contraceptive prevalence rate is low at 2%. Majority of the people infected in Ijara are aged between 25-40 years which is the productive population. This is expected to lead to inadequacy of the much required skilled and unskilled labour force. The HIV and AIDs affects all sectors and is therefore a crosscutting issue, which needs to be addressed by all sectors. On the social front household expenditure on health care will increase, reducing savings and investments, pressure on the health services will increase reducing the quality of services offered; people especially women and children will be expected to spend more time in caring for the sick, further affecting productive activities at the household and community levels, increase in school dropout rates and or irregular attendance as affected children look after ailing parents thus lowering education quality and standards. An increase in orphans is expected to raise dependency ratio of the district. All this will lead to a general economic decline in the district.

Assessment of demographic patterns and expected socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Ijara reflects increased mortality rates particularly in the 15-35 age groups in the next 5 years and a loss in the expected population increase. The productive population is expected to decline thus leading to inadequacy of the much required skilled labour force. The HIV and Aids affects all sectors and is therefore a crosscutting issue, which needs to be addressed by all sectors. For instance the agriculture and rural development sector is being threatened by death of most active group leading to depressed production and also through misdirection of the meagre resources by the rural population to measures aimed at the pandemic.

The government through NACC has laid new strategies through the Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (KNASP) 2005/06 – 2009/10. The plan has adopted a multi-Sectoral approach. To ensure implementation of the strategic plan the district through DTC, CACC, DASCO, DMOH, and other stakeholders have taken the following measures.

Total War against HIV and AIDS (TOWA) Project which kicked off in January, 2008 is going to be very crucial in combating HIV and AIDS in the District.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district, DTC, CACCs; Trained staff; Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10)	Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT; Low couple counselling; ARVs not available in all dispensaries; Late presentation of patients at advanced stage of HIV infection; Only 60% of TB treatment sites also provide HIV testing; Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutrition support; There is a low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups and those that exist are not sustainable; There is low support for PLWHAs in the District; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Lack of harmonization of donor support; organizations; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma; Increase ART services; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Impact assessment survey of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource; Study to find out the drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission; Initiate Home care Based programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner; Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Tribal conflicts; Food shortage; Floods; Epidemics; Poor transport and communication network; Number of OVCs is increasing significantly; increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the district and generally the North Eastern Province;

Gender Inequality

The 1999 Population and Housing Census revealed there was no significant variation in gender composition in Ijara district. There were 36,314 males who were slightly more than females who were 34,401 or 51.35% of the population. The pattern is reflected in the 2008 and 2012 population projections. The basic gender concerns in the district are related to access to economic assets and cultural practices that act against the female population as women do not participate in major areas of decision making. They are not involved fully in some of the development programmes, some of which affect their lives. Men take the leading role in making most of the major decisions in terms of development activities. This is because cultural beliefs do not give women chances to make decisions and inherit property. On the political scene, Ijara District has never had a female Member of Parliament (except in 2008 when one was nominated) and has had very few women councillors. Though women are less than men in number and their contribution towards economic growth far much more than that of men, they have little control over resources and decision making. They work tirelessly on land for agricultural production and livestock keeping but they neither own land, control neither over its use nor over the income generated.

Women do not enjoy full rights to inheritance of assets like land, which could enhance their development. In inheritance of land the girl child is not considered. Thus the women are denied economic power such as use of land as collateral for bank loans. There is need

for awareness creation on such issues as by law both girl and boy child are recognized and given equal right.

Joint ownership of property between husband and wives should be encouraged to save women from being exposed to increased poverty because in case of its sale especially land it will require consent of both wife and husband.

To empower women economically, the government has established the Women Enterprise Fund to empower women groups at the grassroots. Individual women can also access the money through Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) at a lower interest rate. Women should be encouraged to form groups, which will serve as collateral to facilitate access to this credit.. Similarly, programmes alleviating poverty such as Njaa Marufuku Kenya have also been assisting groups that carry out agricultural related projects. There have been efforts targeted at involving women in decision making by incorporating them in the different development committees at the district and divisional levels.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of a national gender policy on the sector; Availability of 450 active women groups; Availability of devolved funds such as Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Social Development funds targeted at groups.	Inadequate staff in the Gender office; Low Literacy levels.	Mainstreaming gender issues into various development sectors; Programmes which are promoting of girl child education; Ensuring gender equity and equality in decision making organs in the district	Harmful cultural practices such as FGM; Poverty and inequality; Inadequate skills in fund raising and proposal writing; HIV/AIDS impact; Poor management of the social groups; Illiteracy.

Youth

The youth constitute 34% of the district population of Ijara District. They also constitute 64 percent of the workforce and the largest human resource. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities and extracurricular activities. With increased unemployment rate and high transition rate from primary school to secondary school, youth have turned to drug abuse, prostitution and alcoholism which is a threat to fight against HIV and AIDS and security in the district. Education forums on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse have been initiated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MOYA) in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs.

Some of the programmes already initiated include guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS, training youths on the entrepreneur skills and other income generating activities. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) has benefited 32 youth's groups and is expected to continue playing a major on youth development. More training is needed to equip youth with adequate entrepreneur skills so as to take up the risk of borrowing the money and investing it.

SWOT Analysis: Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of a National Youth Policy; the Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	Inadequate staff in the Youth office; Low Literacy levels.	Inclusion of the youth in decision making organs in the district; Mainstreaming the issue of the youth in all sectors of development; More programmes targeting the youth;	Unemployment; Alcoholism; HIV and Aids

Persons with Disabilities

This group constitutes about 1.2 percent of the total population of the district. The district has no institutions for the People with Disabilities. People with Disabilities have not been well represented in the decision-making positions in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At household level, they are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family which severely limits their opportunity to develop skills to effectively participate in development activities. Concerns of the People with Disabilities have not been adequately addressed nor taken into account when planning for the district. For instance there is no building or transport facility in the district, public or private that have taken into consideration the needs of the People with Disabilities, thus has limited their access to both government and non-government services.

Strategic measures need to be taken to ensure equal participation of People with Disabilities in power structures and decision making. People with disabilities in the district need to be represented in the District Development Committee (DDC) the main decision making organ in the district and also in some of the DDC's sub committees such as the District Technical Committee of HIV and AIDS, District Steering Group and the District Social Services Committee. In the district, there is also an umbrella body for people with disabilities which is about to be cascaded to the divisional levels but generally a lot needs to be done to address their challenges.

SWOT Analysis: People with Disabilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of an umbrella body for people with disabilities in the district;	Lack of comprehensive data on people with disabilities; Deep rooted community culture of excluding the persons with disability; Low literacy levels; Stigma towards the physically challenged people; Absence of institutions for the physically challenged people	Inclusion of the physically challenged in decision making organs in the district; Mainstreaming the issue of the physically challenged in all sectors of development	Insecurity can threaten programmes addressing concerns of people with disabilities; Detrimental Cults practices which target people with disabilities

Information, Communication Technology

There is low adoption of ICT in the district. There are some locations that are not covered by the mobile phone network. There is also lack of telephone services in shopping centres. Though the district headquarters has good network coverage, essential services are limited or are completely not available in the district for instance no cyber café in the district. Government departments have also not fully embraced ICT in service delivery. Though radio transmission is accessible to all parts of the district, the television transmission services are only accessible through satellite dishes that are expensive and out of reach for the largest proportion of the population.

SWOT Analysis: Information, Communication Technology

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Mobile telephone coverage in 3 Divisional Headquarters; Favorable government policy on ICT; Presence of the trained statistics personnel; Availability of the adequate office space for the Kenya Bureau of statistics; Availability of computers for statistical analysis.</p>	<p>Lack of adequate and modern equipment; Inadequate communication network such telephone, postal services in the hinterland; Low literacy levels; Lack of electricity in most parts of the district; Lack of modern and well equipped district information and documentation centre; Inadequate access to IT equipments like computers (internet, T.V and news paper); Inadequate skilled manpower; Lack of ICT training institutions in the district; Untapped energy such as wind and solar energy for running ICT equipment; Inadequate access to information especially lack of television access; Lack of computer laboratories in secondary and primary schools; Low staffing levels of the statistics office and information office; Lack of entrepreneurship in the ICT sector; High cost of ICT equipment.</p>	<p>A computer supply programme for schools and institutions; Cascading of e-government to the grassroots; Devolved funds for construction of the ICT laboratories in schools; Presence of ready market for ICT graduates; Establishment of digital villages; Linkages of districts to national fibre optic cable network; Equipping and increased funding to polytechnics; Installation of computers, internet, faxes of the DIDC and HIV/AIDS resource centre; Carrying out statistical surveys for various needs; Building capacity on data collection collation and analysis to line ministries; Establishing statistical offices in line ministries and departments; Provision of the television services licenses to investors.</p>	<p>Introduction of internet crimes; Access to pornography; Strengthening of networks that fuel Insecurity.</p>

Insecurity

Insecurity has been a major drawback to economic development in the district. Most of the cases of insecurity are related to ethnic clashes and few cases of banditry. Livestock has been stolen, lives lost, schools and houses burnt. This has increased illiteracy in the district, put pressure on health facilities and has discouraged investors from investing and tourists from visiting the district. It has also led to poor land tenure systems because majority of the population live in small villages for fear of attack leading to rapid degradation of the land thus less productivity thereby increasing poverty levels.

Various initiatives have been initiated to address insecurity such as formation and capacity building of peace committees, recruitment of Kenya Police Reservists, advocating for peace through the collaboration of the Government and other NGOs, FBOs and CBOs. There is no much shortage of police officers although hiring more police would increase public safety. The ratio of police to population of 1:566 is optimal compared to UN standard of 1:400 and needs to be increased. Administration police need to be posted back to all chiefs' camps in order to enhance public safety. To increase police force effectiveness in fighting crime there is need to ensure that all existing police stations have their facilities and equipment upgraded.

SWOT Analysis: Insecurity

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of community policing; Existence of NSIS, police and administration police; Existence of police reservists; Existence of active peace committees.	Deep Clan rivalry; Inadequate communication facilities; Inadequate; Inadequate transport facilities; Inadequate office and residential accommodation for security personnel	Cooperation with other line departments, private sector; Community peace committees and forums.	Illegal possession of firearms; Poor roads and communication networks; Low literacy levels; Ethnic conflicts

National Diversity

The district has various ethnic groups which include Abdalla Sub clan of the Ogaden clan of the Somali tribe, the Pokomos and Akamba and among others. The challenge for the district is to ensure that all the ethnics groups appreciate each other despite diversity based economic activities, culture and religion.

SWOT Analysis: National Diversity

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of diverse cultures Existence of peace building and peaceful coexistence structures from the locational to district levels	Lack of a cultural centre for cultural exchange; Lack of botanical gardens	Existence of the River Tana, Ishaqbini Community Conservancy and Boni Forest Reserve for tourist attraction	Insecure Somalia and porous border

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

This section illustrates the issues that affect the district and their perceived causes as identified by the communities during the participatory rural appraisals.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Problems/ Major Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
Poor infrastructure	Inadequate funds; Mismanagement of resources; Insecurity /vandalism; Natural disasters-floods; Lack of proper housing plans and schemes	Increase the transport and communication infrastructure by 50%; Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the district	Increase the number of roads in good condition to 60% by 2012; Increase the number of people with access to telephone services by 40% by 2012; Ensure 60 low cost housing units per year	Provide funds for major and rural access roads; Open up more rural access roads in the district; Properly maintain all roads; Classify roads in the district; Increase accessibility to telephone services in the hinterlands; Open up TV and radio transmission centres; Provide low-cost housing plans
Acute water shortage	Persistent drought and successive rain failure; Poor water management interventions; Inaccessibility to river water;; Pressure on water points from large livestock herds; Poor water harvesting techniques	Ensure constant availability of water for domestic and other uses to 80% of the population by 2012.	Increase funding to the water sector by 50%	Construct canal from River Tana to provide water to Ijara, Hulugho, Kotile, Ruqa, Bodhai and Sangailu Divisions; Construction of small, medium and big dams and pans; Rehabilitation and sinking of new boreholes/wells; Harness water from Laghas for agricultural, livestock and domestic use; De-silt existing water points; Promote roof water harvesting; Form and train water users associations; Rehabilitate and augment the existing irrigation works
Food shortage	Poor land tenure system; Changes in rainfall patterns; Crops destroyed by floods; Erratic and unreliable rainfall; Recurrent droughts; Over reliance on rain fed and flood farming; Crop pests and diseases; Wildlife menace; Increase in population; Inadequate utilization	Reduce food poverty from 59% to 30% by 2012	Adjudicate and register 30% of the land by 2012; Increase extension services on modern farming methods by 40% by 2012; Revival of Masalani and Abalatiro irrigation schemes by 2009; Initiate 5 minor irrigation projects per year	Land adjudication and registration; Promotion of drought resistant crops; Introduction of aquaculture near river line; Use of modern farming techniques; Increase funding for programmes aimed at improving food security; Revive Masalani and Abalatiro irrigation schemes; Establish minor irrigation schemes; Restocking of livestock; Improvement of livestock breeds; Reduce incidences of crop and animal diseases; Promotion of orphaned/ crops like cassava, millet; Promote food for work programme; Promote monetary value attachment to livestock

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Problems/ Major Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
	modern farming methods; Poor soil fertility; Collapse of traditional food security coping mechanisms such communal farm labour; Dependence on food relief			keeping: Water and soil conservation
Low education and literacy levels	Cultural, religious and traditional beliefs e.g. nomadism; Inadequate learning facilities (building, desks and textbooks); High drop out rate; Child labour; Negative attitude towards education; Food shortage; Insecurity; Lack of employment; High poverty levels	Increase the literacy level from 33.5% to 60% by 2012.	Increase funding for free primary and secondary education program by 40%; Increase the transition primary to secondary transition rate from 53.5% to 70%; Ensure adult literacy classes are well equipped and managed and increase them by 50% by 2012; Increase awareness on the importance of literacy education; Increase number of adult literacy classes by 50%	Provide learning facilities and equipment; Post more teachers especially to understaffed schools; Re-open closed boarding schools; Discourage traditional and cultural taboos discriminating against education of the girl-child; Sensitize the public on the importance of education; Establish youth polytechnics; Award bursaries fairly to all the deserving students; Prosecute parents and guardians who fail to take their children to school; Enable girls to continue with education even after pregnancy and delivery; Promote the available polytechnics to absorb more students; Establish centres of specialization for girl child; Introduce the voucher system; Establish Adult learning resource centres
Insecurity	Influx of small arms from neighbouring districts and countries; Poor communication networks; Inaccessibility to some areas; Inadequate security personnel; Competition for watering and grazing land for animals.	Reduce cases of insecurity by 60% by 2012	Increase funding for security sub-sector by 40%; Promote community policing; Improve capacity of the security organs to respond on time; Address the root causes of insecurity; Capacity build peace committees	Enhance participation of all stakeholders through structured information sharing channels; Increase KPR personnel and provide them with modern arms; Provide communication equipment; Increase the number of police posts; Fence watering points; Land adjudication; Police and administrative police posts need to be established at all divisional headquarters

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Problems/ Major Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
Low agricultural production	Inadequate funds; Inaccessibility to credit; Inadequate knowledge of modern farming techniques; Inadequate outreach facilities for extension staff; Inadequate rains and under utilization of irrigation mode of farming; Lack of adequate agricultural inputs or machinery; Human wildlife conflict/ menace; Failure of major irrigation schemes; Lack of cooperation amongst the farmers.	Increase agricultural production by 10% each year up to 2012	Increase the farmers' using modern farming methods to 60% by 2012; Increase the land under irrigation by 50%; Adjudicate and register 15% of the land by 2012; Increase extension services on modern farming methods by 30% by 2012; Revival of Abalatiro and Masalani irrigation schemes by 2012; Increase agricultural and livestock co-operative societies by 80% by 2012	Establish minor irrigation schemes; Provide farm inputs (drugs, seeds and pump sets); Provide adequate outreach facilities such as transport, extension services; Revive the Masalani and Abalatiro irrigation schemes; Provide only certified seeds to farmers for planting; Adopt farming as a business approach through training; Promote formation of agricultural co-operatives.
Livestock pests, diseases and pasture problems	Inadequate of cattle dips and vaccination crushes; Pressure on grazing land and water due to influx animals from neighboring districts; Persistent drought; Lack of diversification in livestock keeping; Keeping large livestock herds for prestige rather than as a business; Lack of early disease diagnosis and treatment mechanism;	Reduce cases of livestock diseases by 20% by 2012	Increase the number of cattle dips and cattle crushes by 40% by 2012; Increase funding for disease surveillance by 30%	Construct more livestock infrastructure such as dips and crushes; Provide sufficient animal drugs; Deploy veterinary and extension service personnel; Clear marking of stock movement routes, holding grounds and coordinate stock movement schedule; Strengthen the management of cattle dips and have them reconstructed; Diversify to more drought resistant livestock breeds; Promote emphasis on quality rather than quantity in livestock farming; Set up early disease surveillance and control scheme; Train community based animal health workers; Use of quarantine measure for disease control; Conserve environment by proper waste disposal

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Problems/ Major Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
	Poor animal drug administration.			
Poor marketing of livestock and agricultural products	Lack of value addition on livestock and agricultural products; Inadequate marketing facilities such as auction yards; Inaccessible ready markets; Lack of storage facilities; Poor roads communication network; Cultural attachment to livestock; Lack of adequate farmers marketing co-operatives; Lack of electricity for value addition	Increase marketing of livestock and agricultural products by 50%	Increase marketing facilities in the district by 30%; Increase number of co-operative societies by 35%; Increase awareness and knowledge of value addition of farm and livestock products.	Establish auction yards; Construct modern storage facilities for livestock and agricultural products; Improve access roads and communication network; Provide credit facilities; Promote formation of farmers' cooperatives to market their products; Promote value addition; Enable the livestock farmers to see the value of their livestock in addressing poverty; Construction of a rural tannery to manufacture leather goods for local market
Inadequate health services	Inadequately equipped facilities; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate drugs; High poverty levels; Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees; Poor transport and communication facilities; Long distances to health facilities	Reduce Infant Mortality Rate from 91/1000 to 60/1000 and under five mortality rates from 163/1000 to 115/1000 by 2012; Increase Life Expectancy from 58. years to 70 years	Ensure that adequately supplied and equipped health service facilities are accessible to 80% of the population by 2012; Increase sensitization campaigns on preventive and promotive health; Reduce morbidity rate by 40% by 2012; Increase the percentage of under five children immunized from 66% to 70 % in 2012; Increase funds to the malarial control programme by 60%; Increase the number of households with a toilet/ latrine facility from 4% to 50% by 2012	Establish new health institutions and upgrade the present ones to health centres; Deploy more health personnel;; Provide adequate drugs; Train Community Health Workers and Traditional Birth Attendants; Establish community and home drug management kits; Avail transport for health services , for example ambulance; Carry out capacity building among health facilities management committees; Install radio call facilities to improve communication between the health centres; Sensitize communities of importance of immunization; Train and empower health facility management committees.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Problems/ Major Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
Unemployment	Inadequate job opportunities; Lack of manufacturing industries in the district; Inadequate credit facilities; Inadequate Jua kali facilities; Lack of adequate formal and technical education; Collapse of Abalatiro and Masalani irrigation schemes.	Increase employment opportunities by 70% by 2012	Increase community driven projects in the district by 60% in the district; Increase devolved funds targeting the community directly such as youth fund, women fund by 70%; Increase capacity building on entrepreneurship skills	Investment promotion for the district; Open and expand technical institutions like polytechnics; Provide micro-credit for Jua kali and women groups; Provide employment opportunities through devolved funds projects implementation; Rehabilitate the major irrigation schemes, Abalatiro and Masalani; Establish a mango factory; Promote ICT skills and establishment of digital villages; Promote eco-tourism
HIV and AIDS	Inadequate facilities offering HIV and AIDS VCT, PMTCT services; Inadequate funding for HIV and AIDS prevention activities; ARV are not available in all facilities; Stigma	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 2% to less than 1% and Incidence rate from 4% to 2% by 2012.	Increase health facilities offering VCT, PMTCT, CCC, ART services from 3 to 10 in 2012; Increase funds for HIV/AIDS programs in the district by 100%	Increase the VCT centres and facilities; Increase Mobile VCT; BCC campaigns to promote behavioral change; Increase administration of ARVs; Mobilize more funding from donor agencies; Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS to all sectors; Initiate income generating activities for those infected and affected; Supplementary feeding for those infected; Initiate cash transfer programmes for the orphans and vulnerable children; Initiate Home Based Care Programmes
Environmental degradation	Communal land ownership; Non Gazettement of forests; Over – grazing; Illegal charcoal burning; Land degradation through poor mining practices; Failure to rehabilitate minefields; Destruction of forests through cutting of poles; Poor farming practices; River	Enhance environmental conservation	Increase forest cover by 80% by 2012; Increase sensitization and awareness of environmental conservation; Increase latrine coverage from 4% to 50% by 2012	Land adjudication and registration; Increase forest cover through afforestation; Establish tree nurseries; Promoting environmental education, public awareness and participation in pursuit of sustainable development; Deploy forest guards; Supervision of mining activities; Control overgrazing and soil erosion; Restrict charcoal burning; Promote alternative sources of power other than food fuel like solar, wind; Sensitize residents on the importance of environmental conservation; Liaise with

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Problems/ Major Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
	sand harvesting; Poor disposal of solid waste; Poverty resulting to poor cultivation, deforestation and overgrazing on river banks.			NEMA to ensure environmental impact Assessments are done in the mining industries.
Inadequate financial services	Lack of credit security due to lack collaterals; Lack of adequate credit institutions; Inadequate knowledge and information on credit facilities; Collapse and poor management of co-operative societies.	Increase financial services in the district by 70% by 2012.	Revive and increase the number of co- operative societies by 35%; Increase funding to the District loan board funding scheme by 100%; Increase the Youth Enterprise fund and Women fund by 100%	Revive existing co-operative societies; Provide title deeds to group ranches and farming communities along the river; Sensitize communities on the importance of credit facilities; Establish community banks. Encourage more financial institutions to bring their services.
Human/ wildlife conflict	Crops destruction by wildlife; Livestock attacks by wild animals; Encroachment of forests by human beings; Unchecked increase of wildlife; Uncontrolled movement of wild animals; Human attacks by wild animals especially crocodiles.	Reduce wildlife-human conflict by 50% by 2012	Sensitize community on the proper wildlife management	Community involvement in wildlife management; Fence animal reserves to contain wildlife; Compensation of those attacked by wild animals.
Poor Urban planning and management	Lack of public toilets/ latrines; Lack well managed markets; Lack of waste management sites; Poor drainage in urban centres; Poor planning of towns; Land grabbing	Institute proper urban planning and management	Increase number of public toilets in trading centres and markets by 70%. Ensure County council by-laws are followed to the letter; Develop part development plans for 10 trading centres in the district by 2012.	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres; Construct proper drainage systems; Establish waste management site; Construct organized markets.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Problems/ Major Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
Lack of electricity	Exclusion of the district from both the national grid and Generator produced electricity	Have the district supplied with power by 2012	Connect 50% of households with electricity by 2012.	Connect to a reliable electricity source (Generator or National Grid); Promote the use of renewable energy such as solar.

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS



3.0 Introduction

This chapter maps out priority measures and specific sector strategies and courses of action the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter also sets the development path envisaged for Ijara District in the next five years. The Chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework Sector Working Groups and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector, the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals. The sectors include;

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector while the mission is “To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable co-operatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Rapid development in the district will require the development of improved livestock marketing and infrastructure as well as agricultural products marketing. This can be achieved through promotion of private investment in value addition of agricultural and livestock products.

The district will develop strategies which focus on development and coordination of programmes and projects in agriculture, livestock and cooperatives development, continuous monitoring and management of food security, provision and facilitation of extension services through promotion of adaptive research activities in the district and strengthening of linkages between extension and research support for forestry and wildlife development initiatives.

The Constituency Development Fund and the Local Authority Transfer Fund will be utilized for development of livestock infrastructure such as crushes, holding grounds, markets.

The other responses will include developing management information systems and enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure quality standards of both inputs and outputs. There will be focus on proper management and conservation of natural resources base, enhancement of land adjudication process and preparation of land use plans. Projects and programmes that protect forests, support wildlife conservation and disaster management, early warning systems will be supported.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is the mainstay of the economy of the district. In terms of employment it accounts for; directly and indirectly for over 90 per

cent rural employment. The key sources of employment and income in the sector are livestock, crop farming and forestry. The main crops grown are water melons; maize; green grams; bananas and cowpeas while the livestock breeds include cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys.

The sector also plays a critical role in mobilization of resources (savings and credit programmes) training communities in co-operative management building capacity in leadership and identification of market outlets for primary produce. The sector is also important in the exploitation of the district natural resource such as water through minor and major irrigation schemes, agro-forestry and mining.

The department of Lands and Settlement plays an important role in developing land use methods and facilitation of land ownership thus strengthening the community's ability to acquire credit.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The importance of the sector has attracted many stakeholders. Some of the stakeholders and their roles are detailed below:-

Stakeholders	Role
Red Cross Society of Kenya	Provide agricultural extension services, co-ordinate relief food distribution and provision of relief seeds.
World Food Programme	Relief food supply and monitoring
Conservation Groups	Promote conservation of Wildlife and Environment Assist in development of the projects/programmes in conservation
Ijara Peace Reconciliation and Development Committee	Support agricultural programmes, food distribution water and sanitation programmes;
Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)	Facilitate extension to agricultural services and provision of credit facilities to members Re-stocking of livestock Construction of livestock and agricultural infrastructure, provision of seeds, funding small scale traders, Natural resource and drought management. Provision of Vaccines for livestock Drought Monitoring and Early Warning System Co-ordination Supporting community micro-projects in health and education and water Facilitation of conflict resolution activities Provision of support to communities in the area to start small scale businesses
Kenya Wildlife Services	Conservation of natural resources in the district; Support Environment conservation initiatives, Community capacity building and mobilization. Wildlife conservation/protection and proper utilisation Provision of security Publicity and provision of tour guides
Kenya Forestry Services	Conservation of natural resources in the district; Support Environment conservation initiatives, Community capacity building and mobilization.
District Livestock Marketing Council	Support marketing of livestock in the district.
Woman Kind Kenya	Capacity building, Provision of training and funding
Constituency Development Fund	Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure

Stakeholders	Role
Local Authority Transfer Fund	Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure
Coast Development Authority	Livestock take off activities
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Provision of water for irrigation and livestock
NALEP	Provision of agricultural extension services and linking farmers to service providers
ALLPRO	Support to Community Based demand driven initiatives, productivity improvement, animal health improvement, livestock marketing improvement and drought management initiatives
KARI Marsabit	Promotion of hides and skins production
MIKONO	Provision of a wide variety of technical training affordably
NEP Technical	Provision of advanced technical training and Business management and marketing courses
Ijara County Council	Provision of Land for Jua Kali Activities and regulatory issues
Ministry of Public Works	Provision of technical advice when setting up worksites and supervision of the construction

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Promotion of food and cash crops; Improve agricultural marketing channels Promotion of small scale agriculture on drought tolerant food crops;	Recurrent drought in the district; Unreliable rainfall; high cost of agricultural farm inputs; Insecurity and tribal clashes; wildlife menace in the areas bordering Boni Forest Reserve and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy; Abandonment of traditional food crops e.g. rice, maize, Limited funding for extension services; Poor roads and lack of marketing infrastructure of Water Melon processing ; low adoption to new farming technologies; Prevalence of disease and pests	Support to small minor irrigation schemes; Promote early maturing and drought tolerant crops; Promote community involvement in wildlife management and institutional mechanism for revenue sharing; Improve road network and marketing infrastructure in the rural areas; Promote and strengthen the agricultural and marketing organization; Intensification of extension services and use of integrated pests and disease control; Promotion of orphan crops like cassava and millet; Construction of storage facilities for agricultural produce; establishment of cottage industries and mango factory; Provision of credit facilities to farmers
Livestock Development	Increase livestock production; Improve marketing of livestock products.	Drought; Wildlife menace in the areas bordering Boni Forest Reserve and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy Prevalence of diseases and pests; Insecurity and tribal	Diversify to more resistant livestock breeds; Development of wells and pans for livestock; integrated vector, pesticides and disease control; Promote community involvement in

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		clashes leading to destruction of livestock; Overgrazing; poor marketing structure for livestock products thus fetching low prices	wildlife management and institutional mechanism for revenue sharing; Facilitate peace and reconciliation among the farmers and pastoralists; Revive Ijara holding grounds as a disease free zone; Destocking areas where there is overgrazing; Enhance capacity to do surveillance on disease control in the district; Support establishment of private sector practices and control use of pharmaceuticals; Establishment of livestock auction yards, crushes; promotion of value addition of livestock products; Provision of credit facilities to livestock keepers
Forestry and Wildlife	Promote rural afforestation; Promote agro-forestry; Promote proper land tenure system; Conservation of Bio-Diversity of the Tana Primate National Game Reserve	Poor attitude by the communities towards forest and wildlife conservation; Over-exploitation of forest resources; Illegal charcoal burning; Over-reliance on forest products as a source of income; poaching	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities; Gazettement of forests; Increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries; Promote alternative sources of energy to wood; Promote community partnership in management of game reserve.
Co-operative Development	Improve management of co-operatives; Revive dormant societies; Broaden financial base of societies	Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills; Weak capital base of cooperative societies; Stiff completion due to economic linearization; The collapse of Abalatiro and Masalani Irrigation scheme resulting in collapse cooperatives which depended on their activities; Harsh climate conditions;	Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employee and ordinary members o improve the management of cooperative; Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Saccos and front offices; Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports; Formation of new cooperative societies.
Land	Enhance land adjudication and settlement; Enhance settlement of the landless	Lack of political support in land adjudication , Registration , Survey and Physical Planning; Under -utilization of land	Continue with land adjudication and settlement in the district; Participatory approach to land use planning;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Land survey in urban settlement areas	resources; lack of information to communities on land matters; Inadequate funding to speed up land adjudication process 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 tsetse flies which hinder settlements.	Providing information to communities on land matters; Settling the landless poor in the district. Encourage individual ownership of land within urban and settlement scheme Encourage permanent settlement ; Construct water pans at settlement areas

3.1.6 Project and Programmes by sub-sector

(A) On-going Projects /Programmes

Agriculture sub-sector

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agricultural Extension Services District Wide	To improve crop and livestock production hence improve living standards	At least to reach 5000 families per year	Training sessions; Demonstrations and supervisions and supervision; Farm visits; Field days and public Barazas
Agricultural Mechanization Services District Wide	Increase acreage of cultivated land	Increase use of farm machinery by 25% by the end of plan period	Land preparation Bush clearing Maintenance of plant and equipment
Promotion of 4 K and young farmers (youth in agriculture)	Increase food production through improvement of knowledge on farming	10 kitchen gardens set up 20 poultry / rabbit projects started annually	Training; establishing demonstration plots.
Promotion of food security through improvement of storage capacity	To ensure food security by storing excess food	Training on proper storage of food; Expand storage capacity at NCPB by 2012	Training; Tendering; Construction
Improvement of minor Irrigation Schemes District wide	Improved crop production hence food security	Increase existing schemes by 200 hectares (20 irrigation schemes) by the end of the plan period	Pump set assistance to farmers ; Training on management Topographic survey
Crop, Pests and Disease Control and management District Wide	Minimize crop losses; Improve crop quality	Reach at least 7000 farm families per year	Training on pest and disease control; Assist with chemicals during emergency outbreaks
Improved Nutrition District Wide	Improved health status	To reach 7000 farm families per year	Training sessions and demonstrations

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide	Reduce food insecurity and poverty	To reach 7 groups in each division annually	Capacity building; funding
NALEP-SIDA District Wide	Reduce food insecurity and poverty through sensitization of farmers on proper crops and animal husbandry.	Target 6 focal areas per year of 700-1800 farmers each	Identify focal area; Carry out Broad Base Survey; Capacity building; supervision
Banana Promotion District Wide	Increase production of bananas as a staple food; Production of high quality marketable bananas	150 farmers per year	Rehabilitation of orchards; Introduction of new cultivars; Improved crop husbandry
Water Melons Promotion District Wide	To improve the quality and quantity of Water Melons both for the local and export market so as to improve standards of living	At least 20% of the farm families per year	Introduction of new varieties and expansion of acreage; Training.
Oil crop promotion District Wide	Diversify sources of income to improve living standards	At least 10% of farm families	Training; provision of seeds; assist in seeking markets
Citrus project District Wide	Diversify sources of income to improve living standards	15% of the farm families per year	Introduction and expansion of acreage; formation of group or individual based nurseries
Food crop production District Wide	To ensure food security	Reduce food poverty from 56% to 30% by 2012	Introduction and expansion of acreage; formation of group or individual based nurseries; training; provision of certified inputs
Orphan crops promotion e.g. cassava, millet District Wide	Increase food security and diversify sources of income	At least 10% of farm families	Training; provision of seeds; assist in seeking markets
Cotton production promotion District Wide	Increase income levels	By 60% by 2012	Training; provision of seeds; assist in seeking markets
Promotion of water harvesting technologies District wide	Increase food security and diversify sources of income through having water for irrigation and for livestock	30% of farming families by 2010	Training; demonstrations; monitoring

Livestock Sub Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Improvement District Wide	To produce high quality livestock and livestock products	Improve 60% of the existing stock by the end of plan period	Upgrading of beef cattle, sheep and goats; Poultry improvement; Pasture improvement.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Marketing Services District Wide	Improves income to the families	To reach 60% of the livestock farmers by the end of plan period and increasing off take by 40% within the plan period	Training of livestock marketing groups; Construction of auction yards
Livestock Re-stocking District Wide	Rehabilitate vulnerable victims	To reach at least 300 farmers per year	Assist vulnerable groups with livestock
Bee keeping District Wide	Diversify income sources: Self-sufficiency in production of honey	400 farmers to purchase KTBH per year	Training; Assist in acquisition of KTBH; Identification of marketing outlets of honey
District Veterinary Services District Wide	Capacity building and maintenance	Staff support equipments and stores, building and station continuously	Maintenance and running of the station
Disease and Pest Control District Wide	Control and eradicate tick borne diseases	Reduce number of outbreaks by 60% at the end of plan period	Extension training; control of movement; vaccination; prophylaxes; surveillance
Tick Control District Wide	Control and eradicate epizootic diseases	Train 200 communities on Tick control per year Increase access to acaricides	Community mobilization and supervision of dip testing
Clinical Services (privatized other areas) District Wide	Have all sick animals treated adequately	Reduce the cases of sick animals by 60% at the end of the period	Enhancement of government clinical services, training, mobilization and supervision of community groups
Hides and Skins Improvement District Wide	Facilitate production of high quality hides and skins; Develop leather processing and manufacture of products	Increase number of good quality hides by 20%; Establish at least one small scale tannery by 2012	Training of buyers and flayers; Inspection and licensing of premises, regulation of hides and skins; Construction of a modern drying shed
Up grading of indigenous poultry District Wide	High quality poultry for more meat and egg production; Improve the standards of living	Exchange 1000 cockerels per year to 100 households	Training and demonstrations; Cockerel exchange; Rearing of the stock
Veterinary Public Health service District wide	Improve livestock husbandry and handle major veterinary diseases	Conduct surveys in all livestock producing areas by the end of the plan and establish an inventory of major diseases	Conduct disease surveillance in all divisions; Provide training for livestock keeping families; carry out vaccination and treatment of livestock particularly those affected by wildlife diseases.
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Programme (ALLPRO)	Improve living standards by increasing livestock production	Improve livestock production by over 40% by 2012	Capacity building; proposal vetting and forwarding; funding; monitoring and evaluation; breed improvement
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide	Reduce food insecurity and poverty	To reach groups in each division	Capacity building; funding

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA District Wide	Reduce food insecurity and poverty through sensitization of farmers on proper crops and animal husbandry.	Target 10 focal areas per year of 700-1800 farmers each	Identify focal area; Carry out Broad Base Survey; Capacity building; supervision
Livestock Marketing Development District wide	Creation of market linkages for livestock related products.	5 Tsetse control units per division. Reduce tsetse borne diseases by 2%. Link 3 major products to markets – e.g. Meat, Dairy, & Tannery etc	Purchase 110 Bulls from Kotile market yard at a cost of KES 15500 per bull. Transport the bulls to Bamba for fattening and eventual slaughter 1000 traps per division. Traps materials. Drugs. Trainings. Technical assistance. Small scale dairy dairy processing plants.

Co-operative Sub sector

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cooperative Education and Training District Wide	Improve management of the co-operatives; Improve leadership with an informed membership	Organize 12 seminars and workshops for ordinary co-operative members; management committees; movement employees and public annually	Cooperative training
Revival of Dormant Agricultural and livestock Marketing Cooperatives District Wide	Increase incomes and reduction of poverty amongst the farmers	Ensure Livestock, cotton, water melon, bee keeping, consumer and rice cooperatives societies are run by principles; Ensure dormant societies are revived at the end of the plan	Training; Mobilization and formation of strong cohesive co-operatives; Promote group cohesiveness
Livestock Extension Development Programme District Wide	Improve markets for livestock and related products; Better livestock husbandry; management of livestock co-op; mobilize livestock farmers savings (Sacco) for easy credits amongst co-op livestock	Ensure pastoralist farmers get higher prices for their animals; Co-op ranches and Co-op cattle traders' society's activities are well managed for improved members' incomes Formation of four Saccos (Masalani, Kotile Ijara and Hulugho continuously	Mobilization and training; Strengthening co-operatives
Horticultural Development Programme District Wide	Increased incomes and reduction of poverty; Provide markets for rural horticultural products	Reduced post harvest losses by 20%; Increased incomes to 30% of farming families; Create employment for at least 100 people per year	Marketing of tree crops products through Co-operative societies

Forestry and Wildlife Sub Sector

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Services District Wide	Improve the environment; Conserve Soil and water; Increase income of the people	Increase the coverage to over 60% of the community in the district at the end of the plan period	Expansion of forestry extension services; Establishment of small nurseries, woodlots and demonstration plots; Training on environmental conservation;
Tree Nurseries Establishment (Agro forestry) District Wide	Empower the community to provide for its own tree resources;	Train at least two groups in each division on nursery management; Thirty individuals have their nurseries in each division annually ; Increase the diversity of trees in all divisions at end of the plan period	Train farmers and nursery establishment and management; Impact skills on seeds extraction processing and storage
Afforestation District Wide	Reduce the number of degraded areas; Rehabilitate all such areas to avail soil desiccation and loss; Turn the area into a forest	Three degraded areas in each division are afforested; Use the local community to protect the areas and carry out enrichment planting at the end of the first year; Ensure 40% of the district is covered by forest	Identifying areas that have been degraded by various causes ;Design the afforestation method and the right species; Raise awareness on the dangers in such areas
Demonstration Plots District Wide	Having permanent training sites from where the community can learn and implement on their own	At least two demonstration plot in each division is created and properly protected annually	Establish demonstration plots to train people on various benefits, act as a seed source and arboretum
Indigenous Forest Management and Conservation Bodhai Division	Forest biodiversity for both flora and fauna is preserved: Incorporated indigenous knowledge of the local community in implementation to protect indigenous tree species	Ensure that various unique forest ecosystem are utilized and sustainable for the benefit the people	Inventory of existing stock ethno-botanical; Training on various conservation and management techniques.
Soil and water conservation Masalani and Kotile Divisions	Conserve soil and water catchments areas; Environmental Conservation; River bank protection	Conservation 5 catchments per year; double area under soil conservation	Identify the main areas affected ; Conduct training for community living along Boni Forest in Bodhai and along the River Tana; tree planting; Provide training for the district Environmental management Committee; Conduct frequent visits to ensure that communities does not continue to cut down trees

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of Bio-Diversity of the Boni National Forest Reserve and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy	To conserve and protect the bio-diversity existing in the district and To conserve the rare endangered species of equatorial/tropical forests crested migratory bird and the rare Hirola Antelope	To reduce poaching of endangered species of animals and plants by 70%	Promote community partnership in management of reserve
Natural Resource conservation District wide	Create Arawale Game Reserve for tourism development in the region	Ijara councilors, KWS, Local community by 2010	Sensitization through training

(B) New Project/Programme Proposals

Agriculture Sub Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Small holder gravity fed and pump fed irrigation Masalani Division	1	Increase food and cash crop production; Tap the greater agriculture potential	10000 Hectares to be put under gravity fed Abalatiro by 2010	Design and implement small irrigation schemes within the furrow
Farmers training centre Ijara Division	2	Establish an F TC in the district	1 FTC to be constructed by 2012	Design and implement the construction of FTC.
Resettle destitute pastoralists as Agriculture Bodhai and Kotile Divisions	3	Increase food production Increase cash crop production	Create 2 settlement schemes by end of 2009	Resettle destitute pastoralists along areas of high agricultural agriculture
Provision of farm input e.g. certified seeds, farm tools	4	Increase farmers participation; Increase food and cash crop production	Distribute 15,000 assorted tools in the plan period	Distribute planting seeds and basic farm tools to the poor farmers
Farmers Training District Wide	5	Promote horticulture production; Diversify and promote agro-forestry	All farmers trained on different fields continuously	Train farmers on all areas related to agriculture; Crop husbandry; Ox-ploughing; Water management; Record keeping
Establish demonstration plots and seed nurseries Masalani, Hulugho, Sangailu, Ijara, Kotile, Bodhai and Ruqa Divisions	6	Increase land under cultivation; Supplement on the family labour used in cultivation	8 demonstration plots (one in every division) per year	Identification of sites and establishment of demonstration plots; Collection of suitable seeds; Procurement of the tree nursery management tools
Water and soil supply District wide	7	To decrease the rate of soil erosion;	800 water conservation units to be laid	To decrease the rate of soil erosion; To train on modern water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		To train on water harvesting techniques	by end of plan period	harvesting techniques.
Fruit Processing/ Water Melon processing factory Masalani Division	8	Add value of water melons to fetch better prices thus increasing income levels	Have a water melon factory in the district by 2012	Create conducive environment for investors

Livestock and Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct cattle crushes District Wide	1	Control and eradicate pests and disease; Improve animal health; Tick control Masalani, Ijara, Sangailu and Hulugho Division	31 crushes constructed, 1 per location; 360,000 cattle by end of plan period	Construct a cattle crush in each location; Construction; training on usage; provision of water and accaricides livestock products to enhance incomes; District PRSP priority
Livestock Holding Ground and Disease Free Zone	2	Ensure high quality livestock by disease control	Establish disease free zone by 2010	Identification of land; gazette area.
Fodder bulking and conservation District wide	3	Increase production of livestock by ensuring access to fodder	Establish 3 sites per year	Train and capacity build communities on fodder bulking; Construct fodder bulking structures and establish fodder bulking sites
Establishment of bull camps District Wide	4	Increase incomes of farmers	Establish 3 camps per division per year	Identification; training; stocking; supervision
Auction Yards District Wide (Masalani, Kotile, Bodhai, Hulugho)	5	Increase incomes of pastoralists by improving the livestock marketing systems	Construct 4 auction yards in the district by end of plan period	Construction and supervision; Awareness creation Purchase of weigh bridges
Milk cooling and pasteurization plant at Masalani and Ijara	6	Increase incomes of pastoralists by improving value of products	Construction of plant by 2012	Construction and supervision; Awareness creation
PATTEC (Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication campaign)	7	Improve quality of livestock by eradication of tsetse flies.	Eradication campaign carried out in the whole district annually	Capacity building; tsetse control
Baseline survey for Zoonotic diseases District wide	8	To identify the prevalent Zoonotic diseases in Ijara	Carry out survey by 2012	Data collection and analysis
Livestock Market and Marketing Infrastructure; Development Kotile	9	To promote livestock marketing and boost rural incomes thereby increasing	Establish a livestock, market, loading rump, water facilities, pit latrine	Expand the main livestock market centre at Kotile and 1 satellite market at Hulugho;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
and Hulugho Division		employment and generate revenue: Establish livestock marketing information	and overnight boma in each centre.	Desilt and evacuate pans along stock routes: Introduce a monthly livestock marketing information bulletin.
Training on Livestock Husbandry District Wide	10	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 Continuously	Intensification of pastoral education for capacity building through extension services and dissemination programmed
Poultry Keeping	11	Upgrade local birds and introduce improved birds for high quality meat and eggs	10.000 households upgrade their birds by end of plan period	Establish a cockerel exchange programme
Bee Keeping	12	Improve household incomes: Improve nutritional status of the households: Exploit the enormous potential in beekeeping in the district	Train 30 agro- pastoralists: Establish a demonstration apiary at Bodhai: Provide 100 farmers beehives and beekeeping equipment annually	Train, Sensitise community on beekeeping: Establish demonstration Provide beekeeping equipment
Sheep and goats production All Divisions	13	Restock in households who lost their sheep and goats through The Rift Valley Fever	Restock 500 families with herds of goats each year	Restocking sheep and goats and improvement on the local breed.
Livestock development centre	14	Provide livestock improvement by use of bulk and bulk services	An office block, 3 staff houses one lecture hall and one drug store by end of plan period	Establish a livestock development centre complete with facilities
Tsetse Control District wide	15	Improve livestock health: Control Trypanosomiasis.	100.000 goats 360.000 cattle	Train pastoralists; Provide targets and traps
Veterinary Laboratory Masalani Division	16	Improve treatment of several diseases through timely investigation. Ensure proper disease control and diagnosis	Control spread of CBPP,CCPP Trypanosomiasis Black Quarter; Laboratory constructed and equipped by 2012	Construction of two roomed veterinary laboratory; equipping; increase staffing
Office room Sangailu and Hulugho Divisions	17	Enhance reporting of disease cases: Control illegal movement of livestock	Control of notifiable diseases by 2010	Construction of blocks one in each division
Construction of Modern Slaughter house	18	Value addition to processed meat	Provide livestock market by 2010	Construct a modern abattoir in the district

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Fisheries and other Emerging Livestock	19	Encourage fish consumption/farming	Diversify livestock types continuously	Establish crocodile and Ostrich farms. Commercialisation of fishing in the district
Rangelands rehabilitation and sound management practices	20	Reclaim lost pastureland and increase extent and quality of pastureland; Sustainable utilisation of the rangelands	Reseed 100ha by 2012; bush clear 1000ha by 2012; establish grazing management committees by 2012; establish 10 groups trading in gum Arabica	Reseed denuded land; clearing areas with bush encroachment; Capacity building of farmers and formation of grazing committees. Tapping of natural resources like gum resins. Market chain development for sheep.
Livestock development.	21	To improve livestock husbandry & Marketing.	40 tsetse control units per division. Reduce tsetse borne diseases by 2%. Link 3 major products to markets – e.g. Meat. Dairy & Tannery etc.	1000 traps per division. Traps materials. Drugs. Trainings. Technical assistance. Small scale dairy dairy processing plants.

Co-operative Sub sector

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of new cooperatives	1	Assist residents market livestock and bee products for improved incomes	10 livestock owners and beekeepers at Bodhai annually	Conducting pre-cooperative sensitization training Process application for registration Register the new cooperatives

Forestry and Wildlife sub sector

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest protection Bodhai Division	1	To protect the fragile Boni Natural forest from the Coast region timber poachers	283000 Ha Protected by end of plan period	Recruit more Forest Guards; To establish forest guard out posts at strategic places; Incorporate Kenya Police Reservists; Involve the local communities; Identify forestry entry points; Create fire breaks; Identify most prone areas for timber poachers and establish a post to monitor them
Capacity Building	2	Sensitize and train the communities around Boni Forest on the concept of participatory forest management	30 communities trained annually	Identify the communities Sensitize the community Train the community on participatory forest management

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gazette and Mapping of Boni Forest and other forests District Wide	3	Preserve the forest areas for protection of rivers, catchments areas, seed source and bio-diversity conservation Have Boni forest gazetted for optimum conservational management	Gazette all forest areas by 2012	Identify the forest pocket that will be Gazetted; Propose the site Involve the Local Authority , local leaders and DDC in the Gazettement process; Carry out a survey and mark the boundary of the forest; Issuing of notice and printing of Gazettement notice.
Preparation of land use plans Boni Forest national reserve	4	To facilitate and ease development in the council To promote tourism and boost local earnings	Total Council land Two reserves by end of plan period	Surveying and mapping Development of facilities and fencing
Natural Forest Conservation	5	Draw management plan for the Boni natural forest	5 by 2009	Involve the stakeholders during the management planning
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	6	To plant trees on disused sites and quarries and settled areas	10 ha by 2009	Identify the areas Protect the planted trees
Commercial Forestry Promotion	7	Encourage farmers to grow trees on their farms for commercial purposes	10 farmers by 2009	Provide free seedlings as an incentive Train the farmers Take farmers on tours to learn on how agro forestry is done
Agro/Tree Nursery Establishment	8	Establish at least a tree nursery in each administrative division	7 nurseries established by 2010	Sensitise the communities on the importance of planting trees particularly indigenous trees Start nurseries for the communities
Bee keeping	9	To encourage communities which are honey hunters to use modern bee hives	20 KTBH issued annually	Sensitise them Give the communities KTBH hives Train them on modern and safe honey harvesting methods
Agro-forestry programme	10	To improve incomes and conserve the environment	Ensure each household plants 2 trees per year	Sensitization; training; provision of seedlings; monitoring
Establish ostrich community conservancy	11	Promote employment; Promote trade through emerging livestock	1 conservancy by 2009	Encourage investors to invest in alternative and emerging livestock through promotions and advertisements
Establish community conservancies at Hadhi and Bodhai	12	Promote IGA and boost trade; Promote tourism. Promote employment; Promote trade	Local tourists; Foreign tourists; Complete tourists hotel by end of plan period	Encourage investors to invest in sanctuaries through promotions and advertisements
Expand Ishaqbini conservancy	13	Promote IGA and boost trade; Promote tourism. Promote employment; Promote trade	Local tourists; Foreign tourists; Complete tourists hotel by 2012	Encourage investors to invest in sanctuaries through promotions and advertisements

Lands Administration

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication Masalani, Ijara, Ruqa, Kotile, Bodhai, Sangailu and Hulugho	1	To improve quality of rural life by planning for improved land utilization and to create employment opportunities and therefore raise levels of income	To produce at least one service centre plan per year during the plan period	Land adjudication and settlement schemes; Service centre planning activities are: Notification of intent plan to stakeholders; Preparation of base maps Data collection (Primary and Secondary); Stakeholders meeting; Plan preparation Plan publication Plan approval.
Ijara District Land Use Master Plan	2	To ensure proper land tenure system	Preparation of Land Use Master Plan by 2012	Stakeholder meetings; preparation of master Plan; Dissemination of master plan
Planning of 7 trading centres Physical plan development	3	To improve the service in the centre To facilitate development through proper allocation of land	To cover 7 centres in the district by the end of the plan period One physical plan by 2008	Preparation for Part Development Plans (PDP's) for the centre; Provision of funds by physical planning department and Tana River County Council

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agricultural and Rural Development Sector plays a significant role in the district economy through revitalizing agriculture for food security; revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock sub-sector, sustainable development of forestry and mining, reforming land management systems, protecting, conserving and sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources. The Public Administration and Governance, Justice, Law and Order sectors are important in provision of security, which is paramount to investment in the sector. Public Administration sector also articulates development planning and policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth of the sector.

The Physical Infrastructure sector supports on-farm production, irrigation, energy, telecommunications, and transportation, pre-harvest and post-harvest storage and ensures efficient marketing and trading and physical development of markets. Environment, Water and Sanitation sector provides water for domestic consumption, crop production and for livestock and through appropriate water harvesting technologies, improves the food security situation as well as generates employment and income. The Human Development sector provides the skilled workforce and healthy citizenry; while Tourism, Trade and Industry sector provides markets for agricultural produce as agro-based raw materials are absorbed in this sector. The Special programmes sector is important to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector due to the response to natural disasters and calamities affecting the sector.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural, livestock development as well as promotion of wildlife and forestry. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, co-operative, wildlife and forestry sub-sectors, the district will make efforts to mainstream the issues of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes as well as promoting their participation in decision making. The district will put a lot of emphasis on ensuring that all projects have environmental components, and this will be achieved through having projects appraised by the community together with relevant experts. As the ICT usage is greatly increasing in the country, the district will endeavor to ensure that ICT infrastructures is availed in all parts of the district so that people can access market and trade information

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders" while the mission is "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development".

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district response is to ensure that small scale enterprises and medium size industries are growing so as to stimulate the economic growth in the entire district as well as promotion of Ijara District as a preferred tourist destination. Construction of tourist infrastructure such as home stay sites and promotion of eco-tourism will be crucial in achieving the sector's vision and mission as well as preservation of the cultural identity and heritage through cultural resources centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural festivals and exhibitions.

The trade sub-sector will embark on improving on entrepreneurship and business management skills through trade courses. There will also be the expansion of the capital base of the traders in the district through provision of credit facilities to traders through private sector financial and micro-finance institutions.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector enhances the socio-economic development in the district by facilitating the creation of new employment through the development of small scale enterprises and mobilization of informal sector activities. The sector enhances employment opportunities by assisting enterprises to improve their management skills and efficiency through training and consultancy services. The sector is also crucial in creation of investment opportunities. This sector is also important in providing business finance through private financial institutions, microfinance organizations and village banks. The sector is important in promoting Ijara District as a preferred investment and tourist destination.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)	Funding Income Generating Activities(IGAs) Provide management of Ishaqbini Community Conservancy
Kenya Forestry Services	Boni Forest Reserve and conservation of the bio-diversity
Kenya Wildlife Services	Support marketing of the district tourist sites
Kenya Tourist Board	Provide credit facilities to farmers, livestock keepers and to other traders
Banks and other financial institutions	Mobilize funds for entrepreneurs and provision of credit
Co-operative Societies	Establishing businesses and mobilizing funds
District Trade Development	Providing funds to youth for establishing businesses Provide loans through the District Joint Loans Board, training of traders, provision of advisory services to traders.
Department of Youth and Sports	Providing credit to women for business establishment Support to the Jua Kali Sector
County Council of Ijara	Provide enabling environment to conduct business as well as regulate trade in the district by issuing of licenses.
Department of Culture	Promotion of culture and heritage

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase of capital base to traders: Improve entrepreneurship skills and management of businesses. Trade development and promotion	Non availability of credit: Lack of appropriate technical skills to expand business and venture in other lucrative business: Tendency to concentrate on traditional business activities like retail trade: 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.	Involve all stakeholders (private NGO, donors in provision of credit facilities): Develop training programmes on basic management and technical skills to ensure sustainability and growth of enterprises hence creation of employment: Strengthen business organizations like the Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Develop management courses targeting business community to improve and diversify their business: Expand District Joint Loans Board schemes to cater for more business people: In the medium period, measures to improve trade in the district will include promotion an efficient marketing strategy in the district: Promote the accessibility to markets.
Enterprise Development	Lack of energy, electricity and inadequacy in infrastructural facilities that enable industry to develop Small Scale Industry Development: Strengthen the	Improvement of small scale enterprise environment: Strengthening linkages with research organizations: Key agro-industrial final products will include processed food, skin leather and leather products, Jua kali products and small scale hotels and fast food kiosks: Inaccessibility to	Easing access to credit and finance: Infrastructural development, and improvement on the marketing and markets for products within the district: Strengthen Jua Kali through credit provision and marketing: Establishment of an Enterprise Development office

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	operation of Jua Kali	credit; High cost of doing business; Poor accessibility to markets; Lack of telephone and electricity; Inadequate training to small scale entrepreneurs to ensure sustainability; Inadequate marketing for the final products produce especially tropical fruits from the district	
Tourism	Development and promotion of tourist sites	Absence of a District Tourist office; Poor roads in the reserves and outside; Lack of investors in tourism industry in the district (hotels, eco-tourism); Insecurity and banditry activities and poaching in the Boni Forest and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy; Lack of information on tourism sector; Inadequate promotion and marketing of tourist sites and attraction for the district; Poor tourism infrastructure and facilities-poor road and lack of tourism class hotel; Lack of community involvement in the tourism sector; Environment degradation of Boni forest	Involve all stakeholders in lobbying for funds to implement conservation activities; Encourage partnership between communities bordering Boni Forest and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy with the management; Improve roads within the District and the trunk road; Marketing of the Lamu-Ijara-Garissa Tourist circuit; Construction of home stay sites; Promotion of cultural tourism; Construction of crocodile and hippo sanctuaries; Tourist facilities will be constructed to boost this important sub-sector which will generate more job opportunities by providing market for processed and un processed 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; Establishment of District office
Culture promotion	Promotion and continuous preservation of cultural heritage as well as advocacy against harmful cultural practices; development and promotion of music and dance	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like cultural centres, Harmful cultural practices; Illiteracy; Poverty; Lack of group cohesion	Development of cultural centres; Promotion of cultural tourism; Development of sports facilities; Promotion of water sports; Empower and capacity built and provision of grants to cultural practitioners
Financial services	Mobilization of resources for investment in trade, industry and tourism	Lack of capital to invest in trade, industry, tourism ventures and agriculture inputs; Without financial service and credit, the poor face equally, dismal prospects that is either making the best of whatever little they have or turning to local money lenders whose	Encourage social mobilization of groups to start Rotation Saving and Credit Association (ROSCAs), and rural banks (financial service association e.g. KREP); There will be continuous effort in promoting active participation by NGOs, CBOs and voluntary agencies and private sector in assisting in start up capital for this

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		exorbitant interest rates too often plunger the borrowers into spiral of ever deepening debt; Traditionally, the poor and especially women have been ignored passed by formal financial institutions;	group; 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

Enterprise Development sub-Sector: Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Access to Credit	Impeding cultural beliefs that discourage loans schemes No banks available in the district	To enable the Jua Kali operatives expand their operations by 30% by 2012	To have all the registered Jua Kali Associations form Saccos and which should meet the religious/sharia conditions; To mobilize funds in the form of savings from the registered members	Sensitize the Jua Kali operatives on Credit and financial management. Link the Saccos to Micro Finance Institutions for more financing. Encourage Savings in the main stream banks and their own SACCOS
Training	Inadequate access to skills, business training & technology. No short term courses tailored to suit the Jua Kali fraternity	To have at least 40% of the Jua Kali's managing their businesses prudently and improve the quality of their products by 2012; To get at least 30% of the Jua Kali's to get to know about the latest products and technologies in the market by 2012; To have all registered Jua Kali Operatives attend at least one training seminar in a Year by 2012	To liaise with the training Institutions to Tailor short term courses for the Jua Kali Operatives and train at least 50% by 2010. To liaise with the Director's Office to conduct Seminars on Business management regularly	Work closely with all the stake holders to come up with courses which are relevant to the artisans and which they can take part time. Get more funding for training from the ministry and other stake holders
Land/ Worksites	Site development taking too long due to limited funding	To acquire more land for construction of worksites at prime business areas in major market centers in the districts	To acquire more worksites in other markets centers and construct sheds	Liaise with Local Authorities to allocate more land for Jua Kali use; Request for more funds to construct sheds at the available land
Marketing	Poor road infrastructure and lack of public transport outside the	To increase sales of the Jua Kali products by 30% by 2012; To access more lucrative markets in the region by 2012	To conduct training on basic marketing and have them market their products in other areas; To organize the Jua Kalis to be participating in the	Conduct regular training, exchange programs and more participation in trade fairs and exhibitions

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	main highway to Hulugho Lack of Marketing skills among the operatives		ASK shows, exhibitions and other trade fairs	
Women Participation	Low participation of Women in the Jua Kali sector due to cultural issues Very low levels of education among women in the area	To increase Women participation by 50% by the year 2012; To train More women on Jua Kali products	To increase Women participation by 20% by 2010 and 50% by 2012	Work closely with bodies and NGOs dealing with women ; Sensitize women on the need to join the sector; Improve the working conditions to suit women
HIV and AIDS	Low sensitization on the HIV AIDS pandemic to the Jua Kali fraternity in Ijara and Denial of the pandemic	To sensitize all Jua Kali operatives on the scrouge, precautions and positive living; To sensitize the operatives on the need to involve their family members in their businesses for the sake of continuity incase of death	To sensitize all on the AIDS pandemic and precaution measures	Continuous sensitization to all and support to the affected and infected
Funding	Limited emphasis on the Jua Kali Sector by the Government over the Years- No enough officers and support for the department	To have the Jua Kali Operatives working in a conducive environment by building sheds at Masalani and other Centers in the Ijara district To have more training for the Jua Kali Operatives	To press for more funding for Jua Kali activities in the District	Appeal for more funding from the GOK; Liaise with stake holders for more support to the Jua Kali in the region

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes by Sub sectors

(A) On-going Project and Programmes

Trade and Enterprise Development

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Courses District Wide	To Improve the entrepreneurship skills of local business people	To target 2500 traders by 2012	Training of small-scale entrepreneurs on basic management skills and offering consultancy services
District Joint Loan Board Funding Scheme District Wide	Expand their businesses to absorb more labour force and create wealth	To give loans to 2500 businesses by end of 2012	Provision of finances to small-scale entrepreneurs
Masalani Jua Kali Sheds	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 114 artisans	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Formation of JKAs and Saccos	Mobilize the JK artisans for easy management, assistance and make access to credit easy for them	Form and register 2 JKA and 3 SACCO at every commercial centre in a year	Grouping of the Artisans to form their associations and Saccos
Construction of market stalls in Masalani	Accommodate hawkers and move them from the streets: To promote a suitable working place for the needy artisans: Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	To complete the market by the end of 2008	Construction of the sheds and rehabilitation

Culture

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building	To harness cultural potentials for participation in development	Capacity build 10 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization for cultural development; workshops and seminars

(B) New Project/Programme Proposals

Trade and Enterprise Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Rehabilitation of Jua Kali Sheds Ijara, and Bodhai Divisions	1	To promote a suitable working place for the needy artisans: Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Sheds to be in place by 2010	Rehabilitation of the sheds

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Masalani Jua Kali sheds	2	To promote a suitable working place for the needy artisans Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Sheds to be in place by 2009	Construction of Jua Kali Sheds
Kotile Jua Kali sheds	3	To promote a suitable working place for the needy artisans Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Sheds to be in place by 2012 by 2012	Construction of Jua Kali Sheds
Bodhai Jua Kali Shed	4	To promote a suitable working place for the needy artisans; Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Sheds to be in place by 2012	Construction of Jua Kali Sheds
Formation and Strengthening of Jua Kali Associations and Saccos District Wide	5	Ensure full functioning of Jua Kali Association; Mobilize the Artisans for easier management and assistance; Encourage savings, access to Funds	Form the Jua Kali Association in the district by the end of 2012; Have a new Jua Kali Association and a SACCO registered at every commercial Centre	Training the members on management and organizational skills; Monitoring their performance
Management training for MSE associations/Saccos officials	5	Organizational Capacity building	Train 15 officials yearly district wide including study tours.	Train officials on running of vibrant JKA associations and Saccos
Business/ Entrepreneurship Training	6	Train Artisans on business management	Train at least 100 Artisans annually district wide	Training on basic business management, bookkeeping, costing
Completion of Open Air Market	7	Promote trade.	Trade in the district; Communities	Construct of open air market at Masalani
Livestock Market with Loading Rump, 4 Toilets and Sheds (Balah Area)	8	Promote livestock trade.	Livestock farmers and traders	Construct livestock market
Skill Upgrading programme	9	Conduct regular workshops on skills improvement	Train at least 100 Artisans annually district wide including study tours	Train artisans on the latest technologies and products in the various trades.

Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ijara District Tourism Marketing Campaign Programme	1	Market Ijara District as a competitive and attractive tourist destination	Increase tourists visiting the district by 100% by end of plan period	Marketing of Boni Forest Reserve and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy and Arawale national reserve; Promotion of cultural tourism, eco-tourism, water sports; Construction of hotels, resorts and home stay sites; Improve the infrastructure; Improve security

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Creation and certification of 6 home stay sites	2	To promote the rich cultural tourism in the district so as to increase the income levels in the district	6 home stay sites to be complete by 2012	Encourage investors to invest in home stay centres through promotions and advertisements
Establishment of crocodile, and hippo sanctuaries, bird watching sites Bodhai, Kotile and Masalani Divisions	3	To improve incomes by attracting more tourist	One sanctuary constructed by 2012	Encourage investors to invest in sanctuaries through promotions and advertisements
Masalani Women Group Tourism Class Hotel Masalani Division	4	Promote IGA and boost trade; Promote tourism.	Local tourists; Foreign tourists; Complete tourist hotel by 2012	Construct a tourist class hotel complete with accompanying facilities; Womankind sponsors the groups
Tourist Class Beach Hotel at Dar-es-salaam Bodhai Division	5	Promote tourism. Promote employment; Promote trade.	Local tourists; Foreign tourists; Complete hotel building by 2012	Construct a tourist class hotel by Local Council at Dar-es-salaam, Beef Up Security, Access Roads, Land, Survey, Water, Encourage Settlement
Ecotourism Development Bodhai, Masalani, Kotile divisions	6	To develop areas of tourism resource base; To provide alternative livelihood for local community; To promote CBT development; To improve NRM using tourism as a catalyst	5- Nature based ventures; 2 – Major cultural events; 2 tourism circuit linkages; 4 – entry gates/reception/office; 5-Viewpoints; 2-Tour boats; 30 km – Murram roads network. By 2012	Identify & develop tourism products; Improve tourism infrastructure; Link area to region tourism circuits; Develop cultural tourism; Capacity building of local community on CBT development; Support development of tourism related infrastructure.

Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction District Cultural Centre Masalani Division	1	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture for continuous preservation of Ijara's rich cultural heritage; Promote cultural tourism	Construct a cultural centre by 2010	Construction and furnishing; collection of artefacts; sensitization and publicity of centre
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants District Wide	2	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization	Provision of support grants to at least 4 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization; provision of grants; monitoring and evaluation
Cultural festivals and exhibitions displaying cultural artifacts including songs, drama and dances	3	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization; Promote cultural tourism	Hold cultural festivals and exhibitions biannually both at district level and in Provincial Headquarters Garissa	Mobilization; Funding; vetting of groups; publicization; exhibiting

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has direct and indirect cross sectoral linkages with other sectors of the economy. The sector links with other sectors in the following areas:

Ijara District Development Plan 2008-2012

In creating an enabling environment for businesses to thrive the sector works closely with the Public Administration sector. Trade, Tourism and Industrial sector is still regulated through several legislations and licensing regimes which are administered by Local Authorities. In reducing the number of licences the sector works with various sectors which include Public Administration through Ministry of Finance and Human Resource Development through Ministry of Public Health.

Access to credit is imperative for growth and development of the sector and the economy as a whole. In addressing this issue, the sector gives credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in this sector also receive credit from other sectors through the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, Ministry of Cooperative Development and Ministry of Local Government. The sector also liaises with the Ministry's of Agriculture and Livestock to assist in value addition of various products so as to increase their market value. It also links with the Public Administration Sector through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in seeking markets abroad for our products. Continued collaboration between the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector and Physical Infrastructure sector is crucial in ensuring continuous flow of goods and services to the markets through improvement of roads and railway lines. The sector will work with the Ministry of Transport in building the second port in Lamu to facilitate the movement of import and export goods in and out of the country.

The sector through the Tourism sub-sector only comes in to package the tourist products. In addition, the sector partners with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in promoting and marketing of tourism internationally. The sector through the National Heritage and Culture sub-sector collaborates with all other sectors in ensuring that all records created by public offices are well managed for enhanced service delivery. In provision of a secure investment environment for growth of the sector, the sector works with the National Security sector and Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector. Promotion of our national heritage and culture contributes immensely to developing an understanding and appreciation amongst the diverse cultures of our nation. With this information, prejudices about other cultures which are a result of misinformation will be done away with. The sector works with the Agriculture and Rural Development sector in dealing with issues concerning agriculture, formulation of policies and developing strategies geared towards food security. The sector links closely with environmental regulatory authorities such as NEMA for businesses which conducts Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the new and existing businesses on their operations.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through promotion of trade, tourism and industrialization. The conservation of the bio-diversity in the district so as to promote tourism plays a major role in environmental conservation. Training of traders by the department of trade development encompasses mainstreaming HIV and Aids issues into the training manuals. The provision of credit to women and youth through the Women Enterprise Fund and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund is a major strategy in mainstreaming gender and youth issues into the sector. Micro-Finance Institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust and Village Banks ensure that

credit is available to the disadvantaged members of the societies such as the people with disabilities, youth and women.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission states as follows: “Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 203” while the mission is “To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities”.

In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading player in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airstrips, water and irrigation infrastructure, power supply, sewerage and waste disposal that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.”

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to realize the objectives of the Vision 2030, there is need to improve the state of infrastructure within the District. The roads sub –sector will give priority to classifying roads in the district and routine maintenance of all roads in the district and complete the gravelling of the remaining section of the road from Masalani to Hola and the Masalani to Garsen road. The other focus will be improvement of unpaved feeder roads and opening of other rural roads using the Constituency Roads Funds. The sub sector will also give priority to air transport.

The public works sub-sector will aim at improving the overall shelter situation in the district. The sub –sector will dwell on designs for better homesteads that are affordable and cheap to construct. Also the sub-sector will give priority to the on-going projects in the district and rehabilitation of existing structure e.g. schools, hospitals and other institutions.

The energy sub-sector will give priority to expansion of electricity transmission and exploitation of renewable sources energy such as wind and solar.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Access to the markets, health and other social facilities entirely depends on a good road network. The improvement in the road network also reduces incidences of insecurity.

This sector provides gainful employment to the local people through implementing labour intensive projects and also provides energy to other sectors.

3.3.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Wild life Service	Opening and maintaining roads within the Forest Reserves and other game reserves; Construction of water structures; Construction and maintenance of roads. They also play a big role in a training and employment as well as improving access
Kenya Building Research Centre	Contribute to research on new cheap building materials
Abalatiro and Masalani Irrigation Schemes	Improve roads within the schemes
Kenya Roads Board	Provision of funds

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of entire classified road network including improvement of bad sections ; Completion of Masalani-Hola road	Insufficient funds; Unserviceable equipment; Shortage of skilled labour for road works; Lack of cheap and durable material for road works	Mobilization of Kenya Roads Board and Fuel Levy Funds for improvement and Maintenance of roads; Use of Works paid labour (employment of casuals for road maintenance) ; Construct of major roads works; Improved to all weather standard
Energy	Extension of rural electrification programme; Promotion of other sources of energy e.g. solar , windmills , biogas	Inadequate funds for electrification ; Lack of investors in electricity generation ; Lack of information on renewable energy potential and uses	Provide enabling environment for investors in electricity generation; Extend the rural electrification programme to cover the entire district; Create awareness through Investment Promotion Programme
Urban Development	Improve the towns infrastructure to enhance a secure business environment through Beautification and street lighting of Masalani town; Construction of Modern Market in Masalani; Purchase of fire fighting engine; Construction of Modern bus park in Masalani	Insufficient funds; shortage of skilled labour	Provide the services and equipment through the Public Private Partnership arrangement; Development of town plans
Housing	Maintenance of Government and institutional buildings; improvement of shelter situation in rural areas	Insufficient funds; Poor soil structure for construction of houses; Lack of cheap and durable raw materials	Operationalise the National Housing Policy in the district; Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology; Train the technical staff in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the district; Create enabling environment to encourage investors to venture into housing

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On –Going Projects /Programme: Roads

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Roads Maintenance District Wide	Interlink agricultural and livestock producing areas to local markets all year round	Annually maintain 612 km classified roads and unclassified	Grade and gravel existing road network
Masalani Town roads	Interlink agriculture and livestock producing areas and promote inter district commerce	Gravel 12 km and improve drainage works annually	Gravelling . putting up of culverts
Masalani Bridge on E 873	To connect the district with the rest of the world: Improve on market and marketing	Whole community of Ijara District by 2008	Construct modern bridge connecting Ijara with Tana River District. Ijara and the rest of Kenya
Road Gravelling Masalani Town	To improve road network in Masalani Town	20 Kms per year	Grading and installation of culverts

(B) New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Rankin g	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bura-Masalani- Hara-Wema Road	1	Improve livestock and agriculture marketing	Gravel 80 km by 2010	Gravelling to all weather standard and improvement of drainage system.
Ijara-Bodhai-Lamu Road	2	Improve livestock and agriculture marketing: To link the district with north coast tourism circuit and hence boast rural incomes through employment opportunities, tourism and marketing	Gravel 30km by 2009	Gravelling and bush clearing
Masalani – Garasweino Road	3	Improve livestock and agriculture marketing	25km spot patch and gravel by 2009	Spot patching gravel improvement 15 km from Masalani: 25 km to engineered gravel standard
Masalani –Boji- Hola Road	4	Improve livestock and agriculture marketing Improve accessibility to markets and to services	Gravel 21km by 2010	Gravel 21km Bush clearing and grading of road
Bridge Programmes	5	Improve livestock and agriculture marketing	(By 2008)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 E864
Maintenance of Feeder Roads class D,E and others	6	Improve livestock and agriculture marketing: Provide an all weather road to ease transportation of farm produce, livestock products and other goods all year round and promote inter-divisional commerce: Interlink agriculture and livestock producing areas and promote intra district commerce	Grade 656 Km by 2012: 1.243.000 m: Various: 40 km.	Grading: Bush clearing: Drainage works: Spot gravelling.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading of Masalani, Ijara and Hulugho airstrips	7	Provide all weather airstrips to ease air transport and make it safe	3 airstrips with completely Tarmacked runways by 2009	Tarmac the runway making it possible for smooth landing of aircraft
Roads infrastructure development	8	To enhance transport and movement within the municipality	Grading, 100kms urban & 300 rural access roads/year, 60 culvert lines, 10Kms of new township and 100kms rural roads, culverting 120m of town roads, murraming 60kms of town roads, maintenance of 5kms of pave roads, construction of 1km of new side roads	Designing, Grading, installing culvert lines, murraming, maintenance and construction
Tarmacking of Masalani Township	9	To improve road network in Masalani Town	The whole road network in Masalani Town Tarmacked by 2012	Tarmacking the town

(B) New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electrification of Masalani Town and all divisional headquarters And all government institutions	1	Increase access to electricity power supply to the people of Ijara Improve service delivery	Ensure that there is provision of power supply to Masalani, Kotile, Bodhai, Hulugho, Ruqa, Ijara and Sangailu at the end of 2012; Ensure that there is provision of power supply to Masalani at the end of 2009; Provide power to all government institutions in divisional headquarters and its surroundings	Electrification to the centres; Construction of power station; Installation of power; expansion of power lines; Extension of power lines from Hola Sub station
Supply of Solar Power on commercial Basis at affordable Price District Wide	2	Promote alternative source of cheap energy	Solar panels and batteries availed to the communities continuously	Provision of solar panels and batteries and other accessories
Exploitation of Other Alternative Sources of Power District Wide	3	To open up use of other sources of power e.g. solar, wind Biogas since the district is not fully on the national grid	To provide the major centres particularly the 7 centres earmarked for development; To target institutions and private homes by 2012.	The provision of solar panels, biogas units and construction of wind mills.
Beautification and street lighting of Masalani town	4	To make Masalani an attractive and	Beautify main streets in Masalani town	Planting of trees and constructing round about; Erection of street lighting posts.

		secure district headquarters to investors and visitors.		street lighting
Construction of Bus Parks in Masalani and Ijara Divisions	5	Improvement of public service transport and decongest the town	2 bus parks completed by 2012	Identify sites through consultations with all stakeholders: Prepare part development plan: Construct bus parks
Construction of a drainage system for Masalani town	6	To reduce flooding and environment related and water borne diseases	To establish a drainage system for Masalani and Ijara areas	Identify sites through consultation with all stakeholders: Prepare part development plan; Construct
Construction of a Social Hall in Masalani and other divisional headquarters	7	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Source funding; Construction and equipping

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Availability and access to reliable and efficient infrastructure plays a catalytic role in poverty reduction. The sector is important because it provides basic infrastructure that is necessary for the efficient operation of the rest of the sectors and their sustainable growth. The Physical Infrastructure Sector plays an important role in facilitating production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation of agricultural produce through provision of motorable roads. The Sector is also linked with the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector by providing roads which facilitate trade between market destinations and contributes to improved tourism road networks. The Physical Infrastructure Sector ensures provision of safe water, effective sewage disposal and management of solid waste. Hence, its linkage with the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector

The Infrastructure Sector is linked with the Human Resource Development Sector because it provides employment opportunities through its labour intensive programmes. The Physical Infrastructure Sector is involved in research on construction materials and technologies, dissemination of research findings and promotion of wider application of innovative materials and technologies . The Sector is adopting new emerging ICT technologies in delivery of its services. The GJLOS sector plays an important role in the Infrastructural sector's legal reform agenda through enactment of legislations e.g Roads Act 2007, Energy Act 2006. The Public Administration sector relates to the Physical Infrastructure Sector from the stand point of overall national development planning and public expenditure management, budget tracking and monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and activities as well as access to support services.

The Physical Infrastructure Sector is currently implementing infrastructure projects such as in roads and energy to disadvantaged areas of the country thus its linkage with the Special Programmes sector. The Physical Infrastructure Sector facilitates the national security sector through provision of infrastructural services such as roads, energy and building projects.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction.

Promotion of labour intensive projects/programmes is an important strategy in provision of employment to the youth. Physical infrastructure project workers are prone to exposure to the HIV/AIDS scourge. To address this problem, the projects should have a HIV/AIDS component; all actors are required to hire services of health personnel to sensitize workers on HIV/AIDS. To reduce long periods of absence from their homes and thus their spouses, contractors and agencies will be encouraged to hire and recruit workers from within the project areas.

Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment because most of the projects have an impact on the environment. Environmental Impact Assessments should be carried out for all major projects.

There will be efforts geared towards ensuring that all buildings constructed in the district takes into account the needs of the physically challenged.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all while the mission is "To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development".

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will prioritize establishment of water supply in all Divisions, construction and rehabilitation of pans, dams, wells, and boreholes, piping water through a canal, rehabilitation of Abalatiro and Masalani Irrigation schemes and construction and rehabilitation of various minor irrigation schemes.

The district will put in place systems for proper management and conservation of the natural resources base, enhanced land adjudication process and preparation of land use plans, protection of water catchments, disaster management and early warning systems.

On the environment and mineral resources, the district will advocate for environmental impact assessments to be conducted for all major projects and also promote soil and water conservation. Establishment of waste management systems with the major towns and trading centres in the district will also be prioritized. Exploration of mineral resources will also be required as well as the regulation of mining so as to promote the environment.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Water, Environment, and Sanitation Sector further forms critical linkages between environment and the main productive sectors. Sound environmental conservation results in preservation of natural resources thus assuring continuous supply of environmental goods and services. In addition, proactive management of the environment pre-empts calamities and disasters which would otherwise have serious socio-economic implications. The improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure is instrumental in ensuring food security, better health and sanitation, improving incomes through agriculture and sports.

The district faces enormous challenges in the development and management of limited water resources. Furthermore, the magnitude and severity of the water crisis cut across most sectors of the economy thus making water resources management a high priority that requires urgent attention.

Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. Pollution and waste management is exacerbated by dumping of waste into rivers, streams and other water bodies coupled with inadequate strategies leading to serious health implications.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Northern Water Services Board	Provide water for irrigation
Womankind Kenya	Construction of water and irrigation structures
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF),	Construction of water and irrigation structures
Constituency Development Fund:	Construction of water facilities and capacity building
Local Authority Transfer Fund/ Ijara County Council	Construction of water and irrigation structures and supervision of mining activities
Red Cross Society of Kenya	Construction of water and irrigation facilities; Capacity building; Water trucking:
ALRMP II	Capacity building and construction of water, irrigation and sanitation structures. Natural resource and drought management.
German Agro Action	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures
Action Aid Kenya	Capacity building
UNICEF	Capacity building
Coast Development Authority	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures
WARMA	Construction of water and sanitation structures
Kenya Wildlife Services	Registration of Water User Associations
NEMA	Support Environment conservation initiatives
Mines and Geology department	

Stakeholders	Role
Community	<p>Environmental Management and Conservation</p> <p>Mineral exploration and evaluation: regulation of mining</p> <p>Management of water and irrigation structures: environmental conservation: forming mining co-operatives</p>

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water development	<p>Expansion of water systems</p> <p>Sanitation improvement</p>	<p>Provision of water as a basic necessity has been done free at very subsidized levels in the district:</p> <p>Sustaining this practice has been difficult and majority of the people and especially the very poor living within the district lack access to clean water:</p> <p>The poor management of the existing water works and non-existent or poor sewerage system has further compound this problem</p>	<p>Increased effort to provide clean water by the government and to be supplemented by various actors including the private sectors, NGOs, CBOs and Local Authorities:</p> <p>Protection and management of water catchment areas, the promotion and encouragement of community and private sectors based water project:</p> <p>Manholes and sock pits construction will promote sanitation:</p> <p>Construction of toilets.</p>
Rural Water Supply	<p>Increase accessibility to potable water:</p> <p>Enhance water supply from existing facilities: expand existing water structures</p> <p>Implement four water supplies:</p> <p>Implement alternative source of water (boreholes, dams, pans, shallow wells)</p>	<p>Inadequate funding of water projects: Poor planning of urban/rural water supplies:</p> <p>Persistent drought: Salinity of underground water:</p> <p>Vandalism of water structures: Lack of water quality analysis kits and laboratory equipment for water supplies: Inadequate capacity to carry out hydrological surveys</p> <p>Weak revenue base to run the supplies.</p>	<p>Co-ordination and collaboration of all stakeholders in water sector:</p> <p>Handing over of the operational water supplies to communities after training: Construction of water pans, wells and boreholes: Training of water user Association:</p> <p>Construct canal from River Tana to provide water to hinterlands:</p> <p>Continuous monitoring of water quality at all supply points</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Masalani water supply:</p> <p>Implement three additional rural water supplies:</p> <p>Boreholes, dams, shallow, wells, pans constitution</p>
Irrigation Development	<p>Promote irrigation to supplement rain fed agricultural production</p>	<p>High cost of pumping water for irrigation: Insufficient funds.</p>	<p>Revive and Rehabilitate Abalatiro and Masalani Irrigation Schemes;</p> <p>Use of gravity fed methods in Masalani and Abalatiro Irrigation Schemes;</p> <p>Establish minor irrigation schemes;</p> <p>Enhancement of extension services through field days, demonstration, and extension tours and follow up visits</p>
Minor Irrigation Development	<p>Abalatiro Furrow irrigation</p> <p>Establish irrigation schemes</p> <p>Promote water harvesting techniques such as dams and water pans</p> <p>Establish drip irrigation systems</p>	<p>Irrigation projects/programmes are very costly:</p> <p>High operations and maintenance costs:</p> <p>Lack of proper and maintenance costs:</p> <p>Lack of proper irrigation policy:</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge on irrigation</p>	<p>Solicit and lobby for funds from donors through projects proposal;</p> <p>Identify and train farmers and staff on irrigation</p> <p>Encourage farmers to form strong farmer organization;</p> <p>Arising from sensitization to communities, the operation and maintenance is to be meet by beneficiaries</p>

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment and Natural Resources	Promote rural afforestation ; Promote agro-forestry; Enhance environmental conservation; Promote proper land tenure system; Soil and Water conservation	Poor attitude by the communities towards environmental conservation ; Over-exploitation of forest resources; Inadequate training facilities; poor mining practices; illegal charcoal burning	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities; Gazettement of forests; Increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries; Control overgrazing and soil erosion; Promote alternative sources of energy to wood; Sensitization on the importance of environmental conservation; Supervision of mining activities
Early Warning System/Weather station	Promote use of weather data	There is no Meteorological Department in the district to serve as guide to the community on the weather pattern in district	Establishment of meteorological weather station in the district;

3.4.6 Programmes and Projects by sub sector

(A) On-going projects

National Environment Management Authority

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental education Ijara	To create awareness and sensitize stakeholders on pertinent environmental issues	Local community CBOs NGOs GoK Department continuously	Barazas Seminars Workshops, production and dissemination of Brochures and Posters
Conservation of Bio-Diversity Ishaqbini Community Conservancy- Hara Location	To conserve and protect the bio-diversity existing in the district and To conserve the rare endangered species of equatorial forests crested migratory bird and the rare Hirola Antelope	To reduce poaching of endangered species of animals and plants by 60% annually	Promote community partnership in management of reserve
Compliance and enforcement of EIA /EA	To enhance Compliance to GMCA Act and regulations	All existing ongoing and new development projects continuously	Inspections EA/EIA reports Legal actions
Compliance and Enforcement of effluent discharge and waste management regulations	Compliance to EMCA Act regulation	All hotels, lodges, institutions, homes etc continuously	Inspections, and enforcing Compliance by stakeholders(no)
Formation of grassroots environmental committees	To create environmental governance structures in the district	Local communities CBOs NGOs continuously	Formation of divisional, location and sub-location environment committees
Restoration of degraded site	To rehabilitate existing degraded sites	Within CBD of Masalani continuously	Leveling Backfilling Landscaping Planting of trees and Fencing

Meteorological Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Establish Meteorological/Rainfall stations District wide	To improve on weather data collection in the district.	Provide 7 rain gauges and one vehicle by the year 2010	Establish a Meteorological station in Masalani town and rainfall stations in all primary and secondary schools, and Divisional headquarters by providing rain gauges for easy monitoring; Provide a serviceable vehicle for monitoring the stations.

Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and augmentation of Masalani Water Supply and Sanitation system Division	Improve the supply of potable domestic water supply to Masalani residents; Improved health of the residents through Provision of potable water and provision of proper sanitation : Boost revenue collection House 1 senior and 1 junior operator: Provide clean potable water for both human and livestock	To provide water to 25,000 residents: Improved revenue by 50% by 2012 2 officers 15,000 people	Rehabilitation of existing pipe reticulation system; Replacement of chemical dosing pumps; Improvement of sewage disposal through septic tanks and soak pits; Construction of Ventilated Improved pits(VIP) Latrines; Development of billing and revenue collection; construct a 400,000 m ³ storage tank at Masalani Construct 2 residential houses; Rehabilitate water treatment masonry tank; Rehabilitate high lift engine pump set; Lay distribution pipeline
Dams construction District Wide	Improve access to potable water	Construct dam to serve at least 10,000 households by 2009	Hydro geological Survey; Design; Construction of dam; Fencing
Drilling wells district wide	Improve access to potable water for domestic use and for livestock	Drill wells by 2010	Hydro geological Survey; Design; drilling of well
Roof catchments in schools and health facilities	Improve access to potable water for domestic use and for livestock	Increase the number of roof catchments in households and institutions from 269 to 600 by 2012	Sensitization; Funding; Construction
Ijara Integrated Safe water and Sanitation project All Masalani Division	Reduce vulnerability to water related shocks and improve quality of life through integrated water resource management	Ensure 7200 individuals have access to safe drinking water; Ensure 6 communities in Masalani division have capacity to manage water and sanitation resources; 6 schools with 1,622 pupils have access to safe water and sanitation facilities; 10 livestock watering points established and functioning; 6 communities have capacity to resolve disputes and conflicts related to water	Form water user associations in communities and schools; Train water and sanitation committees; Conduct hygiene awareness and education; Promote point of use water treatment; Promote environmental sanitation facilities; promote construction of latrines/toilet; promote multi-use of water through school gardening and livestock watering; built cattle troughs; Soil and water conservation
Construction of water tanks including gutters.	Water conservation and ensuring adequate access	Construct 10 tanks by June 2008; Built 3 six	Construction of tanks, latrines and shallow wells through the food for

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
shallow wells, and latrines All Divisions	to potable water and improved sanitation	seater latrines and 5 three seater latrines and construct 5 shallow wells	work programme
Hand Dug Wells/Boreholes Project Rehabilitation District Wide	To ensure water availability for more households-	Ensure 3 water facilities are done every financial year during the plan period	Hydro geological Survey; Design; Construction
Construction Of Pans District Wide	Provision of water to livestock and human consumption in the hinterland	Ensure one pan is done in the 5 divisions per year during the plan period	Carry out investigation to establish suitable sites and carry out construction works
Construction of water pan (Hulugho Division)	Access to clean water to both human and livestock.	10 – Ferro cements tanks. 2 – Water pans 3 user associations 6 trainings.	Construct water harvesting tanks. Construct water pans. Formation and training of water user associations. Training on hygiene & Sanitation.

Irrigation Development

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Irrigation projects	Increase the area under irrigation	10 irrigation schemes covering 2000 hectares	Site acquisition. Construction of a irrigation furrows Justification: To construct irrigation schemes as a way of boosting the economic activities in the district
Rehabilitation of Abalatiro irrigation scheme	Maintain the irrigation system to the designed capacity; Rehabilitation of the Existing Canal System:	Ensure water is supplied to farmers to farm 900 acres by 2009.	Desilting and canal bank repair; clearing of Prosopis Juliflora along the canal network. Justification: To complete the revival of the scheme as a way of boosting the economic activities in the district
Masalani Tawakal Irrigation and Settlement Project	Maintain the irrigation system to the designed capacity; Rehabilitation of the Existing Canal System:	Facilitate irrigated farming on 2500ha by 2010	Desilting and canal bank repair; clearing of prosodies Juliflora along the canal network; rehabilitation of pumping system; unblocking culverts; grading and gravelling roads; strengthening farmer association

(B) New Project Proposals:

Environment and Mineral Resources

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Control and management of Prosopis (Mathenge)	1	To reclaim land and also reduce Mathenge infestation by 50% by 2012	2008-2012	Bush clearing. Pods collection. Use as firewood and timber. Cutting for -shelter construction
Control and management of plastic bags menace	2	To reduce plastic pollution in the district by 70% by 2012	2008-2012	Collections. Recycling and Reuse
Capacity building of district and divisional government committees	3	To increase enforcement of environment issues	2008-2012	Trainings and sensitization
Streamline solid and liquid waste management	4	To improve garbage	2008-2012	Provision of property managed disposal site.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		management by 80% by 2012		Provision of refuse collection sites, Provision of waste transport vehicles
Compliance and enforcement of EIA/EA and Effluent discharge and waste management regulations	5	To achieve sound environmental management	2008-2012	Inspections, Stoppage orders and Legal actions
Waste Management Site	6	To reduce environment related and water borne diseases	To establish waste management sites for Masalani and Ijara areas	Identify sites through consultation with all stakeholders; prepare part development plan; construct site
Rehabilitation of sewerage system in community eco-home at Bodhai	7	Provide proper sanitation	Rehabilitate 3 sewerage systems at Bodhai eco homes	Construction of new sewerage system for the Eco-Home

B: New Project Proposals

Meteorology Department

Project Name Location /Division	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Training and sensitizations on impacts of climate change	1	To develop capacities for data based planning and development management	All heads of departments, NGO, CSOs, FBO, and community	Mobilizations and trainings
Purchase of 1 4WD Vehicle	2	To enhance operation of the department	1 4WD Vehicle by 2009	Procurement of a vehicle

Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Launching of the Ijara Water and Sanitation Company	1	Improving sustainable management of Water and Sanitation Services	Decentralization of water and sanitation services so as to be demand- driven and ensure that user charges are levied to make the WSP become accountable to the consumers	Rehabilitation of existing water supplies and sanitation structures Construct new water schemes and sanitation structures at strategic points Construct dams and pans Drill and equip boreholes and wells.
Masalani Water Supply	2	Provide 30,000 people with potable water	30,000 people by 2012)	Construct conventional treatment works capable of producing 600m ³ per hour. Construct 2 no. clean water storage tanks of 200 ³ m ; Construct 2 no. raw water CFU treatment plant of 20 m ³ /m ³ /hr; Construct no. elevated steel tank of 225m ³ capacity; Construction and equipping one high lift pump houses; Lying of 5km PVC rising main 75mm distribution pipeline

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Construction of standard pump house
Hulugho Water supply and sanitation system	3	Reduce water borne diseases by provision of potable water at Hulugho township and its environs	Ensure continuous supply of water to schools, institutions and other consumers during the plan period (2008-2012)	Purchase pumping set, replace GI filters ; Replace pipes in the reticulation system; Construction storage tanks; Purchase treatment facilities
Canal from River Tana	4	To enhance availability of potable water to residents of Sangailu and Hulugho divisions	Ensure canal covers Sangailu and Hulugho by 2012	Construction of canal
Construction and rehabilitation of dams and shallow wells along the 4 Laghas District wide	5	Provision of water to livestock and human consumption	Dams and wells constructed by 2012	Carry out geographical surveys to establish ground water availability
Ground water exploration in the hinterlands	6	Improve water supply in hinterlands	Exploration done by 2009 and sites identified	Carry out geographical surveys to establish ground water availability
Hara Water Supply	7	Provide human and livestock with clean potable water	7,000 people (by 2010)	Construction of 1 composite Filtration unit of capacity 25 m ³ /m ² /hr; Construction of 2 45m ³ storage tank; Construction of 2 No. 45m ³ elevated tank; Laying 30 km PVC distribution pipeline; Construction of one intake pump house and equip it; Construct of high lift pump house and equip it.
Borehole Drilling	8	Provide potable water	5,000 people (by 2010)	Drill 3 boreholes to supply water to Hara, Korisa and Farjana.
Kotile Water Supply	9	Provide potable water for human and livestock	10,000 people (by 2009)	Construct of 1 CFV of 15m ³ /m ² /hr; Construct of 1 45 ³ m clean water tank; Construct of 1 45 ³ m elevated still tank; Construct of 1 pump house at intake with 30 HP ENGINE AND 315 SOUTHERN CROSS PUMP;; Construct 1 high lift pump house with an appropriate.
Dam construction	10	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption	3 dams (by 2010)	Construct 3 catchments dams at the following places: Sangailu, Hulugho, Bodhai
Pan construction	11	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption	2,000 households (by 2009)	Construction of 15 pans at Hulugho, Sangailu, Ijara, Ruqa, Jalish, Bult o, Hama, Hara, Korisa, Kotile, Kawawa, Bulagolol, Handaro, Sangole
Bodhai Water Supply	12	Provide potable water for both human and	3,000 households (by 2010)	Construct of 1 CFV capacity 20m ³ /m/hr; 1 clean storage tank of capacity

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		livestock consumption		45m ² : Elevated steel bank of capacity 45m ³ : Construct of pump house.
Construction of shallow wells	13	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption	3,000 households (by 2010)	Construct 4 shallow wells at Hara, Korisa, Kawawa and Abalatiro
Drilling of 2 No. Boreholes at the river bank	14	Provide potable water for both human and livestock consumption	8,000 people by 2010	Drill 2 boreholes
Water Development.	15	To improve access to clean water for both human & Livestock.	10 – Ferro cements tanks. 2 – Water pans 3 user associations 6 trainings.	Construct water harvesting tanks. Construct water pans. Formation and training of water user associations. Training on hygiene & Sanitation.
Development of water infrastructure	16	Improve accessibility to water	25kms of pipes	Rehabilitate, maintenance, piping water. Construct water tanks and Provide generators

Irrigation Development

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Irrigation department offices	1	To provide better working conditions and service provision	Construction of 4 room office block with sanitation facilities	Construction of office block
Capacity building for District Irrigation office staff	2	Strengthen the capacity for service delivery	10 office tables and 15 office chairs 3 computers, printers and scanners Photocopier 1 fax machine Camping equipment for survey team Survey equipment Drawing equipment 1 motor vehicle and 2 motor bikes	Procurement and installation of Furniture, motor vehicles, motor bikes
District Profile on irrigation	3	Ease the planning process for the development of irrigation schemes	District profile document (by when)	Collection of data on irrigation activities and potentials in the district: Compilation; Production of a district profile on irrigation
Abalatiro Irrigation Scheme	4	Supply of reliable and sufficient water to Abalatiro Irrigation project to enable implementation of the projects objectives of improving the livelihoods of the people of Ijara District	Facilitate irrigated farming (by 2012)	Construction of a gravity intake
Irrigation Cluster	5	Improve the management of minor irrigation projects	Formation of 3 irrigation clusters per year	Training, identification of clusters, establish ownership of land

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Drip irrigation promotion Provision of drip irrigation kits to schools and Community based organisations and women groups	6	Improve urban and Peri-urban food production through kitchen gardening	Establish 20 bucket kits, 10 drum kits and 5 1/8 th acre kits	Identification of sites and beneficiaries. training. provision of kits. fencing kitchen gardens
Development of pump fed irrigation schemes	7	To increase area under irrigation	Increase area under irrigation by 200 ha	Community mobilization Environmental Impact Assessment Survey and design Canal raising Construction of irrigation
Gababa Minor Irrigation Scheme Kotile Division	8	Alleviate poverty and fight hunger	Cultivate 200 ha of land through irrigation	Clearing of land: starting demonstration plots: pump house. pump. pipes and canal excavation complete: distribution boxes constructed. training of farmers Preliminary identification for surveys: Soil, hydrological and topographical survey Mobilization: construction of pump house: construction of pipeline and main canal: construction of division boxes and training of farmers
Kilindini minor Irrigation Scheme Masalani division	9	Alleviate poverty and fight hunger	Provide water for farming to benefit over 100 farmers by 2009.	Mobilization: Construction of pump house: Construction of pipeline and main canal: Construction of division boxes and training of farmers
Farjana minor irrigation project.	10	Alleviate poverty and fight hunger Alleviate hunger and poverty through increasing food production and incomes	Provide water for farming to benefit over 100 farmers by 2009.	Mobilization: construction of pump house: construction of pipeline and main canal; construction of division boxes and training of farmers Preliminary identification for surveys: Soil, hydrological and topographical survey Mobilization: construction of pump house: Construction of pipeline and main canal; Construction of division boxes and training of farmers
Majengo irrigation Project	11	Alleviate poverty and fight hunger	Rehabilitate project by 2009	Transform 600m earth conveyor to pipeline
Small holder irrigation schemes along the river	12	Increase food and cash crop production and tap the agriculture potential along the river	100 per year	Purchase of 5 pumping sets Purchase of irrigation structures Survey and design

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity building for staff and farmers	13	Strengthen the efficiency of both farmers and district staff	Training at least 500 farmers and 10 members of staff on irrigation and other related subjects annually	Training

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The centrality of water in economic and social development of the country is acknowledged in the Vision 2030. The performance of key sectors in the economy especially agriculture, livestock, manufacturing and tourism depends on the availability and reliability of required water resources. Energy, a vital resource in economic development is also dependent on water resources. Water is not only an essential raw material in many industries that have a major influence on economic performance at the national level, but also at local and household levels.

Improved access to water and sanitation plays a major direct and indirect role in local communities in terms of the time savings, which is made available for economic activities. In addition, illness as a result of water related diseases has a negative bearing on the economy. The time, energy and resources saved by improved access to water and sanitation can very often be used on productive economic activities.

Deforestation, settlement and intense farming degrades water resources. This causes reduced river flows and pollution resulting into having less water for domestic, agricultural and hydropower generation.

Environmental issues are closely linked to other sectors in the economy such as planning and overall development, population dynamics, finance, public health and sanitation, trade. On this basis the management of the environment and natural resources has assumed a significance with clearly instituted management and governance structures. Conflict in pastoral areas is driven by many factors, including long-standing inter-communal tensions, competition over resources and especially water and grazing grounds, the proliferation of small arms. As a result, conflict continues to undermine socioeconomic development in areas such as water, sanitation, forest and environmental management.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Implementation of water, irrigation and mining projects provides employment for a wide spectrum of the community more so the youth and women thus mainstreaming gender and youth issues into the sector. This also ensures that there is access to water in order to save time for women who are mostly involved in search for water in the community. Through the various trainings on water and environmental management, HIV/AIDS issues are mainstreamed into the sector by including them as part of the curriculum. This sector alleviates poverty and ensures access to food through provision of water for drinking, livestock and for irrigation.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Mission and Vision

The sector vision is “To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.” The mission of the sector is “To provide, promote and co-ordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.”

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the sector vision and mission, education and training will focus on community involvement and participation on education programmes. Promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE) and Early Child Development (ECD) programmes will be a priority in the district.

The district will improve education facilities through increase in bursary and community contribution. A sustainable school feeding programme will also be a priority in the district. Mobile schools and boarding schools for pastoral communities will also be a priority. There will also be rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics as centers of specialization. The district will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with IT and laboratory facilities. There will also be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centers and literacy promotion efforts.

The district will give emphasis to provision of adequate, affordable, quality basic health, including supplies and equipment, improve the cost sharing revenue, provide physical infrastructure in the hospital, health centres and dispensaries, rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be done. Health service management through competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery will be provided.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in imparting knowledge and skills to improve management of social systems, change of mindset (attitude change) towards nurturing a cohesive and knowledgeable society, with a culture of tolerance, equity, nationalism, respect and value for life and basic human rights. Through education the sector will ensure that the district has a population with the right attitude and skills to participate in the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this plan.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Aga Khan Foundation	Providing basic education to children from age 0-5 and support to Early Child Education Programme
OPEC	Construction of classrooms and provision of text books in both primary and secondary schools
Kenya Charity Sweepstake	Provide grants for the construction of education facilities

Stakeholders	Role
Department of Education	Provide staff, infrastructure improvement, grants, and bursaries; HIV/AIDS and Health education
DANIDA	Renovation of health facilities and provision of essential health commodities and equipments
Community Development Trust Fund	Provide grant for the construction of classrooms
Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation; Ministry of Medical services	Provide personnel, funding and coordinate health activities
National Council for People with Disability	Construction and equipping special schools for the disabled
District Health Stakeholders Forum	Coordinate health activities in the district
Kenya Red Cross Ijara Branch	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and construction of latrines
APHIA II	Support mobile VCT, capacity building and funding of groups involved in HIV/AIDS, support of other health services
UNFPA	Addressing reproductive health issues
UNICEF	Support to girl child education, health services and construction of education facilities
Constituency Development Fund	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of educational and health facilities and provision of bursary funds
Ijara County Council	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of educational and health facilities
ALRMP II	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools, mobile schools equipping and staffing
African Muslim Agency	Promote the integration of Islamic education to the formal education system
World Food Programme	Provision of food for the school feeding programme and the supplementary feeding programme
Ijara Peace Reconciliation and Development	Promotion of girl child education, provision of learning material, construction and equipping of community learning centres; Provision of support to health, sanitation and HIV/AIDS programmes
Woman Kind Kenya in collaboration with Action AID	Promotion of girl child education, provision of learning material, construction and equipping of community learning centres; Provision of support to health, sanitation and HIV/AIDS programmes and Disaster Risk Reduction in learning institutions
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM
KEMSA	Supply of drugs

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Increase enrolment in schools Improve the quality of education Reduce dropout rate	Ethnic clashes, flooding, drought; Ignorance on the importance of education; inadequate support for inspection; high dropout rates; Low completion rates especially for girl child; Inadequate funds to implement the programmes and activities; Inadequate physical facilities especially in youth polytechnics; Poor community knowledge on the importance of the vocational and other non-formal education; Inadequate physical infrastructure e.g. Laboratories, home science rooms, ICT facilities; Lack of adequate text books and other teaching aids; Inadequate school inspection staff; Negative attitude by the community towards children with disability	Establishment of boarding wings in primary schools in pastoral areas; NGOs and other development partners to continue with effort of increasing educational facilities, text books and other support materials ; Development of programmes supporting Girl Child Education in the District; Revive youth polytechnics as centres of specialization; Rigorous campaign on literacy programme in the district through Barazas, seminars; The government should increase bursaries in the district and distribute equitably; stakeholders to be mobilized to provide physical facilities in schools and equip; Ministry of Education to provide adequate transport for school inspection; Deploy adequate staff in the Inspectorate Department; Promotion of mobile schools
Adult Education	Promotion of adult literacy	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate community resource learning centres;	Increase and equip community learning resource centres for adult learners; Rigorous campaign on literacy programme in the district through Barazas, seminars
Health and Nutrition	Reduce disease incidence and improve the quality of health services	Low immunization coverage ; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate resource allocation from the government ; Inadequate transport; Increasing and high rate of infection; High mortality especially expectant mothers and children; Poor access to health service delivery point; Use of un-prescribed drugs; Inadequate knowledge on management of illness among the health workers in current reproductive health issues; Inadequate equipment and commodities for reproductive health; Inadequate skills by TBA's, CHW's on	Rehabilitate and equip existing health facilities; Government and development partners to allocate more resources to immunization services; The government to provide adequate transport; Enhance disease surveillance; Training of communities on malaria control; Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness under 5 years; Updating health workers on reproductive health and nutrition issues; Training Community Health workers. Growth monitoring at facility level; Promotion of health seeking behavior; Intensify integrated mobile health service outreaches.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		reproductive health. Inadequate growth monitoring at facility level; inadequate feeding for under 5 years	

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) On-going Projects and Programmes

Education

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Child Hood Development District Wide	To make the community be more committed in ECD activities	Increase community awareness in ECD activities Increase access to ED centres by 30% annually	Community capacity building : Improve ECD Services
School Feeding Programme District Wide	To help and improve nutrition and assist the hunger stricken community	Reduce hunger levels and improve nutrition by 20% continuously	Supply of SFP to schools for use by the children
Supply of Text Books to Schools District Wide	To improve the quality of education	Reduce the textbook-sharing ratio from 1:6 to 1:2 and have enough reference books continuously	Supply of key text books for better education performance
Building of Physical Facilities in schools District Wide	To improve learning environment	Improve the physical facilities situation by 60% by end of 2012	Building of essential facilities in schools
Supply of Furniture to Schools District Wide	Improve the furniture situation in schools for better achievement in education	Improve the furniture situation in our schools 70% annually	Supply of essential furniture to our schools
Girl Child Education District Wide	To improve . access, retention , performance and transition levels for the girl child to 50%	Improve access, retention , performance and transition continuously	Community sensitization on education to girls
Building and Rehabilitation of schools and Physical Facilities District Wide	To improve learning environment	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions
Bursary District Wide	Increase enrolment and retention	To improve retention, performance and transition rates for both boy and girl child in 5 secondary schools continuously	Collecting and awarding bursaries to needy students
Supply of desks to Gerille Primary School	To improve education facilities in the district	200 desks supplied by end of 2008	Purchase desks to accommodate all Gerille Primary School pupils by 2008
Monitoring and Supervision and Evaluation	To check and control better educational standards	Rise the current education standards to better ones continuously	Inspection of schools and advising teachers and community accordingly
Training In- Service Teachers	To empower the technical arm for better educational standards an performance	Make educational providers be knowledgeable on the current changes an issues continuously	Train in –service teachers for better performance

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adult Education Distribution of Teachers District Wide	To promote the enrolment in all the divisions which will boost the literacy level further	Increase the number of part time teachers and full time teachers by 10% in the entire district annually	Equating the teachers both qualified and part time teachers in all the divisions
Basic and Post Literacy Centres District Wide	To enhance enrolment and sustaining the literacy skill through post literacy	Increase the number of learners by 20% annually	Initiating the centres for basic literacy and for post literacy
Income generating Projects District Wide	Sustainability of the literacy learners in the centres and improve their standard of living hence the poverty	All the teachers to start income generating projects with their learners, which should be registered with social services and undertaking learning while learning continuously	To increase present number and train the 81 adult teachers on project development and management
Literacy Campaign and Recruitment Drive District Wide	Creation of awareness to the community to understand the importance of the literacy society in development endeavours: Sustaining the literacy through post literacy	To hold two public meetings in each division annually	Literacy campaign to be done by all the field officers to enable easy recruitment of learners
Revitalizing of Advisory Committees at Grass Root Level District Wide	Improve the collaboration with other adult education providers	To have 2 advisory committee meetings annually at all levels	Conducting meeting for these committees
School feeding programme	To help and improve nutrition and assist the hunger stricken communities as well as improve enrolment and retention rates	Reduce hunger levels and improve nutrition by 40% continuously	Supply of SFP to schools to be used by needy children pastoral community
Mobile school project for pastoral communities	Improve access to education to	Increase enrolment rate by 40% in pastoral areas continuously	Supply reading and teaching material: provision and payment of teaching staff
Laboratory construction and equipping	Improve performance in science subjects	Ensure each secondary school in the district has a well equipped science laboratory by 2012	Construction and equipping of laboratory
School I. T programme	Impart I.T skills to students	Have a well equipped computer laboratory in each secondary school by end of plan period	Construction: purchase of computers: Installation: Provide teaching staff
Free Primary Education	Ensure access to universal primary education for all	Improve enrolment and retention rate by 30% by 2012	Provide funds
Free Secondary Education	Increase access to secondary education	Improve transition rate to 70% by 2012	Provision of tuition funds.
HIV and Aids Education District Wide	To sensitize and mobilize the school community against the HIV and Aids scourge	Improve the awareness and preventive measures on the HIV Aids continuously	Sensitize and mobilize the schools community on HIV and Aids education

Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Immunization (KEPI) District Wide	Increase routines : Immunization	Increase coverage from 41%-70% by 2010	Routine immunization in existing facilities: Outreach: Sub-national

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	coverage; Polio eradication		immunization days; Active EPI surveillance activities
Malaria Prevention and Control Programme District Wide	Reduce prevalence of malaria; Reduce malaria pregnancy related complications	Reduce prevalence by 10%; Reduce malaria pregnancy related complications by 10% annually	Health education; Vector control; Environmental control; Treatment of sick
IMCI District Wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality among fewer than fives	Reduce morbidity by 29%; Reduce mortality by 5% by 2010	Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness in fewer than fives
Reproductive Health District Wide	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality	Reduce morbidity by 20%; Reduce mortality by 5% mid plan period	Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine anti-natal and family Planning services; Equipping health facilities with reproductive health commodities and equipments Training TBA's
Communicable Diseases Control/ Disease surveillance District Wide	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality	Reduce morbidity and mortality by 10% by 2010	Treatment of specific conditions; Health education prevention and control; Training of health workers on effective case management
Nutrition District Wide	Reduce malnutrition rates	Reduce malnutrition by 5%; Increase growth monitoring in the community; Increase proportion of women practicing exclusive breastfeeding from 2% to 3%; Increase Vitamin A coverage from 47% to 90% to under 5 and Post natal mothers; Improve uptake of iodine and other micronutrients by mid plan period	Growth monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feeding for under fives; Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens; Growth monitoring at community level; Home visiting; Macronutrients deficiency control; improved infant and child feeding
Construction /Rehabilitation of Health Facilities District Wide	To take preventive and curative health services close to the people	Rehabilitation of health facilities by end of plan period	Rehabilitation of dispensaries, health and Ijara District Hospital
Construction of Ward in Hulugho Health Centre	Improve In patient Health Services	To complete the ward by end of 2008	Construction of the ward
Health Action Days/Integrated mobile health service outreaches District Wide	Provide comprehensive health care services to the communities	Reach communities Cleaning markets institutions continuously	Immunization; Treatment; Health Education; Cleaning exercise
TB Unit	Prevent Tretroniah of Tuberculosis	TB patients by 2010	Construct a TB unit
Malaria control	Reduce risk of getting malaria	Communities reached continuously	To educate the community on the importance of protection against malaria
Sanitation programme	To enhance reduced disease outbreaks	40 Villages annually	Demonstrate to the community the importance of proper usage of toilet and increase coverage
Health Care Education	To empower communities to be in charge of their health	10 Villages annually	Provide health care at VHC level
Immunization of children and pregnant mothers	Reduce the risk of immunization diseases	Increase immunizable from 30% to 86% by end of plan period	Conduct immunization of under five years

(B) New Projects Proposals

Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Boarding wings in at least 1 primary school in each division (Masalani, Ijara, Hulugho, Bodhai, Sangailu, Kotile, Ruqa)	1	To improve enrolment and retention rates in pastoral areas	Improve retention rate and enrolment rate in Ijara District by 40% by having a boarding school in a pastoral area per division by end of plan period	Construction and equipping; Recruit pupils
Shurie Secondary School Lab.	2	Improve enrolment; Improve science subjects performance	40 students capacity laboratory by 2009	Construct Laboratory; Construct water tank Equip its Lab.
Yusuf Haji Girls Secondary School Dormitory	3	Provide accommodation and enhance enrolment	100 students capacity dormitory by 2010	Construction of Dormitory
Rehabilitation, expansion and equipping of primary schools (Masalani,)	4	Improve school infrastructure thus increasing the enrolment rate	To improve the, physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones by end of plan period	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment
Shurie Sec. School Water Tank	5	Provide water	500 students capacity water tank by 2009	Construct tank
Educational Assessment and Resource Centre for Special Education Masalani Division	6	Promote education on children needing special protection	200 Disabled children enrolled in centre by 2012	Construct and equip an education centre complete with equipment and finishing
Construction and equipping of ECD centres at	7	Increase access to ECD education	Improve enrollment in ECD by 50% by 2010	Construction; Equipping; Posting of staff
Children in need of Special Protection (CNSP)	8	To reduce or stop child abuse activities	Reduce or stop child abuse issues continuously	Sensitize the community including the children on the rights of the children to be protected
Prize giving awards	9	Improve education standards	Conduct prize giving awards in every school annually.	Sourcing for gifts; Selection of best performers.
Masalani Special School	10	Provide school for the Disabled	100 disabled children enrolled by 2010	Construct a school complete with equipment
Elkambere Primary School Classroom	11	Provide education facilities to increase enrolment	300 children to benefit by 2012	Construct 3 classrooms
Development of Learning structures and furniture	12	To provide school learning facilities and accommodation to pupils	All schools by 2012	Provide assorted furniture to school in the district and rehabilitate structures which are collapsing by DCA
District Centre for Early Childhood Education Masalani	13	To promote ECD	80 Teachers trained by 2012	Construct a centre for training pre-school teachers

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Shurie Secondary School Dormitory	14	Enhance boarding facilities	80 pupils capacity dormitory by 2010	Construct dormitory for 80 students
Construction of classrooms at Kotile Primary	15	Enhance education facilities	400 pupils capacity classrooms by 2010	Construct 8 classrooms to accommodate 400 pupils
Construct one Hum Primary School	16	Enhance and promote enrolment	50 pupils enrolled by 2010	Construct one classroom
ECD Centre	17	Enhance and promote enrolment	200 pupils enrolled by 2009	Construct ECD centres at Gumarrey, Rahma, Farjana, Mohammed Dahir and Alijarire
Education infrastructure support.	18	To promoted girl child education.	1 –Dining Hall	Construction of support infrastructure (Construction of Dining Hall for Yusuf Haji Girls Sec. School)
School infrastructures	19	To enhance access to education	10 class rooms per year 2012	Construction of classrooms
School infrastructures and access and access to education	25	To enhance and improve access to education by 20 % by 2012	10 Classrooms annually, bursaries and sanitation facilities by 2012	Construct classrooms, bursary, Equip schools, Construct 16 pit latrine
School bursaries	20	To increase access to education for needy students	10.09m by 2012	Assessments and awarding

Health and Medical Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion and equipping of Ijara District hospital	1	Improve access to affordable and quality health services	Hospital be constructed and in use by 2012	Funding; Construction and equipping
Renovation and Expansion of Rural health facilities	2	Improve access to affordable and quality health services	Renovate and expand 5 facilities per year	Renovation and expansion of facilities
Provision of Ambulance and Mobile Outreach Vehicle units for Health Facilities: District Wide	3	Improve transport, outreach services and enhance response to emergencies	Ambulance and Mobile Outreach Vehicle units provided end of plan period	Funding; Purchase of Ambulance
Installation of VHF radios: District Wide	4	Improve communication and response to emergencies	Equipment provided by 2009	Funding and Purchase of Equipment
Construction of administration Block for Medical Officer of Health	5	Improve service delivery and record keeping for quality health services	Administration Block be constructed and in use by 2012	Funding; Construction and Equipping
Construction of pediatric, surgical, medical Wards and Maternity Wings: District Wide	6	Improve access and quality of health services	8 Wards constructed and in use by 2012	Funding; Construction and Equipping
Construction of Dispensary at Bodhai Division	7	Improve access and quality of health services	Dispensary constructed by 2010	Funding; Construction and Equipping

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading Health centres to Sub-district status	8	Improved health services	2 Health centres upgraded and expanded by 2010	Proposal writing; Gazettement, upgrading
Power supply to all health facilities	9	Improve access and quality of health services	Power supplied to all health facilities by 2012	Feasibility study on most appropriate source of power; seek funding; installation
Water supply to all health facilities	10	Improve access and quality of health services	Ensure reliable access to safe to use water in all facilities by 2010	Survey; provision of piped water or drilling of boreholes, wells.
Rehabilitation and construction of staff quarters	11	Improve access and quality of health services	Provision of modern housing for staff for motivation and staff retention in hinterlands	Proposal writing; construction/rehabilitation
Healthcare Promotion	12	Increase access to better healthcare	1 medical centre in Bodhai by 2010	Construction of medical centre for Bodhai community
Land demarcation and fencing of all health facilities	13	Secure health facilities from encroachment	All health facilities land demarcated and fenced by 2009	Land Demarcation and fencing
Health and Nutrition Training	14	Improve nutrition status of the school going children	All primary schools by 2012	Train teachers and community members on health and nutrition by CRS
Immunization of under fives	15	Increase immunization by 80% by year 2008	Under five year children by 2008	To carry out immunization activities.
Water tank to Health Facilities and protection of rural water sources	16	Reduce risk of water contamination: Reduce spread of bilharzias	WUCs and communities by 2008	Educate community on the importance of fencing and safeguarding their own/public water pans

Public Health & Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Town planning and sanitation	1	To educate and Sensitise stakeholders and concerned department	Leaders, Councils, School, Communities etc by 2010	Increase the use and toilet coverage Justification: DDC priority
Construction of District Public Health Office Administration Blocks and five divisional offices in Ijara, Sangailu Kotile, Hulugho and Bodhai and Furnishing of the same	2	To enhance public health service delivery to the community	Offices in 5 divisions by 2012	Construction and full use of the offices
Provision of incinerators to 6 public health facilities	3	Proper management of medical solid waste so as to reduce vector/vermin borne infections Proper waste management	All health facilities in the district: all institutions in the districts such as schools, Police camps Incinerators provided by 2012	All incinerators constructed and put into full use Proposal writing to donors

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vector/Vermin control	4	To reduce vector borne diseases in the district such as Malaria, bilharzias, Kalazar etc	Train 10 indoor residual sprayers by 2012 for each division (70 sprayers)	Identification of trainees Actual training to take off Programme to be intensified to village level
Construction of more sanitary facilities at institution and levels	5	To faecal related diseases	50% latrine coverage to be achieved by 2012	Identification of beneficiaries Actual construction of toilets Community mobilisation on positive attitude towards latrine use and practice
Health Education on hygiene and sanitation	6	Promote hygiene handling of foods and hygiene habits and practices e.g. washing hands	70 sanitation promoters trained (10/division) annually	To intensify WASH (Water and Sanitation Hygiene) by dissemination of messages by sanitation promoters. Identify and train 70 village Health Committees on Safe Water Systems (SAWS) and dissemination of SAWS to the community
Construction of public toilets in urban/market centres	7	To improve access to proper sanitation in 6 market centers	2 toilets each for 6 centers	Pits, supply of water, installation of Septic Tanks

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Education and training play a key role in providing the required knowledge, skills and attitude necessary for growth and global competitiveness. The sub sector ensures the provision of an all inclusive quality education that is accessible and relevant to all Kenyans. The quality education and training provided contributes substantially to economic growth and expansion of employment opportunities.

A healthy population provides a country with the needed workforce to contribute to economic development. The education and public health sub sectors implement the School Health and Nutrition Programme which enhances nutritional status of learners and improves retention. In addition a lot of effort is devoted under the adolescent reproductive health. The two sub sectors together with National AIDS Control Council (NACC) further collaborate in implementing the HIV and AIDS programmes.

The Human Resource Development sector undertakes various investments in infrastructure development at all levels including construction, rehabilitation and expansion of education, health facilities, MSE and Industrial training infrastructure and thus heavily rely on the Physical Infrastructure sector for technical support. The Ministry of Energy which falls under the Physical Infrastructure sector through its Rural Electrification Authority facilitates fast tracking electricity connection to education and health facilities.

In delivering some of its services, the sector continues to embrace ICT. Implementing Vision 2030 will require use of more knowledge based skills to be able to create, adopt, adapt and use Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as an integral part of the country's human resource. In order for the sector to achieve its goals, it will provide the necessary accurate and timely data and information to enable the Ministry of Finance

provide the necessary funding in a timely manner. Hence its linkage with the Public Administration sector.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will integrate gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It will also enhance enrolment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education. The sector will also continue supporting Yusuf Haji Girls Secondary School, the only Girls Secondary schools with infrastructure, material and staffing. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes, inculcating a culture, of responsibility, hard work and accountability

The district will endeavour to mainstream gender issues in the education and training by educating the populace on the importance of involving women, youth and other marginalised groups in decision making so as to secure parity in various sectors of the economy. The sector will also provide appropriate manpower training on environmental management, as well as provide a basis for mindset towards positive environmental management. Through the public health and sanitation ministry, environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector by promoting and enforcing proper waste management.

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. Gender issues are also mainstreamed into the sector through enhancement the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority tribes will be represented in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups.

The health sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA. Hence, mainstreaming disaster management issues into the sector.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”. Its mission is “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will incorporate the research work of the various research institutions so as to improve the living standards of the people. The District will also support the expansion of the mobile phone networks to coverage almost all the areas of the district to improve communication in the district. More efforts will also be put to expanding the telephone network to the hinterland. There is also an information office and correspondents in the district. They gather process and disseminate information required for political, social and economic development of the district.

The Internet and E-Mail services are only available in a few government and NGO offices in the district and therefore there is need for investment in cyber cafes in the district as well as the establishment of a digital village in the district. The DIDC, which is the districts resource centre, plays a crucial role in economic development by providing the database for planning therefore there is need to renovate, equip and electrify the DIDC.

The DIDC, which is the districts resource centre, plays a crucial role in economic development by providing the database for planning therefore there is need to renovate, equip and electrify the DIDC. There also need to install internet, e-mail, fax, photocopier services at the DIDC.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is the mechanism through which the district is able to know the development of activities within and outside the district. The operations of the other sectors are communicated through the sector. The sector is important in informing, educating and communicating to the community socio economic, cultural, political social issues. The sector is also important in providing entertainment to the community. The DIDC has been referred to as the data bank in which other sectors depend on when executing their functions. The sector also provides innovations that improve the living standards as they use new technologies in their modes of production.

The main focus of the communication sub sector will be providing postal, courier and telephone services to the rural centres. The Telkom Kenya, Safaricom and Celtel and other private investors will do this. Because of the poor road network the only other alternative to make the district accessible is through improved telecommunication services. There will also be a focus in connecting the district to the information super highway (internet); this will easily be done through ringing the district with fibre optic cable.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Provision of policy framework for the sector and license services
Mobile and Telephone service providers	Provision of telephone facilities both landline and mobile phones which are used for communication.
NGO's, Churches, educational institutions	Provide ICT training in the district
Media Houses	Dissemination of information using the radio, newspapers and set up TV transmitter
Government Departments, NGOs	Providing material for the DIDC
Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Managing the DIDC and data collection and dissemination through the KNBS
Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology	Provision of staff for the polytechnics trained on science, technology and innovation

Stakeholders	Role
Private Sector	Establish cyber cafes for internet access as well as partner with government in initiating digital villages

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Strengthen ICT capacity to support core activities in all Ministries and departments; Develop District Information Infrastructure and facilities in computers, faxes Internet and E-mail ; To enhance technological investment in the district	Ignorance on the importance of IT in all sectors of the district; High cost of equipments; Lack of adequate infrastructure in the district ; Lack of computers in the district	Educate the communities on the importance of IT in all sectors of the District; Develop Information Infrastructure; Provide training to ministries and development on Information technology; establish digital villages; install Television booster; cascading e-government to the grassroots
Telecommunication	To increase accessibility of postal and telephone services at affordable rate in the hinterlands; provision of internet facilities	Few private investors in the telecommunication industry in the district	Encourage other investors in provision of mobile telephone facilities to the hinterlands as well as provide internet facilities
DIDC	To improve the patronage of DIDC make DIDC operational in the district; Equip the DIDC with modern information technology	Inadequate information in the DIDC ; Inadequate funding in the DIDC ; Lack of modern equipment e.g. computers , Faxes , photocopiers and install E-Mail / internet services	Install the DIDC with computer hardware , faxes , internet/E-Mail ; To provide adequate resources to procedure current periodicals; staffing of DIDC
Human Resource Development	Develop technical expertise ; Encourage training of IT by local institutions in order for the district to appreciate the importance of the sector	Lack of training institutions in the district ; Inadequate human resources capable of responding to the demand Inadequate electricity telephone services , data services and financial services ; Lack of knowledge on training programmes	Invest in IT training in local schools and polytechnics for community to appreciate the importance of the sector; Formulate policy too regulate IT development with special interest on rural areas access to the equipment and the relevance and content of the training programme

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects:

Information and Communications Technology

Project Name Location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cellular phone coverage extensions District wide.	To improve coverage in the district	To cover major urban centres in the district by 2010	Construction of transmitters.
Telephone exchange modernization programme. District wide	To improve communication by new exchange	To have STD facilities throughout the district by 2010.	Replacement of the manual Exchange with STD Exchange.

Project Name Location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Internet and email expansion District wide	To enable the population access and send information conveniently in a cost effective manner.	To increase the number of related service providers by 2010	Opening of cyber cafes; popularization of email and internet services.

(B) New projects

Information and Communications Technology

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marketing and Re-branding Ijara	1	To enhance the district's positive image through electronic media	District Website by July 2009	Developing web content on the district Developing and airing documentaries on a quarterly basis Developing and distributing of brochures, features in the print media and the internet Liaise with the Media to report positively on the district
Rural Information and Communication Project	2	To increase access to information through print and electronic Media	Fully operationalise the project by 2010	Train personnel on management and technical aspects Shooting local films and showing them to the community Procurement of computers and scanners
Computerized District Information and Management System District H/Qs	3	To provide information database for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities at district level.	Procure 3 computers and accessories; Procure 2 photocopiers; Installation of E-mail and internet connections; procure 2 printers and a camera for DIDC in the plan period.	Procurement of computers, printers, photocopiers, scanners, camera, furniture; Setting up of data base; Installation of E-mail and internet. Justification: There are no such facilities.
Rolling out a fiber optic network covering the District headquarters and the outlying divisional headquarters to connect with Sub marine cables from TEAMS and EASSY	4	To increase access to information through ICT and reduce the digital divide	Fully have the districts ringed with fibre optic end of 2010	Promoting of private public partnerships to invest in construction of facilities and procurement of equipment and services
Digital Villages	5	To increase access to information through ICT and reduce the digital divide	3 villages by 2012	Promoting of private public partnerships to invest in construction of facilities and procurement of equipment and services
Staff capacity building District wide	6	To enable GOK and other organizations in the District use information technology	Train at least 20 members from various development agencies in the	Mobilization of resources for training; Training of staff from GOK and CBOs/NGOs and donors

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		to speed up the development process.	district per year.	supported projects on computers skills.
District Information and Development newsletter	7	To enhance use of DIDC and solicit support for its operations; To disseminate information on the district via the newsletter.	Produce quarterly issues.	Mobilize resources for the newsletter; Research and information collection; printing and distribution of the newsletter.
Renovation, Electrification and Installation of computers , Faxes ,Photocopiers and internet at the DIDC	8	To improve planning, coordination and communication within the district for development the community and operation of the DIDC ; Provide updated data in the district	Renovate, expand, electrify and computerize DIDC by 2012	Renovation; Electrification; Procurement of the computers faxes photocopiers in the DIDC ; Updating the data bank in the DIDC
District statistical abstract	9	provide updated data in the district on district profile/fact sheet	Done by 2009	Data collection; analysis and compilation
Establishment of community library Ijara town	10	To enhance information sharing and dissemination; Establish reference centre for students hence promote education standard in district	Complete by 2012	Rehabilitation of information office; Seek assistance from KNLS, private sector; government and donor/NGOs
Schools computer Establishment and Training District wide.	11	To enhance usage of ICT in the district by targeting students.	To set up a lab with up to 10 computers with accessories in each school in the district by end of plan period.	Establishment of computer labs in schools

3.6.7 Cross-sector linkages

The ICT sector is emerging as the major growth sector globally. The sector provides information to the Agriculture and Rural Development and Trade, Tourism and Industry sectors to make the district respond to agricultural, tourism, fisheries and livestock trade opportunities. The ICT also facilitates the public administration sector in data collection, analysis, storage and dissemination which enhances the planning process. ICT facilitates communication in the district which is vital in improving health and education services. The sector is vital for relaying of security related information in order to enhance peace, law and order and more so in enlightening the public on their rights for ease of administration of justice. Accurate weather forecasts are important for the Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector therefore the ICT sub-sector will be handy. For effective planning in this sector, accurate surveys on environmental degradation, water sources pollution and any sanitation issues will be necessary. Good Information and communication systems enhance the productivity of human resource. Research Innovation and Technology is important for the production of a large skilled human resource which is sufficient for our own consumption and export.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

As the ICT sector continues to expand in the district, measures will be put in place to ensure that projects and programmes do not compromise environmental standards. The district will also ensure that radio and telephone masts are put in planned places. The sector players will also be required to provide educative information to the public on issues concerning gender, Youth and women empowerment and HIV and AIDS. This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues in the district into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication and education. ICT in the district will be utilized to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS, environment, gender, and youth, people with disabilities and on national diversity and integration. The district will also encourage investments in cyber cafes and promote the digital villages' concept as well as support ICT programme in learning institutions thus mainstreaming youth issues. Research will also play an important role in finding solutions to the myriad of challenges facing the youth, women, disabled and also in prevention and mitigation of disasters such as hunger, famine, HIV/AIDS, drought and floods.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya" while the mission is "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development."

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, this sector will strive to adopt democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to its people. During the plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development, governance and security.

In the administration of justice, efforts will be made to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institution and other stakeholders for quick disposal of cases that are brought to court to enhance the administration of justice. The district is striving to promote a secure, peaceful and conflict-free environment for socio-economic and political development.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays an important role in providing a stable environment for political, social and economic development of the district. Specifically the role includes provision of security, ensuring good governance and accountability in public resources, rehabilitation, reintegration and resettlement of custodial and non-custodial offenders, mainstreaming of

HIV/AIDS, Gender and disability issues, providing migration services and maintaining law and order for its citizens

3.7.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation	The police and the judiciary will ensure that there is law and order; They will play the role of ensuring that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful members of the society
Provincial Administration	Coordinating government business in the district and ensuring there is security.
Finance and Planning	Ensure sound planning and accountable and transparent financial systems. Follow up on monitoring and evaluation of the plan and other development activities
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation. It will also be involved in community policing Protection of the rights of children
Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation	The police and the judiciary will ensure that there is law and order; They will play the role of ensuring that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful members of the society
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector. It will also be involved in community policing and peace initiatives
Oxfam GB	Fund the Ijara Peace Reconciliation and Development to undertake peace and conflict resolution initiatives
Ijara Peace Reconciliation and Development	Fund Peace initiatives and committees in the district
ALRMP 11	Fund Peace initiatives and committees in the district

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and Internal Security	Enhance security and socio-economic development as well as maintain law and order	Increasing cases of insecurity; Inadequate funding Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public ; Address community conflicts and their own security ;Provide adequate resource and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities to the Police Force e.g. radio and satellite telephones; rehabilitate and construct offices and staff quarters for provincial administration and police; peace committees; community policing

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice ; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors ; Lack of lawyers and paralegals	Training more manpower (paralegals); Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Prison	Improve rehabilitation of offenders	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice ; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors; poor infrastructure	Improve prison and other corrective centres; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Improve infrastructure such as staff housing
Probation Services	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders	Lack of adequate funding; Lack of transport; Inadequate personnel;	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department; Promotion of Voluntary probation officers
Local Governance	Strengthen local community governance structure such as Local Authorities , NGO's CBO's and Project Committees to be more transparent and accountable in the management of local resources	Lack of resources (funds, vehicles materials and personnel); High rate of illiteracy will also impact negatively on efforts to mobilize community to participate in decision making	All stakeholders i.e. public government , NGO's ,CBOs and other development agencies will be involved in mobilization and training through seminars, workshops and public meetings to sensitize community on their rights and responsibility on ensuring good governance of their resources; Communities will be empowered to democratically elect their leaders e.g. Local authorities, CBOs Project Committees and self help groups.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Enlightenment of local community on importance of Registration	Lack of office building; Lack of IT facilities	Sensitization campaigns; installation of IT system

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects

Registration of Persons/Immigration/Civil Registration Departments

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
To register and issue National Identity Cards to all legible Kenyans who are 18 years and above	To enable Kenyans to contribute to National security, social economic and political development of the country	All Kenyans of 18 years and above continuously	Mobile registration Holding meetings

Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Ijara District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Community mobilization District wide	To create awareness among members of the public on the importance of instant registration of civil events	Increase the registration coverage district wide continuously	Holding public Barazas mainly at the location level; Holding meetings / workshops with the NGOs especially Maendeleo ya Wanawake.
Civil Registration Monitoring committee District wide	Monitoring of registration exercise in the district and giving expertise guidance to registration assistants.	To improve both coverage and quality of registration continuously	Holding meetings at the district, divisional and locational levels.
Disaster preparedness District wide.	To enhance the capacity of the district to plan and manage disasters.	To prepare a district disaster plan and implement it by 2009	Awareness creation; preparation of disaster plan; Responding to disasters as per plan
Community Policing Programme District wide	To promote security	Have community policing committees in each location by 2009	Form committees; Capacity build the committees
Peace Campaign Programme District wide	Prevent ethnic conflict and promote peace	Have an active District Peace committee that meets regularly; hold peace campaigns monthly	Form committee; Capacity building; Peace campaigns and workshops

(B) New Projects

Registration of Persons /Immigration/Civil Registration Departments

Project Name location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of offices for the three departments	1	To provide accommodation for effective operation	Construction complete by 2010	Construction of offices at district and divisional level
Procure two vehicles for each of the three departments in the district	2	To improve communication for effective mobile registration	Mobile registration by 2010	Acquire 2 vehicles
Computerize district information and management system	3	To provide information database for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities	Procure computers and accessories installation of E-mail and internet connection by 2010	Procurement of computers. Setting up of a database. Installation of E-mail and Internet connection.
Registration Surveillance Exercise	4	To provide the necessary data for the district which can be relied on when conducting research	Organize workshops and seminars for chiefs and vetting village elders on matters of registration of persons continuously	Sensitize chiefs and village elders on importance of registration of persons

Provincial Administration and Internal security

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of DOs' office in four Divisions	1	To improve coordination of government business at divisional level	Completion of transfer by 2009	Construction of offices at Kotile, Ruqa, Bodhai and Hulugho

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fencing Sangailu, Hara, Kotile and Abalatiro AP camps	2	Protect the offices and equipment and prevent encroachment	Fencing complete by 2010	Sourcing for fund; fencing
Construction of Housing and Offices at all stations and Divisional Headquarters	3	Provide accommodation and offices for security personnel	House all officers and accommodate them in offices	Source for funding, Construction of buildings
Construction of police posts District wide	4	Improve security and curb crime in the district	Build 4 additional police posts by 2010	Construction of police post
Setting up AP camps and construction of AP posts in Bodhai and Gababa District wide	5	Improve security and curb crime in the district	All chief's office by 2010	Construction house for APs
Construction of Kotile and Sangailu Police Stations	6	Improve security and curb crime in the district	To reduce crime and improve police administration by 2010	Construction of offices
Construction/renovation of NCOs Offices Ijara	7	To provide office accommodation to District Commissioners Personnel for easier coordination of government business	To renovate the office by the end of plan period	Construction of the District Commissioners office; Electrification and installation electricity supply.
Construct/build bathing rooms for ladies Headquarter AP Camps	8	To accommodate female staff	Construction complete by 2010	Construction of bathing rooms
Construction of Chiefs and ass. Chief's offices	9	To provide office accommodation to chiefs and assistant chiefs; To improve coordination of government business at locational level	All chiefs and assistance chiefs have offices by 2012.	Construction of the office
Construction of AP lines in all chief's office and Ruqa, Kotile and Abalatiro and Sangailu Divisional Headquarters	10	Curb insecurity and improve accommodation of AP staff	Construction of Lines by 2012	Construction, equipping and staffing
Provision of vehicles District wide	11	Improve coordination of government business at divisional level	Provision of vehicles by 2012	Tendering; procurement
Provision of communication equipment to all Security facilities District wide	12	Ease passing of information from security personnel on the ground to the Police Division and Police Headquarters	Provision of equipment by 2010	Tendering
Purchase of vehicles	13	Assist in transportation produce to the market; sick inmates and staff members to hospitals	Procure vehicles by 2010	Buying vehicles for the station.

3.7.7 Cross- sector Linkage

The sector is linked to all the other sectors by providing security and ensuring there is law and order, a major ingredient for socio-economic development. Bills are brought to Parliament from various agencies through the State Law Office after the respective Ministers have presented the same to Cabinet for discussion and approval. In this respect the legislation process cuts across all the sub-sectors since it's a collaborative effort from different stakeholders, hence the linkage between the GJLOS sector and other sectors.

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will perform well when other sectors are vibrant. The education sector has to provide all the necessary basic information which acts as a basis for individuals to acquaint themselves with the laws of the country. The Agriculture and Rural Development and Trade, Tourism and Industry sectors should be able to provide the needed employment opportunities so as to reduce crimes. The Physical Infrastructure sector which includes roads has to facilitate the movement of agents who maintain law and order and also makes it possible for the delivery of justice. The ICT sector has also emerged as an important sector in providing information to security forces and also coordination of security operations.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

During the plan implementation efforts will be made to ensure that women and the poor participate in development without bottlenecks. This will be done by capacity building communities so that they participate in security matter through availing vital information to security agents. The local communities will also get information on children rights. In order for the youth to participate in development activities, the youth have to be insulated against drug abuse; early marriages and HIV/AIDS. They also need to be given legal documents such as Identification cards which will enable them take advantage of employment opportunities in and outside the district. The sector will work closely with other stakeholders in the district on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behaviour change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected people. The sector will continue to complement efforts of disaster management while working with Kenya Red Cross, WFP, UNDP, and NGOs in coordinating disaster management and resource mobilization.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.” while the mission is “To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, this sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources by installing high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money.

During the plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development planning. This sector will guide other sectors of the MTEF in prioritization of programmes, resource allocation and management as well as overseeing the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the public funded programs and projects in the district.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the sector

The sector is important in formulation, co-ordination, implementation of sound economic policies for sustainable development, ensuring that there is efficient utilization of the resources in the district to achieve sustainable development and availing a steady supply of highly competent human resources for efficient and effective service to the people of Ijara District. The local authority will be charged with beautifying and lighting the towns as well as establishing marketing infrastructure for goods produced.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Provincial Administration	Coordinating government business in the district and ensuring there is efficient management of resources
District Treasury and Internal Audit Department	Ensure sound planning and accountable and transparent financial systems.
District Development Office	Follow up on monitoring and evaluation of the plan and other development activities
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation. It will also be involved in community policing.

3.8.5 Public Administration Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	The sub-sector will strive to instill high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district ; Put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres	Lack of adequate funds; Poor staffing levels	Computerization of accounting procedures at district treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; Strictly enforce of all accounting procedures , instructions to enhance financial discipline ; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury to enhance the performance of the Treasury
Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Foster socio-economic development at the grassroots level	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; Inadequate I.T facilities; Inadequate funding; inadequate data for decision making	Provision of transport facilities; renovation of Office and DIDC; Development of District database and Statistical abstract; Participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies; Provision of Internet facilities; Installation of electricity in office premises

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects

Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Office Ijara Town	Improve on service delivery	Complete by 2010	Rehabilitation of office building
Computerization of the District Treasury Headquarter	To improve efficiency in financial management	Procure, install and network the district treasury by 2009	Procurement; installation and networking

County Council of Ijara

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Motorbikes	To enhance mobility of council staff to improve revenue collection	Purchase motorbikes by 2012	Purchase motor vehicle and motorbike

(B) New Projects

Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity build DDO's office	1	To enhance capacity of the DDO to coordinate development activities in the district continuously	To procure/maintain equipments and materials every financial year: computers and accessories: printers: photocopiers	Procurement of reading materials and audio-visual equipment; Procurement of office equipment and furniture
Renovation and extension of District Development office	2	Improve service delivery; to have DDO board room included to facilitate coordination meetings	Renovation complete by 2012	Sourcing for fund; get BQ; renovation/extension
Pre - Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	3	Enhance proper project identification and management	Carry out studies twice a year	Mobilization; data collection; Development of Community Action Plans
Construction/ renovation of DIDC	4	Enhance capacity for DIDC to disseminate information; store and provide information database for planning, monitoring and evaluation.	DIDC fully stocked and operational by 2010	Solicit support for DID renovation/construction; Construction/renovation; Employing a DIDC officer.
Development of District	5	Enhance proper planning	Update database quarterly and prepare a	Data collection; Collation;

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the sector

The sector is important in formulation, co-ordination, implementation of sound economic policies for sustainable development, ensuring that there is efficient utilization of the resources in the district to achieve sustainable development and availing a steady supply of highly competent human resources for efficient and effective service to the people of Ijara District. The local authority will be charged with beautifying and lighting the towns as well as establishing marketing infrastructure for goods produced.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Provincial Administration	Coordinating government business in the district and ensuring there is efficient management of resources
District Treasury and Internal Audit Department	Ensure sound planning and accountable and transparent financial systems.
District Development Office	Follow up on monitoring and evaluation of the plan and other development activities
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation. It will also be involved in community policing.

3.8.5 Public Administration Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	The sub-sector will strive to instill high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district ; Put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres	Lack of adequate funds; Poor staffing levels	Computerization of accounting procedures at district treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; Strictly enforce of all accounting procedures , instructions to enhance financial discipline ; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury to enhance the performance of the Treasury
Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Foster socio-economic development at the grassroots level	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; Inadequate I.T facilities; Inadequate funding; inadequate data for decision making	Provision of transport facilities; renovation of Office and DIDC; Development of District database and Statistical abstract; Participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies; Provision of Internet facilities; Installation of electricity in office premises

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects

Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Office Ijara Town	Improve on service delivery	Complete by 2010	Rehabilitation of office building
Computerization of the District Treasury Headquarter	To improve efficiency in financial management	Procure, install and network the district treasury by 2009	Procurement; installation and networking

County Council of Ijara

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Motorbikes	To enhance mobility of council staff to improve revenue collection	Purchase motorbikes by 2012	Purchase motor vehicle and motorbike

(B) New Projects

Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity build DDO's office	1	To enhance capacity of the DDO to coordinate development activities in the district continuously	To procure/maintain equipments and materials every financial year: computers and accessories; printers; photocopiers	Procurement of reading materials and audio-visual equipment; Procurement of office equipment and furniture
Renovation and extension of District Development office	2	Improve service delivery; to have DDO board room included to facilitate coordination meetings	Renovation complete by 2012	Sourcing for fund; get BQ; renovation/extension
Pre - Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	3	Enhance proper project identification and management	Carry out studies twice a year	Mobilization; data collection; Development of Community Action Plans
Construction/ renovation of DIDC	4	Enhance capacity for DIDC to disseminate information; store and provide information database for planning, monitoring and evaluation.	DIDC fully stocked and operational by 2010	Solicit support for DID renovation/constructio n; Construction/renovatio n; Employing a DIDC officer.
Development of District	5	Enhance proper planning	Update database quarterly and prepare a	Data collection; Collation;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development database and Statistical Abstract			District Statistical Abstract	Development of database

Ijara County Council

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation and Fencing of Ijara County Council Offices	1	To improve work environment	2012	Repairs and painting and fencing
Purchase of two vehicles	2	To enhance mobility of council staff to improve revenue collection	Purchase motor vehicles by 2012	Purchase motor vehicles
Formulation of by laws	3	To regulate and guide council operations	Development and publication by 2008	Formulation and gazette
Human resource development	4	To develop adequate personnel capacity for council operations	Training for all staff by 2012	Needs assessments and development of a demand driven training programme
Revenue management	5	To increase efficiency in revenue collection in the municipality	2009	Procure equipments and rehabilitate revenue collection centers
Diversify revenue sources	6	To increase revenue collection in the municipality	2009	Assessments, evaluations and registrations
Computerize accounting system	7	To ease financial transactions and improve on records management	2009	Procurement of computers, installation and trainings
Valuations roll	8	To improve revenue targeting	2009	Assessments and property valuation
Feasibility studies for all infrastructural projects to be undertaken over the next five years	9	To ascertain strategies and sustainability of all projects	Feasibility study for all projects	Studies and surveys
Routine maintenance of council facilities	10	To maintain council assets in good condition	All council facilities	Replacements, mending, painting

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish a monitoring and evaluation committee	11	To increase efficiency in programmes management	1 M&E committees by 2009	Mobilization and training and development of terms of reference
Computerization of the financial system	12	To increase efficiency in finance management	Computerization by 2012	Installation of computers and trainings
Purchase of Grader	13	To enhance road rehabilitation, repairs and grading	2012	Procurement and Purchase of the Grader
Computerisation of Council Offices	14	To increase efficiency in service delivery	2009	Installation of computers and networking
Capacity building of Council Staff and Councillors	15	To enhance capacity for service delivery	All council staff and Councillors	Training needs assessments and trainings
Community capacity building	16	Enhance community participation in council planning	All wards	Trainings and sensitizations
Electrification of County Council Offices	17	Improve access and quality of council services	Power supplied to council offices by 2012	Feasibility study on most appropriate source of power; seek funding; installation
Purchase of Refuse collection lorry	18	To enhance refuse collection	2012	Procurement and Purchase of the lorry
Purchase of Fire fighting equipment	19	Avert fire disasters in the district	One fire engine by 2010	Procurement and purchase of the equipment

3.8.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The Public Administration Sector plays a leading role in coordinating the enforcement of financial and public sector policies, to enhance effective and efficient service delivery through effective management and development of human resources in the public sector, effective implementation and proper management of programmes and projects and formulation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies as well as mobilization, management and control of public resources. Hence, its linkage with all the other sectors.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues

Intensive efforts will be made to mainstream cross cutting issues into the MTEF planning and budgeting issues and advocating for resource allocation to these issues. The DDC will also be monitoring the implementation of various strategies on cross cutting issues.

3.9 Special Programmes Sector

3.9.1 Sector Mission and Vision

The sector vision is "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans". The mission of the sector is "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups."

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district there has been various efforts to enhance the community capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development process through community mobilization as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor, internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups. This has been done through social grants by the gender and social services department, the youth enterprise fund, community driven development and support to local development components of Arid Lands Resource Management Project 11. There will be various interventions on drought preparedness, mitigation against drought effects, provision of relief food and reconstruction.

On Gender, Children Affairs, Sports and Social Services, the focus will be training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities as well as carrying out flagship sports festivals and exhibitions. Efforts will also be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities.

The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, the physically challenged, People living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs such as the District Development Committee, District Steering Group among others.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in ensuring proper disaster management, promotion equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

The sector is also important in integration of various concerns in terms of gender, age, disability and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors on national development including decision making.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Woman Kind Kenya	Capacity building on gender issues and harmful cultural practices Advocacy against harmful cultural practices as well as capacity building.
UNICEF	Advocate for the rights of children and fight against FGM
Children's Department An-Furqan Islamic Children's Centre and African Muslim Agency UNICEF Action AID APHIA II	Supporting orphans and vulnerable children Advocate for the rights of the child Advocate for the rights of the child Advocate for the rights of the child Cash Transfer Programme
ALRMP II	Community driven development, support to local development, drought and natural resource management, capacity building of on various gender, cultural and disability programmes Mainstreaming gender, youth, disability and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes Advocacy against harmful cultural practices, promotion of gender equity and equality, development of community resource learning centres. Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management\
Ijara Peace Reconciliation and Development Ijara Women for Peace and Development	Promotion of peace and Reconciliation' capacity building and advocacy against harmful cultural practices, support institutions of the physically challenged and support to HIV and AIDS activities
Action AID	Mainstreaming gender issues Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM
National AIDS Control Council	Support OVCs and People Living with HIV AND AIDS
UNFPA-United Nation Fund for Population Activities	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals Support educational institutions for People with Disabilities
NACC	AIDS awareness and education
Youth Polytechnics	Provision of technical training to people with low formal education
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Support of Youth in training and entrepreneurship

3.9.5 Special Programmes Sub- Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, and Social services	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development;	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities such as stadia, Illiteracy; poverty; lack of group cohesion	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs in the district; Women Enterprise Fund; Increase in Social development grants
Children's Department	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level	Lack of office facilities; Inadequate personnel and funding; Lack of IT equipment; Harmful cultural practices; Poverty; Inadequate structures at the grassroots dealing with children issues	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs; Operationalization of divisional and locational Area Advisory Council on Children Issues.
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; Inadequate youth friendly facilities; high illiteracy; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centers.
Sports	Development of sports facilities; Improving community participation in sporting activities	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like stadia	Development of sports facilities; promotion of water sports; Empower and capacity built community to participate in sports; Promote sports in schools
Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands	Drought and Natural Resource Management; Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community; High illiteracy; High poverty levels; insecurity; high incidence of natural disasters	Drought preparedness through contingency planning such as early warning systems, capacity building and community developments; Mitigation efforts such as livestock off take, grazing reserve management; relief and reconstruction through relief food' supplementary feeding, restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development; Support to local development efforts
Special Programmes	HIV/AIDS Prevention of new infections; Mitigation; care and support	High incidences of disasters; Inadequate collaboration; Inadequate resources; Inadequate VCT, CCC, PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Stigma; harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; Food shortage; Inadequate access to ARTs	Behavioral Change campaigns; Enhancing Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services especially in the hinterlands through mobile outreaches; Support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education; Development of community support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs; Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities; Cash transfer programme for OVCs, Increase access to ART services; Survey on the key drivers of HIV/AIDS in the district; Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all sectors
Gender, and Social services	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development;	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities such as stadia, Illiteracy; poverty; lack of group cohesion	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs in the district; Women Enterprise Fund; Increase in Social development grants
HIV and AIDS	Prevention of new infections; Mitigation; care and support Prevention and advocacy; Treatment and increase of care and support to the infected and affected	Inadequate VCT, CCC, PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV and Aids programmes; Inadequate funding for HIV and Aids activities; Stigma; harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV and Aids transmission in the district; food shortage; inadequate access to ARTs Lack of reliable and exact data on infected and affected; Lack of equipment to screen blood;	Behavioral Change campaigns; Enhancing Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services especially in the hinterlands through mobile outreaches; support for home based care programme for managing HIV and Aids patients; Promote the HIV and Aids education ; Development of community support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs; Involve leaders in HIV and Aids activities; Cash transfer programme for OVCs, Increase access to ART services; Survey on the key drivers of HIV and Aids in the district; Mainstreaming HIV and Aids in all sectors Prevent and reduce transmission of HIV and Aids through prevention and advocacy;

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Lack of expensive drugs	Need to use ABCD formula for safe sex; Sensitize the community on the necessity of being tested and safe use of medical instruments; Mobilize resources for training and creating awareness in the community

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes by sub Sector

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes

Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration. Mobilization. and capacity building of groups	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development	Capacity built 50 groups per year	Mobilization: Organize workshops and seminars
Mainstreaming Gender. PWD issues in all sectors of development	Ensure equity and equality in development	Ensure women. and people with disabilities are represented in all decision making organs in the district by 2010	Workshops and seminars on gender related issues such as girl child education. FGM: Workshop and seminars on dissemination of the Disability Act
Setting up social development structures in every division	Proper co-ordination of social services activities	Have a social development committee in each division by 2009	Mobilization and setting up of committees
Social Development Grants	Promote socio- economic development to vulnerable groups	Provide grants to at least 2 groups per division per year	Sensitization on the availability of funds: Proposal vetting: funding: monitoring and evaluation
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building	To harness cultural potentials for participation in development	Capacity build 8 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization for cultural development: Workshops and seminars
Community Participation Empowerment in Sports	Enhance sporting activities for sustainable socio- economic development	Organize capacity building workshops for community in each location on importance of sports activities continuously	Community mobilizations: workshops
Sports in Schools	Promote recreational activities in schools for the physical. mental. psychological development of children	Ensure each school in involved in sports activities and participates in sports tournaments annually	Liaise with Ministry of Education in holding sports tournaments for schools.
Development of Community Learning Resource Centres	Promote adult literacy and life long education	Increase community learning resource centres from 3 to 9 by 2010	Source for funds: Construction and equipping
Women Enterprise Fund	Promote socioeconomic development among women	Ensure groups in each division benefit from the fund continuously	Sensitization on the availability of funds: Proposal vetting: funding: monitoring and evaluation

Youth

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of 2 Youth Polytechnics	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation	Polytechnics to be rehabilitated and equipped and in use by 2010	Mobilization; Source funding; Construction/ rehabilitation; Equipping; Marketing
Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund	To empower youth economically by establishing a revolving fund loan system	Give loans worth Kshs. 50.000 to 40 youth groups each financial year	Seek proposals; Vet proposals; funding; Monitoring and evaluation; Follow up for repayment
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	To empower youth economically by providing loans with low interest rate	Loan individual youth loans worth Kshs. 12 million per year through a financial intermediary	Identify financial intermediary; Disburse funds
Youth and development programmes	Enhance youth involvement in various spheres of development	Conduct various youth capacity building forums continuously	Community based campaigns on HIV AND AIDS and other health related issues, crime and drugs use, education, network creation, leisure, recreation on community service, information

Arid Lands Resource Management Project II

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Drought and Natural Resource Management	Promote preparedness activities that guarantee peaceful coexistence of ASAL communities and enhance food security at household level through facilitating provision of basic social services	Production of early warning systems on monthly basis through monthly bulletins, Mitigation, relief and reconstruction	Capacity building on drought preparedness; Contingency planning; Mitigation in human and animal health activities, Livestock off take, peace meetings and conflict management; Food relief, Supplementary feeding; Restocking; Rehabilitation of water facilities, Food for work, Infrastructure development; Emergency livestock interventions; Water tankering
Community Driven Development Programme	Build capacities of communities and community institutions through participatory approaches that enable them develop in a sustainable manner while taking cognizance of the marginalized in society	Have community driven development projects in every division by 2009	Capacity building for pilot communities (PICD); Training on cross-cutting issues like gender, environmental, HIV and AIDS, Persons with disability; Funding of projects; Monitoring and evaluation
Support to Local Development Component	Provide enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies through enhancing support to sector services as well community initiatives that link them to national economies	Boost local development continuously	Policy, Advocacy and Research; Specific livestock interventions; Specific education related interventions; Specific health related interventions; Agricultural related interventions

Probation Department

Project Name: Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Sensitization of the community on C.S.O District wide.	To create awareness on the new programme in the district	Hold Harazas in every location continuously	Creating awareness to the community on the new C.S. order sentencing method and its importance.
Supervision, training District wide	To enhance understanding of their obligations and roles	1 seminar in each division/location continuously	Seminars
Rehabilitation of offenders District wide	To facilitate rehabilitation of offenders by participating in local community projects	Chiefs, assistant chiefs, head teachers in all the locations and sub-locations and schools to be involved continuously	Mobilization, supervision at reporting and work centres.
Training of Probation C&O case committee members' District wide.	To improve on management skills of the committees.	All probation case committees and others to go through the workshops continuously	Holding or workshops.: Training of trainers

HIV And AIDS

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV and Aids District Wide	To reduce prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's)	Reduce prevalence of STI by 5% continuously	Prevention of new infections through promotion of counseling and testing and provision of VCT, PMTCT services, mobile VCTs, behavioral change campaigns; Care and support for the infected and affected through, comprehensive care for the infected. Provision of ART services; Mitigation against socio- : economic effects HIV and AIDS through support to OVC and PLWHA care and co-ordination of HIV AND AIDS activities.

(B) New Projects Proposals

Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Development a District Cultural Centre	1	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture for continuous preservation of Ijara's rich cultural heritage; Promote cultural tourism	Construct a cultural centre by 2010	Construction and furnishing; collection of artifacts; sensitization and publicity of centre
Construct stadia in 7 Divisions	2	Promote sports activities for sustainable development	Develop and maintain 7 Stadia by 2012	Construction; Rehabilitation; Marketing; Equipping
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants	3	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization	Provision of support grants to at least 4 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization; Provision of grants; Monitoring and evaluation
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and	4	Community empowerment through sports	Have sports equipment and facilities	Proposal writing; Funding; Procurement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people who are physically and mentally challenged			for various sports in each division by end of plan period	
Cultural festivals and exhibitions displaying cultural artifacts including songs, drama, dances, mats e.t.c.	5	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization; Promote cultural tourism	Hold cultural festivals and exhibitions biannually both at district level and in Mombasa	Mobilization; Funding; vetting of groups; publicization; exhibiting
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use	6	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Source funding; construction and equipping

Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of a model youth polytechnic as a centre of specialization in Masalani Division	1	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation; Ensure that technical, industrial and vocational training offered meets the districts current and future economic needs	Have a well equipped modern youth polytechnic by 2012	Identification of site; survey; funding; construction and equipping of the polytechnic with diverse vocational training equipment including I.T facilities; recruitment of students
Youth Resource Centres	2	To impart knowledge to the youth on life skills	Have youth resource centres with youth friendly IEC materials in every division continuously	Seek sponsorship; construction and equipping

Children's and Probation Department

Project Name: Loc/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Building of new and own office building	1	Have a reliable and own office	To complete the office building by 2010	Construction of new offices
Purchase of vehicle District headquarters	2	Assist in mobility of the field officers.	Procure vehicle by 2009	Buying of a vehicle for the station

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector greatly depends on the education sector which has to nurture the population to be able to participate in local development. The sector also depends on Physical Infrastructure which includes roads and water to provide an enabling environment which facilitates dynamics in the community. The sector also relies on the Governance, Justice, Law and Order to provide harmony in the community.

The Government has identified HIV/AIDS as a major threat to the country's sustainable development. The sector will continue to work closely with Human Resource Development sector through National AIDS Control Council in implementing the HIV/AIDS programmes. In addressing youth concerns, this sector partners with Human Resource Development sector in engagement of youth nationally through self employment, income generating activities, peace building, cultural and sports activities.

The district has a wildlife conservancy which has the potential of being a major tourist attraction and therefore the sector partners with Trade, Tourism and Industry sector in Wildlife Conservation. The district has a fragile ecosystem that requires special attention. This calls for collaboration with Environment, Water and Sanitation sector to ensure sustainable water supply for domestic use and irrigation. There is frequent inter-clan conflict that is a disincentive to investment in the district. This therefore, calls for collaboration with Governance, Justice, Law and Order in community peace building and co-existence.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

While implementing projects in this plan in relation to the Special Programmes sector, efforts will be made to ensure that HIV/AIDS programmes succeed, increasing vitality and long life to the population hence sustained development. The strategies adopted will also assist the diverse cultural oriented population to live in harmony and in cohesiveness. While implementing the youth programmes emphasis will be made to address issues affecting female youth so that they are able to participate in development. The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, promotion of, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics.

Through sports activities and conflict management efforts the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the persons with disabilities and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

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

4.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies programs and projects to be implemented during 2008-2012 plan period through funding from internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/ program implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

4.1 Institutional Frame Work for Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in the District

Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken at the district, community, provincial and national level. At the community level, the project management committees (PMC) will follow up on a daily basis the implementation of the projects/ programme activities. The PMC will prepare progress reports on a monthly basis and submit to the Community Development Committees (CoDC). The CoDCs will produce community project monitoring report (CPMR) showing the progress, problems/issues, action taken/recommendations implemented under their responsibility. The CPMR will be submitted to the Locational Development Committee who will then compile quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports that will be submitted to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC). A copy of the CPMR will be sent to the DDO.

The District Planning and Management Unit (DPMU) with the assistance of the DDO will consolidate and analyze the progress reports from the Community Development committees and submit reports to the DMEC on a quarterly basis for onward transmission to the DDC. The DMEC shall conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits and also hold regular community meetings on a monthly basis to provide feedback on project issues and solve implementation problems.

DMEC reports shall be submitted to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) who shall undertake field visits on a quarterly basis. Copies of the DMEC and PMEC reports shall be submitted to the Rural Planning Directorate and to the line ministries as well as interested stakeholders.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The implementation matrix giving projects/program name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators/tools, implementing agency and role of stakeholders are provided below to give the way forward for the implementation of this plan.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Crops pest and diseases control and Management	4m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of dimensions held	Project documentation; Annual work plans; Visits progress reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and personnel.
District wide agricultural extension services	2.9m	2008-2012	Number of supervision visits; Number of field days conducted; Number of farmers visited; number of farmers trained	Progress reports; Annual work plans; field visit reports;	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and personnel to conduct trainings and field days

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Improved Nutrition Programme	1m	2008-2012	Number of farmers trained; Number of demonstration kits purchased	Annual work plans ; Field visits reports; progress reports training	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock to provide funding and personnel
Water Melons Promotion	1.4m	2008-2012	Number of nurseries established ; Number of farmers trained; Number of trainings held; Number of demonstrations held	Progress reports; Annual Work plans; Field Visits reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and personnel
Promotion of Food security through construction of Water pans Production	4.3m	2008-2012	Number of water pans constructed	Annual work plans Progress reports Field visits reports	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of water and irrigation	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds; Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide personnel and technical input
Agriculture Mechanization Services (AMS)	10m	2008-2012	Number of machines operational ; Hectares of farms ploughed; The number of farmers using the facility	Management and audit reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture through AMS provides machinery for hire. CDF provide funds for purchase of machinery.
Orphan crops promotion e.g. cassava, millet	0.2m	2008-2012	Number of demonstration sites; Number of trainings conducted; Number of farmers trained	Progress reports; Training reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and carry out capacity building
Promotion of water harvesting technologies for high value crop production	3.5m	2008-2012	Number of nurseries established; Number of staff trained on water harvesting technologies; Number of farmers trained	Progress reports; Training reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and capacity building; Kenya Forest Services to carry out capacity building
Promotion of 4 K and young farmers clubs (youth in agriculture)	2m	2008-2012	Number of clubs initiated; Number of members in clubs; Number of members trained; Number of projects initiated by the clubs	Progress reports; Training reports	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock; Ministry of Education	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock; Ministry of Education to provide funding and capacity building
Fruit Processing/ Water Melon processing factory	4m	2008-2012	Percentage of factory complete	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports; project reports	Private investor	GOK	Private investor to provide funding; Ijara County Council to provide Land and license; Ministry of land and settlement to carry out survey and part development; plan; Ministry of agriculture to provide technical input
Cottage Industries for value addition	7.5m	2008-2012	Number of cottage industries initiated; number of groups trained on value addition	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports; project reports	Private investors; ALRMP 11; Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Private investors; ALRMP 11; Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and technical input
Ijara District Land Use Master Plan	2m	2008-2012	Master plan developed; Number of stakeholders	Stakeholders workshop report; Progress reports	Ministry's of Agriculture, Lands, Livestock	GOK	Ministry's of Agriculture, Lands, Livestock development and

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			involved in developing master plan		development and other stakeholders		other stakeholders to provide funding and come up with master plan
Promotion of food security through improvement of storage capacity	0.8m	2008-2012	Number of farmers trained on post harvest handling of goods	Progress reports; Training reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and personnel
Promotion of energy saving cookers	0.25m	2008-2012	Number of groups trained; number of households and institutions using energy saving cookers	Training reports; Progress reports	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and capacity building
Construction of offices (Hulugho, Ijara and Sangailu divisions)	4.5m	2008-2012	Number of offices constructed	Designs; Progress reports; Completion certificates	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and supervision;
Promotion of Gums and Resins	0.8m	2008-2012	Number of tree nurseries established; Number of farmers trained on production, harvesting, processing and marketing of gums and resins; Acreage of agro forestry trees planted on farms	Progress reports; training reports	Ministry of Agriculture; Kenya Forest services	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture; Kenya Forest services to provide funding and personnel.
NALEP-SIDA	30m	2008 - 2011	Number of focal areas identified; Number of Broad based surveys conducted; Number of Common Interest Groups formed and trained; Number of farmers offered advisory services; number of farmers field days conducted	Progress reports; DDC minutes; Annual reports; Training reports; Broad based survey reports	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock Development to provide personnel for Capacity building; GOK and SIDA to provide funding
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	7.7m	2008-2012	Number of groups funded; Number of projects initiated	Progress reports; DCU/DEC/DDC reports; Annual reports	District Coordinating Unit	GOK	District Coordinating Unit to provide personnel and monitor and evaluate projects; Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock development to provide technical input; GOK to provide funding
Upgrading of indigenous Poultry	5m	2008-2012	Number of demonstrations held; Number of poultry exchanged; Number of farmers trained	Project documents Annual work Plans; Field visits reports; Progress reports	DLPO	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funding; DLPO to provide funding and personnel; Veterinary Department to provide Veterinary services; Action Aid to provide funding

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Dairy goats project	5m	2008-2012	Number of goats procured and distributed; Number of training held	Progress reports; Annual work plans; Project reports; DDC reports	DLPO	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funding; DLPO to provide funding and personnel; Veterinary Department to provide Veterinary services; Action Aid to provide funding
Auction Yards (Masalani, Kotile and Ijara)	4m	2008-2012	Number of Auction yards developed; Number of yards constructed	Project document; Annual work plan; Progress report; Field Visits	DLPO	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funding; DLPO to provide funding and personnel; Veterinary Department to provide Veterinary services; District Livestock Marketing Council to ensure marketing efficiency; NEPDP, CIDTF, CIDF, LATF, to provide funding
Livestock improvement	2m	2008-2012	The number of livestock breeds upgraded; The number of high quality breeds stock; Acreage of Napier grass planted	Work plans; Project Reports; DDC reports	DLPO	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funding; DLPO to provide personnel and funding; DVO to provide Veterinary services
Livestock Restocking	10m	2008-2012	The number of animals purchased; Number of farmers giving the livestock animals	Project documents; Annual work plans; Progress reports; Field visits	DLPO	GOK	ALRMP 11 Ijara Peace and Development to provide funding; DLPO to provide funding and personnel
Bee keeping	2m	2008-2012	No of bee hives purchased; Output of honey per year; Number of bee hive sites developed; Number of training session held; Number of people involved in bee keeping training sessions held; Number of people involved in bee keeping	Project documents; Annual workshop reports; Progress reports; Training reports	DLPO	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funds; DLPO to provide personnel, funds and equipments; Action Aid to provide funds and equipment
Cattle Breeding Project	23m	2008-2012	Number of cattle improved; Amount of milk produced by the cattle improved; Increase in income of farmers with improved cattle	Annual work plans; Field visits reports; Project Reports	DLPO DVO	GOK	DLPO to provide funding and personnel; DVO to provide personnel, equipment and Veterinary services
District Veterinary Services	10m	2008-2012	Number of people trained on veterinary services; Number of equipment purchased for office use	Training reports; Annual reports; Progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and personnel

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Diseases and Pest control	5m	2008-2012	Number of people trained on veterinary services; Number of equipment purchased for office use	Training reports; Annual reports ;Progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and personnel; Arid lands Resources Management Project to provide funds and training on livestock disease control; Private sector in provision of drugs and vaccines; Farmers and disease control committees on reporting of pests and diseases and prevention measures
Clinical services	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of veterinary clinical services established; Number of animals treated	Progress reports; Workshop	Veterinary department and private service providers	GOK	Veterinary department to provide personnel; Private sector ; establishment of private veterinary clinics and drugs; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to support communities to start drug users Association
Integrated Pest and Disease Management	5m	2008-2012	Number of farm families trained; Number of livestock vaccinated; Increase in agricultural and livestock productivity	Progress reports; Training and visits (T&V) reports; annual reports	Veterinary department; KETRI; Veterinary Investigative Laboratories (VILs); Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)	GOK, NGO	Veterinary department o provide personnel and drugs; Farm families to avail themselves for training; KETRI for training and research; VILs for investigation on pests; Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) to provide funds
Extension Services	4m	2008-2012	Number of committees trained ; Number of livestock vaccinated production in pest and disease in agricultural and livestock productivity	Progress workshops Minutes	Veterinary department; Livestock Development Department	GOK, NGO, CBO	Veterinary and livestock development staff to carry out training and demonstrations; Local NGO's and CBOs to assists with training and follow-ups; Local community to provide demonstration sites and be actively involved in monitoring and evaluation; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide funding for training
Hides and Skins Improvement	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of licenses issued to hides and skin traders; Number of training conducted on leather	Progress Reports; Annual work Plan	Veterinary department	GOK	Vet department to provide funds and personnel ; Private sector to market and process hides and skins

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Veterinary Public Health	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of diseases surveillance conducted ;Number of animals inspected	Progress reports ; Annual work plans; Report on disease surveillance	Veterinary Department	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and personnel ; Public Health to provide personnel and funds; Ijara County Council to provide funds and personnel
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Programme (ALLPRO)	23.1m	2008-2010	Number of projects initiated; Number of beneficiaries	Progress reports; Work plans	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel; Community to form Common Interest Groups
Construct cattle crushes and cattle dips	16.8m	2008-2012	Number of crushes and dips constructed	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates	Veterinary department; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and training of management committees; Public Works to provide designs and technical skills; Constituency Development Fund to provide funds; Local Authority Transfer Fund to provide funds; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide Funds
Construction of Veterinary laboratory	6m	2008-2010	Number of rooms constructed	Designs; Progress reports; Completion certificates	Veterinary department; Ministry of Public works	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and training of management committees; Public Works to provide designs and technical skills;
Kotile Holding Grounds	4.5m	2008-2012	Establishment of holding ground	Designs; progress reports; Completion certificates	DLPO; Veterinary department	GOK	DLPO; Veterinary department to provide funding and personnel
Fodder bulking and conservation	12.5m	2008-2012	Amount of fodder bulked and conserved; Number of livestock keepers trained on fodder bulking and conservation	Progress reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel
Establishment of bull camps	7.7m	2008-2012	Number of bull camps established; Number of farmers trained on bull rearing	Progress reports; training reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel
Purchase of 5 weigh bridges for Auction yards	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of weigh bridges purchased	Procurement documents; Progress reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel
Milk cooling plant at Masalani	1.1m	2008-2012	% construction of cooling plant; Equipments purchased; Increased income from milk; Amount of milk stored cooling plant	Designs; Procurement documents; Progress reports	Private investors; DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel; Private investors and CDF to provide funds

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Baseline survey for Zoonotic diseases in humans and livestock	2m	2008-2010	No of cases reported No of cases treated	Reports Health records	Veterinary department; Ministry of Health	GOK	Veterinary department and Ministry of Health to provide funds and personnel
Resettlement programme for flood victims District wide	0.5m	2008-2009	Number of families settled	Part development plans; Progress reports; allotment letters	District Surveyor District Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer District Physical Planning Officer Ijara County Council	GOK	Ministry of Lands and Settlement to survey land, prepare part development plans, adjudicate land and provide funds; Ijara County Council; Provide land and funds and issue allotment letters
Land Adjudication	5m	2008-2012	Acreage of land adjudicated and registered ; Number of title deeds issued	Land registration; Progress reports; Annual reports	Land adjudication and Settlement Department	GOK	Land and Settlement awareness creation, provision of funds and personnel ;Arid Lands Resource Management Mobilization
Planning of 7 trading centres	10m	2008-2012	Number of centres planned	Designs Progress reports; Annual reports	Department of physical planning	GOK	Physical Planning Department –to provide funds and personnel ; Ijara Council to provide funds
Forest Extension Services	17.5m	2008-2012	Number of people trained; Number of demonstrations held	Progress reports; Annual work plans; Training reports	Forestry department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project; Kenya Wild Life	GOK	Forestry Department to provide funds and personnel ;Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife Services to provide funds and personnel
Afforestation (Tree Nursery development, training on conservation of indigenous trees)	12m	2008-2012	Number of people trained ;Number of tree nurseries developed	Progress report; Annual work plan; Training reports	Forest department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project	GOK	Forestry department to provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide funds Community to implement the project
Demonstration Plots	4m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of plots identifies for protection	Progress reports ; Annual work plans; Project DEC/DDC minutes	Forestry department; Arid Lands Resource Management project ; Wild Life Services	GOK	Forestry department to provide funds and personnel ;Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds
Forest Management and Conservation	8m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of licenses issued for cutting trees The number and types of research carried out on forestry	Progress report; Annual work plans ;DEC/DDC minutes	Forestry department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project ;Kenya Wild life Services	GOK	Forestry department to provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds; Kenya World life services to provide funds and personnel
Soil and water conservation	0.75m	2008-2012	Number of catchment sites developed; Number of farmers trained; The number of catchment areas protected	Progress report; Annual work plans ;Training reports; Field visit	Ministry of Agriculture (Agriculture)	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and personnel

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Veterinary Public Health	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of diseases surveillance conducted ;Number of animals inspected	Progress reports ; Annual work plans; Report on disease surveillance	Veterinary Department	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and personnel ; Public Health to provide personnel and funds; Ijara County Council to provide funds and personnel
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Programme (ALLPRO)	23.1m	2008-2010	Number of projects initiated; Number of beneficiaries	Progress reports; Work plans	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel; Community to form Common Interest Groups
Construct cattle crushes and cattle dips	16.8m	2008-2012	Number of crushes and dips constructed	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates	Veterinary department; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and training of management committees; Public Works to provide designs and technical skills; Constituency Development Fund to provide funds; Local Authority Transfer Fund to provide funds; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide Funds
Construction of Veterinary laboratory	6m	2008-2010	Number of rooms constructed	Designs; Progress reports; Completion certificates	Veterinary department; Ministry of Public works	GOK	Veterinary department to provide funds and training of management committees; Public Works to provide designs and technical skills;
Kotile Holding Grounds	4.5m	2008-2012	Establishment of holding ground	Designs; progress reports; Completion certificates	DLPO; Veterinary department	GOK	DLPO; Veterinary department to provide funding and personnel
Fodder bulking and conservation	12.5m	2008-2012	Amount of fodder bulked and conserved; Number of livestock keepers trained on fodder bulking and conservation	Progress reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel
Establishment of bull camps	7.7m	2008-2012	Number of bull camps established; Number of farmers trained on bull rearing	Progress reports; training reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel
Purchase of 5 weigh bridges for Auction yards	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of weigh bridges purchased	Procurement documents; Progress reports	DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel
Milk cooling plant at Masalani	1.1m	2008-2012	% construction of cooling plant; Equipments purchased; Increased income from milk; Amount of milk stored cooling plant	Designs; Procurement documents; Progress reports	Private investors; DLPO	GOK	DLPO to provide funds and personnel; Private investors and CDF to provide funds

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Baseline survey for Zoonotic diseases in humans and livestock	2m	2008-2010	No of cases reported No of cases treated	Reports Health records	Veterinary department; Ministry of Health	GOK	Veterinary department and Ministry of Health to provide funds and personnel
Resettlement programme for flood victims District wide	0.5m	2008-2009	Number of families settled	Part development plans; Progress reports; allotment letters	District Surveyor District Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer District Physical Planning Officer Ijara County Council	GOK	Ministry of Lands and Settlement to survey land, prepare part development plans, adjudicate land and provide funds; Ijara County Council; Provide land and funds and issue allotment letters
Land Adjudication	5m	2008-2012	Acreage of land adjudicated and registered ; Number of title deeds issued	Land registration; Progress reports; Annual reports	Land adjudication and Settlement Department	GOK	Land and Settlement awareness creation, provision of funds and personnel ;Arid Lands Resource Management Mobilization
Planning of 7 trading centres	10m	2008-2012	Number of centres planned	Designs Progress reports; Annual reports	Department of physical planning	GOK	Physical Planning Department –to provide funds and personnel ; Ijara Council to provide funds
Forest Extension Services	17.5m	2008-2012	Number of people trained; Number of demonstrations held	Progress reports; Annual work plans; Training reports	Forestry department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project; Kenya Wild Life	GOK	Forestry Department to provide funds and personnel ;Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife Services to provide funds and personnel
Afforestation (Tree Nursery development, training on conservation of indigenous trees)	12m	2008-2012	Number of people trained ;Number of tree nurseries developed	Progress report; Annual work plan; Training reports	Forest department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project	GOK	Forestry department to provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resource Management Project to provide funds Community to implement the project
Demonstration Plots	4m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of plots identifies for protection	Progress reports ; Annual work plans; Project DEC/DDC minutes	Forestry department; Arid Lands Resource Management project ; Wild Life Services	GOK	Forestry department to provide funds and personnel ;Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds
Forest Management and Conservation	8m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of licenses issued for cutting trees The number and types of research carried out on forestry	Progress report; Annual work plans ;DEC/DDC minutes	Forestry department; Arid Lands Resource Management Project ;Kenya Wild life Services	GOK	Forestry department to provide funds and personnel; Arid Lands Resources Management Project to provide funds; Kenya World life services to provide funds and personnel
Soil and water conservation	0.75m	2008-2012	Number of catchment sites developed; Number of farmers trained; The number of catchment areas protected	Progress report; Annual work plans ;Training reports; Field visit	Ministry of Agriculture (Agriculture)	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funding and personnel

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Gazettement of Forests and hilltops	10m	2008-2012	The number of forest and hilltops Gazetted	Gazettement report; Progress Report; Annual Work plan	Forestry department; Survey department	GOK	Forestry Department to provide funds and personnel; Survey of Kenya to provide maps and personnel
Agro-forestry programme	4m	2008-2012	Number of agro forestry projects initiated; Number of groups trained on agro forestry; Acreage of land under agro forestry	Progress Report; Annual Work plan	Forest department; Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Forestry Department and Agricultural department to provide funds and personnel
Purchase of 1 4WD Vehicle	2.5m		Number and type of vehicle procured	Inventory	Meteorological department	GOK	Ministry and donors to fund
Revival of Dormant Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Cooperatives	3m	2008-2012	Number of co-operatives revived; Number of people trained	Training reports Annual work plans; progress reports	Co-operatives and Agricultural Department	GOK	Co-operatives department to provide funds and personnel; Agricultural department to provide personnel for training; Farmers to form co-operatives
Livestock Extension Development Programme	5m	2008-2012	Number of livestock co-operatives formed ;Number of people trained	Training reports progress report Annual work plans	Co-operatives Agriculture and Livestock ;Arid Lands Resource Management Project	GOK	Co-operative to provide funds and personnel ; Community –to form the co-operatives
Horticultural Development Programme	2.0 m	2008-2012	Number of people recruited for growing horticultural produce ; Increase in income accruing from selling horticultural crops	Progress reports Expenditure and income reports	Co-operatives Development ;Agriculture and Livestock	GOK	Co-operatives to provide funds and personnel community – Forming Co-operatives
Electricity Installation of staff quarters/ office at Masalani	5m	2008-2010	Number of staff quarters and offices with electricity installed	Designs reports of expenditure Progress reports Completion certificates	Co-operative Department	GOK	Co-operatives Department to provide funds ;Public works to provide technical personnel ; Kenya Power and Lighting Company to install electricity

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stake holder
Ijara Jua Kali Sheds	30m	2008-2012	60 sheds/workshops	DDC, PMEC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, Design and Supervision
Formation of Jua Kali Associations and Saccos	1m	2008-2012	At least one new JKA and SACCO in every commercial center annually	DDC, Dept reports and PMEC	AGs Office and Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Co-op Development	GOK	Facilitation and Registration
Management training for MSE associations/ Saccos officials	250,000	2008-2012	Train 25 Yearly	DDC, , Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, training and exchange programmes
Business/ Entrepreneurship Training	500,000	2008-2012	Train 100 Yearly	DDC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, training and exchange programmes

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stake holder
Skill Upgrading	500,000	2008-2012	Train 100 yearly	DDC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, training and exchange programme
Trade Courses	5m	2008-2012	Number of people of trained Number of successful business	Progress reports : Volume of credit given	Trade department	GOK	Trade department to provide training and loan facilities; Community to provide additional funds for business
District Joint Loan Board Funding Scheme	6m	2008-2012	Number of traders given loans	Progress reports : Volume of credit given	Trade department	GOK	Trade department to provide training and loan facilities ;Community to provide additional funds for business
Construction and Rehabilitation of Jua Kali Sheds Masalani, Ijara, Hulugho and Sangailu Divisions	10m	2008-2012	Number of Jua Kali Sheds rehabilitated and number of constructed	Progress report :Annual work plan	Department of Applied Technology Ijara County Council	GOK	GOK to provide funds and personnel
Construction of Modern Market in Masalani	22m	2008-2012	Number of stalls constructed; Number of vendors in market; Percentage of market constructed	Progress reports: Designs; completion certificates	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	Ministry of Local Government to provide funding
Construction of a Modern Bus Park in Masalani	16m	2008-2012	Percentage of bus park constructed	Progress reports: Designs; completion certificates	Ministry of Local government	GOK	Ministry of Local Government to provide funding
Strengthening Jua Kali Associations	5m	2008-2012	Number of Jua Kali Organization Strengthened	Progress reports :Annual work plans	Ministry of Trade	GOK	GOK to provide funds and personnel
Conservation of Bio-Diversity of the Boni Forest Reserve and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy	50m	2008-2012	Number of primate and plant species conserved	Progress report: Annual work plans; Project documents	KWS Museums of Kenya	GOK	KWS to provide funds , and personnel
Ijara Tourism Marketing Campaign Programme	50m	2008-2012	No of marketing campaigns held; Number of tourists visiting Ijara	Progress report: Annual work plans; Project documents	Kenya Tourist Board	GOK	Kenya Tourist Board to provide funding and develop marketing strategies
Construction and certification of 6 home stay sites	30m	2008-2012	Number of home stay sites constructed and certified	Progress report: Annual work plans; Project documents	Kenya Tourist Board; Ministry of National Heritage and Culture; Kenya Wildlife Services; Private investors	GOK	Private investors to construct home stay sites; Kenya Tourist Board; Ministry of Heritage and Culture; Kenya Wildlife Services to provide funding and technical input; Ijara County Council to provide funding and licenses

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stake holder
Construction of crocodile sanctuary	60m	2008-2012	Number of crocodile sanctuaries initiated	Progress report; Annual work plans; Project documents	Kenya Wildlife Services; Private sector	GOK	Kenya Wildlife Services to provide licenses and technical advice; Private sector to provide funding
Construction of hippo sanctuary	100m	2008-2012	Number of hippo sanctuaries initiated	Progress report; Annual work plans; Project documents	Kenya Wildlife Services; Private sector	GOK	Kenya Wildlife Services to provide licences and technical advice; Private sector to provide funding
Expansion of Boni Forest and Ishaqbini Community Conservancy tented camp	4m	2008-2012	Bed capacity of tented camp; Capacity of conference facility	Progress report; Annual work plans; Project documents	Kenya Wildlife Services	GOK	Kenya Wildlife Services to provide funding
Construction of a Cultural Centre	50Million	2008-2012	Completed Cultural Centre	Field visits; Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC	DIDO	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Routine Roads Maintenance District Wide	300m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Kenya Roads Board to provide funds. Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Opening up of Masalani-Sangailu Road 64 km	180 m	2008-2012	Km of road opened up	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Kenya Roads Board to provide funds. Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Gravelling of the road leading to Bura East Fafi 112 km)	50m	2008-2012	Km of roads gravelled	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Kenya Roads Board to provide funds. Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Masalani-Hulugho Road-46 km	64.5m	2008-2012	Km of road completed	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Kenya Roads Board to provide funds. Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Masalani-Garsen Road-B8 (74 km)	2.3bn	2008-2012	Number of Km of roads completed; Amount of money spent	Project documents; progress reports Annual work plan	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Kenya Roads Board to provide funds. Roads department to provide equipment and personnel and

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
							carry out tendering; Donors to provide funds
Masalani- Boji-B8 Road	100m	2008-2012	Number of Km of roads completed	Project document progress reports Annual work plan	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Kenya Roads Board to provide funds. Roads department to provide equipment and personnel. Donors to provide funds
Tarmacking of town roads in Masalani	80m	2008-2012	Number of Km of roads completed	Progress reports Annual work plan	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Roads Department to provide equipment and personnel; Ijara County Council to provide funds
Masalani - Abalatiro (E869)-52km	70.2m	2008-2012	Number of Km of roads completed	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK	Kenya Roads Board to provide funds. Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Energy							
Electrification of Masalani	150m	2008-2012	Number of households connected with electricity; Number of institutions connected with electricity	Progress reports from KPLC	KPLC; Private investors; Government institutions	GOK, Private Sector	Private investors; Government institutions to provide funds; KPLC to provide personnel and material
Electrification of Hulugho government institutions and households	24m	2008-2012	Number of households connected with electricity; Number of institutions connected with electricity	Progress reports from KPLC	KPLC; Private investors; Government institutions	GOK, Private Sector	Private investors; Government institutions to provide funds; KPLC to provide personnel and material
Electrification of Sangailu Markets	72m	2008-2012	Number of households connected with electricity; Number of institutions connected with electricity	Progress reports from KPLC	KPLC; Private investors; Government institutions	GOK, Private Sector	Private investors; Government institutions to provide funds; KPLC to provide personnel and material
Supply of Solar Power on commercial Basis at affordable Price	20m	2008-2012	Number of households with solar power; Number of institutions with solar power	Survey reports; Progress reports	Private investors; Ministry of Energy	GOK, Private Sector	Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice; Private investors to provide funds
Exploitation of Other Alternative Sources of	30m	2008-2012	Number of households using alternative	Survey reports; Progress reports	Private investors; Ministry of Energy	GOK, Private Sector	Ministry of Energy to provide technical

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Power			sources of power; Number of institutions using alternative sources of power				advice; Private investors to provide funds

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Roof catchments in schools and health facilities	15m	2008-2012	Number of people served by the water project; implementation status of project	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Northern Water Services Board; German Agro Action	GOK, NGO	Northern Water Services Board to provide funding and technical advice. Arid Lands Resource Management Project II. Constituency Development Fund. Local Authority Transfer Fund. German Agro Action to provide funding
Sangailu Integrated Safe water and Sanitation project Sangailu Division	25m	2008-2010	Number of people served by the water project; implementation status of project; Number of people trained on managing water and sanitation resources	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Northern Water Services Board	GOK	Northern Water Services Board to provide technical advice and funding
Construction of water tanks including gutters.	12m	2008-2012	Number of people served by the water project; implementation status of project	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	German Agro action	GOK, NGO	German Agro Action Project. Constituency Development Fund. Local Authority Transfer Fund to provide funding
Construction of Shallow Wells/Boreholes Project Rehabilitation District Wide	15m	2008-2012	Number of people served by the water project; implementation status of project	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Northern Water Services Board; Arid Lands Resource Management Project II	GOK	German Agro Action Project. Constituency Development Fund. Local Authority Transfer Fund to provide funding
Construction Of Pans District Wide	15m	2008-2012	Number of people served by the water project; implementation status of project	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Northern Water Services Board; Arid Lands Resource Management Project II	GOK	Northern Water Services Board to provide technical advice and funding; German Agro Action Project. Constituency Development Fund. Local Authority Transfer Fund to provide funding

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Abalatiro Water supply and sanitation system	15m	2008-2012	Number of households with access to water; Revenue generated from sale of water; Number of water connections	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Northern Water Services Board/ GOK	GOK	Northern Water Services Board/ GOK to provide funding
Launching and strengthening of the Ijara Water and Sewerage Company	0.3m	2008-2009	TAWASCO launched successfully; Number of sensitization campaigns; Number of stakeholders involved	Workshop reports; Training reports	Northern Water Services Board/ GOK	GOK	Northern Water Services Board/ GOK to provide funding, technical advice and personnel
Canal from River Tana	180m	2008-2012	Km of canal constructed; number of households with access with water from canal	Designs; Progress reports; Annual work plans; projects documents	Northern Water Services Board/ GOK	GOK	Northern Water Services Board/ GOK to provide funding, technical advice and personnel Donors to provide funding
Construction and rehabilitation of dams and shallow wells along the 4 Laghas District wide	60m	2008-2012	Number of people served by the water project; implementation status of project	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Northern Water Services Board; Arid Lands Resource Management Project II	GOK	Northern Water Services Board to provide technical advice and funding; Kenya Red Cross Society, Action Aid, Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund to provide funding
Ground water exploration in the hinterlands	10m	2008-2012	Number of ground water sites identified	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Northern Water Services Board;	GOK	Northern Water Services Board to provide technical advice and funding;
Construction of Pit latrines in institutions and households	12m	2008-2012	Number of pit latrines constructed; Number of people with access to pit latrines	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	German Agro Action; Public Health Office; Ijara County Council	GOK, NGO	CDF, LATF, Coast Development Authority, Arid Lands Resource Management Project II to provide funding; Public Health office to provide technical advice; German Agro-Action to provide funding and personnel
Rehabilitation of Abalatiro irrigation scheme	4m	2008-2012	Area of land under irrigation; Number of farmers in the scheme	Progress reports and DDC minutes	Ministry of Water and Irrigation National Irrigation Board	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide technical input. National Irrigation Board to provide funding and personnel

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of 10 minor irrigation schemes	100m	2008-2012	Area of land under irrigation and number schemes constructed	Progress reports and DMEC and DDC minutes	Ministry of Water and Irrigation National Irrigation Board	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide technical input. National Irrigation Board to provide funding and personnel
Rehabilitation of Masalani Irrigation project	20m	2008-2012	Area of land under irrigation; Number of farmers in the scheme; Tonnage of crops produced	Progress reports and DDC minutes	Ministry of Water and Irrigation; National Irrigation Board	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide technical input; National Irrigation Board to provide funding and personnel; Farmers to cultivate land
Farjana Minor Irrigation Scheme Sangailu Division	2.7m	2006-2008	Area of land under irrigation Number of farmers irrigating crops	Design reports Annual work plans Progress reports	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department to provide funding and technical input
Minor Irrigation Schemes Hulugho division	4.6m	2007-2008	Area of land under irrigation Number of farmers irrigating	Design reports Annual work plans Progress reports	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department to provide funding and technical input
Abalatiro Irrigation and Settlement Project Gravity intake for project Abalatiro Division	4bn	2008-2012	Area of land under irrigation through gravity system Number of farmers in the scheme	Progress reports and DDC minutes	Ministry of Water and Irrigation National Irrigation Board	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide technical input. National Irrigation Board to provide funding and personnel; Donors to provide funding
Masalani Irrigation Scheme 2 nd Phase (Gravity intake for project)	1bn	2008-2012	Area of land under irrigation Number of farmers in the scheme	Progress reports and DDC minutes	Ministry of Water and Irrigation National Irrigation Board	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide technical input. National Irrigation Board to provide funding and personnel; Donors to provide funding
Irrigation Project Hulugho, Hulugho division	2.7m	2010-2011	Area of land under irrigation; Number of farmers irrigating	Design reports Annual work plans Progress reports	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department to provide funding and technical input

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
							Donor agencies and CDF to provide funding
Construction of water pans and dams	25m	2008-2012	Number of water pans and dams constructed	Design reports Annual work plans Progress reports	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Northern Water Services Board	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide technical input. National Irrigation Board to provide funding and personnel; Donors to provide funding
Construction of irrigation department offices	3m	2008-2009	Completed office block	Progress reports; Completion certificate	MOWI	GOK	Funding (MOWI) Supervision (MOWI and MOW) Contractor
Capacity Building for district Irrigation Office	10m	2008-2010	Well equipped office with transport	Progress reports Monthly financial reports Annual reports Visits	MOWI	GOK	Purchase and installation (MOWI)
District profile on irrigation	1m	2008-2012	District irrigation document	Report	MOWI	GOK	Collection of data and compilation (MOWI and MOA)
Development of pump fed irrigation schemes	52.2m	2008-2012	EIA report Survey and design maps and documents purchased Irrigation structures built Bush clearing done	Monthly financial reports Quarterly reports Progress reports Quarterly performance reports Annual reports Field visits	MOWI	GOK	Panning (MOWI and farmers) Technical (MOWI) Labour for bush clearing and canal raising (farmers); Construction of irrigation structures and purchase of pump set (MOWI)
Development of large scale gravity irrigation scheme	1bn	2008-2012	EIA reports Survey and design maps and documents Construction of irrigation infrastructure Bush clearing done	Monthly financial reports Quarterly reports Progress reports Quarterly performance reports Annual reports Field visits	MOWI	GOK	Panning (MOWI and community) Implementation (MOWI)
Capacity building for farmers and staff	4m	2008-2012	Training plans Attendance lists	Reports	MOWI	GOK	Training (MOWI) staff and other resource persons
5 Irrigation Clusters	0.4m	2008-2009	Area under irrigation	Design reports Annual work plans Progress reports	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department	GOK	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department to technical input ALRMP 11 to provide funding
Drip irrigation system	25m	2008-2009	Number of demonstration	Field visit reports	Ministry of Water and Irrigation,	GOK	Ministry of Water and

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
promotion			s		Irrigation and Drainage department		Irrigation, Irrigation and Drainage department to provide funding and technical input Donor agencies and CDF to provide funding
Rehabilitation of degraded areas and catchment areas	12.5m	2008-2012	Number of degraded and catchment areas rehabilitated	Progress Report; Annual Work plan	NEMA	GOK	NEMA to coordinate and provide funding and personnel; ALRMP11 to provide funding
Training and sensitizations on impacts of climate change	0.4M	2008-2010	Number of trainings held, Number of trainees, Coping mechanisms developed and levels of resilience	Training reports, surveys	Meteorological department	GOK	Ministry, donors, ALRMP11 to fund

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Education							
Early Child Hood Development District Wide	10m	2008-2012	Number of ECD centres improved; Number of ECD centres constructed; Number of ECD teachers trained; Enrolment in ECD	Progress reports; Annual work plan; Minutes of DEC and DDC	Ministry of Education; Community	GOK	Ministry of Education to provide funds and personnel; CDF, LATF to provide funds for construction and equipping; Aga Khan Foundation to provide funding; Community to manage institutions
School Feeding Programme District Wide	100m	2008-2012	Amount of food bought and distributed to schools; Number of pupils benefiting from the food	Food distribution reports; Progress reports	Ministry of Education; World Food Programme	GOK/WFP	World Food Programme to provide the food; ministry of Education to provide funds for distribution of food
Supply of Text Books to Schools	59m	2008-2012	Amount of funds allocated to purchase textbooks; Number of text books distributed; Number of students benefiting from text books; Number of schools supplied with text books	Financial statement; Text books inventories; Progress reports	Ministry of Education; NGOs; CBOs;	GOK/NGO/CBO	Ministry of Education to provide funds and recommendation for required books; NGOs, CBOs and other donors to provide funding and books

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Supply of Furniture to Schools (Primary and Secondary)	80m	2008-2012	Number of furniture purchased and supplied to schools; Number of schools benefiting	Progress reports; stock inventories; Annual work plans	Ministry of Education; Community; CDF; LATF; NGOs/CBOs; Community	GOK, NGO, CBO	Ministry of Education; Community; CDF; LATF; NGOs/CBOs; Community to provide funding
Promotion of Girl Child Education	40m	2008-2012	Number of sensitization forums conducted; Number of girls enrolled in schools; Number of locations covered by the sensitization forums	Progress reports	Education Department; Community; NGOs/CBOs; Provincial administration	GOK, NGO, CBO	Education Department; Community; NGOs/CBOs to provide funding and personnel; Provincial Administration to provide personnel
Building and Rehabilitation of Primary Schools and Physical Facilities	100m	2008-2012	Number of facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Designs; Completion reports; DDC minutes; Progress reports	Ministry of Education; Ministry of Public works; Community; ALRMP II, CDF; LATF; NGOs/CBOs; Community	GOK, NGO, CBO	Ministry of Education; Community; CDF; LATF; NGOs/CBOs; Community to provide funding and monitoring and evaluation; Ministry of public works to provide designs and carry out supervision
Bursaries Programme	100m	2008-2012	Amount of money disbursed as bursary; Number of students benefiting from bursary	Progress reports	Ministry of Education; CDF	GOK	Ministry of Education, CDF to provide funds
Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation	25m	2008-2012	Number of monitoring and evaluation visits; Number of supervisory visits	Monitoring and evaluation reports; Supervisory reports	Ministry of Education; District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee	GOK	Ministry of Education; District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee to provide funds and personnel
Mobile school project for pastoral communities	5m	2008-2012	Number of mobile schools initiated	Progress reports	ALRMP II; Ministry of Education	GOK, NGO, CBO	ALRMP II; NGOs; CDF to provide funding; Ministry of education to provide personnel
Laboratory construction and equipping	10m	2008-2012	Number of Laboratories constructed and equipped	Designs; Progress reports; Completion reports	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors	GOK, Donors	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors to provide funding
School ICT programme	17.5m	2008-2012	Number of computer laboratories constructed; Number of computers purchased;	Progress reports; designs; completion certificates	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors	GOK, Donors	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors to provide funding and equipment

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
			Number of schools with I.T facilities; Number of students with I.T knowledge				
Free Primary Education	160m	2008-2012	Amount of funds received; Number of pupils benefiting	Progress reports	Ministry of education/ GOK	GOK	Ministry of education/ GOK to provide funding
Free Secondary Education	60m	2008-2012	Amount of funds received; Number of pupils benefiting	Progress reports	Ministry of education/ GOK	GOK	Ministry of education/ GOK to provide funding
HIV AND AIDS Education	5m	2008-2012	Number of schools offering HIV and AIDS education; No of pupils who have received HIV AND AIDS education	Progress reports	Ministry of Education	GOK	Ministry of education/ GOK; NGOs/NACC to provide funding and personnel
Rehabilitation and expansion of 5 secondary schools	20m	2008-2012	Number of schools rehabilitated; Amount of funds used in rehabilitation and expansion	Designs; Progress reports; Completion reports	Ministry of Education; CDF; LATF; ALRMP 11; Ministry of Public works	GOK	Ministry of Education; CDF; LATF; ALRMP 11 To provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and supervision
Boarding wings in primary schools	44m	2008-2012	Number of boarding wings established; Number of primary schools with boarding wings	Designs; Progress reports; Completion reports	Ministry of Education; CDF; LATF; ALRMP 11; Ministry of Public works	GOK	Ministry of Education; CDF; LATF; ALRMP 11 To provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and supervision
Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) Programme	15m	2008-2012	Number of children in need of special protection in school; Number of schools for the physically challenged; Number of orphans and vulnerable children offered bursaries	Progress reports	Ministry of Education; Children's Department; NGOs; NACC; CBOs	GOK, NGO, CBO	Ministry of Education; Children's Department; NGOs; NACC; CBOs to provide funding
Prize giving awards programme	10m	2008-2012	Number of schools with prize giving days; Number of students/pupils awarded	Progress reports	Ministry of Education; Private sector; NGOs; CBOs	GOK, NGO, CBO	Ministry of Education; Private sector; NGOs; CBOs to provide merit awards
Health							
Immunization (KEPI)	6m	2008-2012	Number of infants	Progress reports;	MOH	GOK, UNICEF	MOH to provide

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
			immunized; Number of health workers trained on immunization	annual work plans			funding and personnel; Donors/ UNICEF to provide funding
Establishment of 20 community units : District wide	8m	2008-2018	Number of community units established; Number of communities reached	Progress reports; annual work plans	MOH	GOK, UNICEF	MOH to provide funding and personnel; Donors/ UNICEF to provide funding
Strengthening Malaria Prevention and Control Programme	30m	2008-2012	Number of malaria cases diagnosed; Number of people trained on malaria control	Progress reports; annual work plans	MOH	GOK	MOH Red Cross to provide funding and personnel
IMCI	7.5m	2008-2012	Number of health personnel trained; Number of people trained on management of childhood infections	Progress reports; annual work plans	MOH	GOK	MOH to provide funds and personnel
TB Control and Care Programme/strengthening active case detection and opening up of diagnostic centres and establishing strong referral system	8m	2008-2012	Number of people diagnosed with TB; Number of people trained on TB care and control; Number of people being treated for TB; number of diagnostic centres opened	Progress reports; health records	MOH	GOK	MOH APHIA 11 to provide funds and personnel
HIV and Aids Management Programme	40m	2008-2012	HIV and Aids prevalence rate; HIV and Aids incidence rate; Number of OVCs and PLWHAs being supported; Number of HIV and Aids programmes/ projects funded; Number of health facilities offering VCT, PMTCT, CCC services; No of active Sub-ACUs; No of Home based care centres established; Number of BCC campaigns conducted	Progress reports; HIV and Aids reports; Annual Work plans	Ministry of Health; NACC; APHIA 11; CBOs; Government Ministries	GOK, NGO, CBO	MOH APHIA 11 Action AID NACC NASCOP CBOs to provide funding and personnel; Government ministries to fund their Sub-ACUs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Reproductive Health	25m	2008-2012	Number of people using family planning methods; Infant and child mortality; Maternal Health and mortality rate; Number of health facilities reproductive health services; Number of people trained on reproductive health	Progress reports Survey reports	Ministry of Health	GOK, NGO	Ministry of Health, APHIA 11 to provide funding
Communicable Diseases Control/ Disease Surveillance	5m	2008-2012	Number of disease surveillance exercise conducted; Number of people trained on control of communicable diseases	Annual work plans; Progress reports	Ministry of Health	GOK, WHO	Ministry of Health Red Cross WHO to provide funding
Nutrition Programme	5m	2008-2012	Number of people trained on proper nutrition; Proportion on women practicing exclusive breastfeeding; Proportion of children underweight	Progress reports	Ministry of Health	GOK, UNICEF	Ministry of Health UNICEF to provide funding
Construction /Rehabilitation of health facilities	60m	2008-2012	Number of health facilities rehabilitated	Designs Progress reports; Annual reports	Ministry of Health	GOK	CDF LATF GOK to provide funding
Construction of Medical Ward, Paediatrics ward and Surgical Ward and TB ward at Masalani District Hospital	12m	2008-2012	% implementation status of construction; Number of equipment purchased	Designs; Progress reports; Completion reports	Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Government of Kenya to provide funding. Ministry of Public Works to provide designs
Health Action Days/Integrated mobile health service outreaches with community integrated management of children illness	14.4m	2008-2012	Number of outreaches conducted	Progress reports; DEC/DDC reports	Ministry of Health	GOK, NGO, UNICEF	MOH APHIA 11 Action AID ALRMP 11 UNICEF to provide funding and personnel
Building and equipping of Masalani District hospital	100m	2008-2012	% implementation status of construction; Number of equipment purchased	Designs; Progress reports; Completion reports	Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Government of Kenya to provide funding. Ministry of Public Works to provide designs
Building and equipping of	3m	2008-2012	% implementation	Designs; Progress	Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Government of Kenya to

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
dispensary at Bodhai Division			n status of construction: Number of equipment purchased	reports: Completion reports			provide funding. Ministry of Public Works to provide designs
Renovation and Expansion of Rural health facilities	100m	2008-2012	Number of health facilities renovated and expanded	Designs Progress reports: Annual reports	Ministry of Health	GOK	CDF LATF GOK to provide funding
Installation of VHF radios at Korisa, Ruqa, Bodhai, Sangole dispensaries	10m	2008-2010	Number of VHF radios provided	Progress reports: Procurement reports	Ministry of Health	GOK	GOK To provide funding
Provision of incinerators to 15 Public health facilities	15m	2008-2012	Number of incinerators provided	Progress reports: Procurement reports	Ministry of Health	GOK	CDF LATF GOK To provide funding
Provision of Ambulance. Motor vehicles to 15 health facilities	15m	2008-2010	Number of Vehicles and Ambulances provided	Progress reports: Procurement reports	Ministry of Health	GOK	CDF LATF GOK To provide funding
Upgrading Hulugho Health centre to Sub-district status	100m	2008-2012	Upgrading of health centre	Progress reports	Ministry of Public Works	GOK	GOK to provide funding and designs
Power supply to all health facilities	25m	2008-2012	Number of health facilities with power	Progress reports	KPLC	GOK	GOK CDF to provide funding
Water supply to all health facilities	40m	2008-2012	Number of health facilities with water supply	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	GOK, UNICEF	Northern Water Services Board to provide technical input and personnel; GOK to provide funding; UNICEF to provide funding; German Agro Action to provide funding and personnel CDF, LATF to provide funding
Rehabilitation and construction of staff quarters	100m	2008-2012	Number of staff quarters constructed/ rehabilitated	Designs Progress reports: Annual reports	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	CDF LATF GOK to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs
Land demarcation and fencing of all health facilities	30m	2008-2012	Number of health facilities demarcated and fenced	Part Development Plans: Allotment letters: Progress reports	Ministry of Health; Lands surveyor; Ijara County council.	GOK	GOK to provide funding; Lands surveyor to carry out survey of land; Ijara County council to

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
							issue allotment letters

4.2.6 Research, Science and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Renovation, expansion; Electrification and Installation of computers , Faxes, Photocopiers and E-mail at the DIDC	4m	2008-2012	Number of computers photocopiers faxes and e-mail procured	Procurement documents progress reports project proposals	GOK	GOK	Ministry of Finance
Strengthen the Rural Press	4m	2008-2012	Number of people reading Sauti Ya Kaskazini Mashariki	Copies distributed to Ijara District	GOK information	GOK	GOK to provide funds and Resources
Expansion of mobile phone services to the Hinterlands District Wide	8m	2008-2012	Number of additional lines: Number of mobile phones and coverage	DEC/DDC reports: Mobile phone company reports	Telkom; Safaricom; Zain	GOK, Private Sector, NGO	Government to create necessary environment for expansion of lines; Community /NGOs to subscribe and install lines purchase mobiles and establish bureaus; Telkom; Econet Wireless, Popote wireless, Flashcom, Safaricom; Zain to expand coverage
Establishment of constituency Digital villages and cyber cafes	4m	2008-2012	Number of cyber cafes and digital villages established; Number of people with access to internet and e-mail facilities	Progress reports	Private investors; Government	GOK, Private Sector	Government to create necessary environment for establishing cyber cafes; private investors to establish cybercafés and digital villages
Installation of Television and radio Transmitter	6m	2008-2012	Number of households with access to Television	Progress reports	Media houses	Private Sector	Media houses to establish television transmitter
District Development Database and District Statistical Abstract	2.5m	2008-2008	District Development Database and District Statistical Abstract developed	Feasibility and appraisal reports	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics)	GOK, KNBS	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) to provide funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Peace Campaign Programme	10m	2008-2012	Number of peace committees formed; number of peace committees meetings held; Number of peace committees capacity build	Minutes of peace committee meetings; Progress reports	Provincial Administration; Kenya Police; Ijara Peace Reconciliation and Development	GOK	Provincial Administration; Kenya Police; Ijara Peace Reconciliation and Development to provide funding and personnel; ALRMP II to provide funding
Community Policing Programme	10m	2008-2012	Number of members recruited and capacity build; Number of trainings held:	Progress reports; Training reports	Police; Community	GOK	Police to provide training, funding and personnel; Community to provide personnel
Construction of Ijara Divisional Police Headquarters	17.4m	2008-2012	Work accomplished	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates	Office of the President (Police); Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Police) to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Modern Communication Equipment at Masalani, Ijara, Hulugho, Sangailu police stations	2m	2008-2012	Number of communication sets purchased and installed	Reports from Police	Office of the President (Police)	GOK	Office of the President (Police) to purchase the communication equipment
Construction of police base at Masalani/ Bridge and at Kotile, Bodhai and Ruqa	3.3m	2008-2012	Number of police bases constructed; Work accomplished	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates	Office of the President (Police); Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Police) to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Construction of District Officers' Houses Ruqa, Kotile, Bodhai,	6m	2008-2012	Work accomplished	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates	Office of the President; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Provincial Administration) to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Provision of vehicles for Sangailu, Ijara, Kotile, Ruqa Hulugho District Officers	5m	2008-2012	Number of vehicles procured and distributed to stations	Procurement documents	Office of the president	GOK	Police department to provide funds to procure the vehicles
Construction and Rehabilitation of Police line at Masalani, Sangailu, Kotile, Hulugho Police lines	84m	2008-2012	Number of police lines constructed/ rehabilitated; work accomplished	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates	Office of the President (Police); Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Police) to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Construction and Rehabilitation of Divisional Headquarters at Kotile, Bodhai,	150m	2008-2012	Number of divisional headquarters constructed/ rehabilitated; Work	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates	Office of the President Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Provincial Administration); CDF to provide funding; Ministry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Ruqa and Sangailu			accomplished				of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Construction of AP lines at Sangailu, Ruqa, Kotile, Bodhai	100m	2008-2012	Number of AP lines constructed/rehabilitated: work accomplished	Progress reports: Designs: Completion certificates	Office of the President (Police): Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Provincial Administration): CDF to provide funding: Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Construction of 15 Chiefs offices	30m	2008-2012	Number of chiefs offices constructed: Work accomplished	Progress reports: Designs: Completion certificates	Office of the President Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Provincial Administration): CDF to provide funding: Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Rehabilitation of District Armory	1m	2008-2012	Work accomplished	Progress reports: Designs: Completion certificates	Office of the President Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Provincial Administration) to provide funding: Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Construction of 6 Base commander offices	5m	2008-2012	Number of offices constructed: Work accomplished	Progress reports: designs: completion certificates	Office of the President Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Provincial Administration) to provide funding: Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Construction of 6 radio rooms	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of rooms constructed: Work accomplished	Progress reports: designs: completion certificates	Office of the President Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Office of the President (Provincial Administration) to provide funding: Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Community Service order	4m	2008-2012	Number of cases under Community Service Order	Progress reports Visits DDC/DEC minutes Supervision report	GOK	GOK	Probation department to provide funds and personnel
After care Service	2m	2008-2012	Number of cases attended	Progress reports visits reports	GOK	GOK	Probation department to provide funds and personnel
Probation Orders Programme	3m	2008-2012	Number of cases attended	Progress reports visits	GOK	GOK	Probation Department to provide funds
Construction of Masalani Prison	40m	2008-2012	Number of units constructed	Designs: Progress reports	Prisons department: Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Prisons department to provide funds: Ministry of Public Works to provide designs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
							and technical input
Sinking of borehole for Masalani prison	1m	2008-2010	Work Accomplished	Progress reports: designs	Prisons department; Northern Water Services Board	GOK	Prisons department to provide funds; Northern Water Services Board to provide designs and technical advice
Installation of electricity at prison and probation offices	0.5m	2008-2010	Work Accomplished	Progress reports: designs	Prisons department; Probation department; KPLC	GOK, Private Sector	Prisons and probation departments to provide funds; KPLC to install electricity technical advice
Construction of Probation Office	0.9m	2008-2010	Work accomplished	Progress reports: designs: completion certificates	Probation department; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Probation department to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Beautification and Street lighting of Masalani town	10m	2008-2012	Number of street lights connected; Area of town cleared; Area of town with flowers and trees; Number of town cleaning campaigns	Progress reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to provide funding and personnel
Firefighting Engine in Masalani	10m	2008-2012	Purchase of fire engine	Procurement documents	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	Ministry of Local Government, Kenya Wildlife Services to provide funding
Computerization of the District Treasury Offices	3.2m	2008-2012	Number of computers purchased	Procurements documents; progress reports	Ministry of Finance	GOK	Ministry of Finance to provide funds
Expansion and Furnishing of the Ijara District treasury	5m	2008-2012	Work accomplished	Progress reports: designs	Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Ministry of Finance to provide funds; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical input
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	2m	2008-2010	Vehicle procured	Log books	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	GOK	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to procure vehicle

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Renovation of District Development Office Building	0.8m	2008-2012	Work accomplished	Progress reports	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	GOK	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to provide funds
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of feasibility and rural appraisals carried out	Feasibility and appraisal reports	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	GOK	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to provide funds
District Monitoring and Evaluation	1m	2008-2012	Number of monitoring and evaluation visits; Number of DAMER reports	DAMER reports; progress reports; District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee minutes	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	GOK	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to provide funds
Ijara County Council							
Renovation and Fencing of Ijara County Council Offices	4m	2008-2012	Fencing completed	Progress reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Purchase of two vehicles	2m	2008-2012	Vehicle procured	Annual reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Valuations roll	4m	2008-2012	Revenue targeting improved	Progress reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Feasibility studies for all infrastructural projects to be undertaken over the next five years	5m	2008-2012	Study report	Annual reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Routine maintenance of council facilities	20m	2008-2012	Number of facilities maintained	Progress reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Establish a monitoring and evaluation committee	1m	2008-2012	Monitoring and evaluation committee established	Annual reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Computerization of the financial system	4m	2008-2012	Computerized system in place	Progress reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Purchase of Grader	5m	2008-2012	Grader procured	Annual reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Electrification of County Council Offices	6m	2008-2012	Council offices with electricity	Progress reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Purchase of Refuse collection lorry	25m	2008-2012	Vehicle procured	Annual reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement
Purchase of Fire Fighting equipment	30m	2008-2012	Vehicle procured	Progress reports	Ijara County Council	GOK	Ijara County Council to implement

4.2.9 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Gender, Sports, Culture, Youth							
Registration, Mobilization, and capacity building of groups	5m	2008-2012	Number of groups registered; Number of groups capacity build	Progress reports Annual reports	Gender and Social Services department	GOK	Gender and Social Services department to provide funds and personnel
Mainstreaming Gender, PWD issues in all sectors of development	2m	2008-2012	Number of sensitization forums conducted	Workshop reports; progress reports	Gender and Social Services department	GOK	Gender and Social Services department to provide funds and personnel
Setting up social development structures in every division	2m	2008-2012	Number of divisional social development committees set up and capacity built	Training reports; progress reports	Gender and Social Services department	GOK	Gender and Social Services department to provide funds and personnel
Social Development Grants	5m	2008-2012	Number of groups funded with social development grants	Progress reports; projects monitoring and evaluation reports	Gender and Social Services department: Community	GOK	Gender and Social Services department to provide funds and personnel: Community to form groups and implement projects
Women Enterprise Fund	2m	2008-2012	Amount disbursed; Number of groups funded	Progress reports; projects monitoring and evaluation reports	Gender and Social Services department: Community	GOK	Gender and Social Services department to provide funds and personnel: Community to form groups and implement projects
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building	0.8m	2008-2012	Number of cultural practitioners trained; Number of capacity building sessions held	Training reports; Progress reports	Ministry of Culture and Heritage	GOK	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage to provide funds and personnel
Construction and equipping a District Cultural Centre	5m	2008-2012	Implementation status on construction	Designs; Progress reports	Ministry of Culture and Heritage; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage to provide funds; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and supervision
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants	2m	2008-2012	Number of cultural practitioners funded	Progress reports	Ministry of Culture and Heritage	GOK	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage to provide funds and personnel
Cultural festivals and exhibitions displaying cultural artifacts including songs, drama, dances, mats e.t.c.	3.4m	2008-2012	Number of cultural festivals and exhibitions conducted; Number of participants in cultural events	Exhibition reports; Progress reports	Ministry of Culture and Heritage	GOK	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and Kenya Tourism Board to provide funds
Construction and equipping of 6 Community	8m	2008-2012	Number of Community Learning resource	Procurement documents; Designs; Progress	Department of Adult Education	GOK	Department of Adult Education; Action Aid; CDF; LATF to

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Learning Resource Centres			centres; Constructed and equipped	reports; Completion reports			provide funds
Literacy Campaign and Recruitment Drive	2m	2008-2012	Number of adult learners recruited into the adult learning programme	Progress reports	Department of Adult Education	GOK	Department of Adult Education; Action Aid to provide funding and personnel
Projects for the Physically Challenged	15m	2008-2012	Number of rehabilitation centres established; Number of income generating initiated for people with disabilities; Number of schools for physically challenged rehabilitated; Number of physically challenged people capacity build	Progress reports; Annual reports; completion reports; Designs; workshop reports	National Council for People with Disabilities; NGOs; CDF; ALRMP 11	GOK	National Council for People with Disabilities; NGOs; CDF; ALRMP 11 to provide funding
Community Participation Empowerment in Sports	2m	2008-2012	Number of sensitization campaigns; Number of people in sensitization campaigns	Progress reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; NGOs; Community	GOK, NGO	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; NGOs; Community to provide funding
Sports Promotion for Youth in Schools and out of schools	4m	2008-2012	Number of sensitization campaigns; Number of youth targeted	Progress reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; NGOs; Community; Ministry of Education	GOK, NGO	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; NGOs; Community to provide funding. Ministry of Education to fund sports activities in schools
Water Sport-Canoe Kayak	2m	2008-2012	Number of equipment procured; Number of water sports initiated; Number of people involved in water sports	Progress reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; TARDA; Private investors; Kenya Tourist Board	GOK	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; TARDA; Private investors; Kenya Tourist Board to provide funding
Construct stadia in Masalani, Ijara, Hulugho and Sangailu Divisions	20m	2008-2012	Number of Stadia rehabilitated; Number of stadia constructed	Designs; progress reports	CDF; LATF; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	GOK	CDF; LATF; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to provide funding
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	7m	2008-2012	Number of equipment purchased	Procurement documents; Progress reports	CDF; LATF; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	GOK	CDF; LATF; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; Sports associations and federations to provide funding
Construction of modern social halls in all	12m	2008-2012	Number of social halls constructed	Designs; progress reports; work	CDF; LATF; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	GOK	CDF; LATF; Ministry of Youth Affairs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
divisions for public use				plans			and Sports; Sports associations and federations to provide funding
Construction and equipping of model Centres of Excellence polytechnics in 6 divisions (Hulugho, Ijara, Kotile, Ruqa, Sangailu and Masalani Youth Polytechnics)	120m	2008-2012	Number of polytechnics rehabilitated; Number of equipment purchased; Number of students enrolled	Designs; Progress reports; Procurement documents	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; CDF	GOK	GOK and CDF to provide funds
Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund	20m	2008-2012	Amount disbursed; Number of youth groups benefiting; number of projects initiated through the C-YES fund	Progress reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;	GOK	GOK through the Ministry of Youth Affairs to provide funds and coordinate fund
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	20m	2008-2012	Amount disbursed; Number of youth benefiting; number of projects initiated through the YEDF fund	Progress reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; Financial Intermediary	GOK	GOK through the Ministry of Youth Affairs to provide funds and coordinate fund; Financial Intermediary to disburse and recover loan
Youth and development programmes	10m	2008-2012	Number of youth capacity built on leadership, Entrepreneurship, HIV AND AIDS; Number of trainings held	Workshop reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	GOK	Ministry of Youth Affairs to provide funds and personnel
Youth Resource Centres in 6 divisions (Hulugho, Ijara, Kotile, Ruqa, Sangailu and Masalani)	2m	2008-2012	Number of Youth Resource Centres established	Progress reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; NGOs; Community	GOK, NGO	Ministry of Youth Affairs; NGOs; Community to provide funding
ALRMP 11 Drought and Natural Resource Management	41m	2008-2010	Number of Natural Resource Management planning meetings and trainings; Number of Conflict resolution initiatives; number of Environmental activities; number of equipments purchased; number civil works	Progress reports	ALRMP 11	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funds

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
ALRMP 11 Community Driven Development Programme	35.3m	2008-2010	Number of Micro-projects initiated; Number of communities targeted; number of PICD conducted; Number of trainings	Community Action plans; PICD reports; Training reports; Progress reports	ALRMP 11	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funds and personnel
ALRMP 11 Support to Local Development Component	10.7m	2008-2010	Number of interventions	Progress reports	ALRMP 11	GOK	ALRMP 11 to provide funds and personnel
Construction of Children' Office	2m	2008-2010	Work accomplished	Progress reports; designs; completion certificates	Ministry of Gender and Children; Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Ministry of Gender and Children to provide funding; Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and technical advice
Formation and capacity building of divisional and locational area advisory committees of children issues	9m	2008-2012	Number of Area Advisory Committees formed and trained	Training reports; progress reports	Children's department; NGOs; UNICEF	GOK, UNICEF	Children's department to provide funds and personnel; NGOs; UNICEF to provide funds

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project and programmes in various sectors.

Sub-sector Sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid Term Situation	2012 End term of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	91/1000	80/1000	60/1000
Under 5 mortality	162/1000	100/1000	80/1000
% of households with access to health Centres	22	44	66
Accessibility (Distance to Health facilities) KMS	42	20	10
Maternal Mortality rate	1000/100000	500/100000	100/100000
Immunization for under 1 year olds	66%	76%	86%
Doctor /patient ratio	1:70715	1:30000	1:10000
HIV and AIDs incidence	1.7%	1%	0.5%
Life Expectancy	58.7	60	64
Education			
Primary school Net Enrolment rate		100%	100%
Secondary school Net Enrolment rates	7.8%	30%	60%
ECD Gross enrolment			
Primary school teacher/ pupil ratio	1:56	1:40	1:40
Secondary school teacher/ pupil ratio	1:19	1:25	1:40
District Literacy level	14.2%	30%	50%
Roads			
Murram /graveling roads (km)	100	300	500
Earth Surface (km)	512	200	100
Classified roads	0	1000	2000
Water			
Number of households with access to potable water	7000	10000	11000
Energy			
Households with electricity connection	0%	30%	50%
Households using solar power	5%	10%	50%
Households using firewood /charcoal	95%	80%	50%
Household using kerosene /gas (cooking)	1%	10%	15%
Telecommunication network			
Public telephones	65	200	500
Mobile	-	30,000	65,000

Sub-sector Sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid Term Situation	2012 End term of Plan Period
Internet Connections	-	10	20
Agriculture and Rural Development Sector			
Gazetted forests	0	2	2
Agricultural and Livestock co-operatives	1	15	20
SACCO	1	10	20
Wage employment	15%	20%	25%
Absolute Poverty	63%	60%	51%