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

LAGDERA
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

A just, literate, empowered and prosperous district that will conserve and manage all the available natural resources for sustainable social economic development

Mission

To empower, coordinate and mobilize local people to manage natural Resources in a sustainable manner

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

...llowing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

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

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



Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,

Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS

**PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABE	Adult Basic Education
ACU	AIDS Control Units
AEZ	Agro Ecological Zone
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock & Rural Livelihoods Support Project
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Project
ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
ARV	Anti Retroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Co-ordinator
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring & Evaluation Report
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Planning System
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHIS	District Health Information System
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DSDC	District Social Development Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSG	District Steering Group
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Child Education
EMACK	Education for Marginalised Children in Kenya
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
HQs	Head Quarters

IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ITN	Insect Treated Nets
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KES	Kenyan Shillings
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNASP	Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRB	Kenya Road Board
KTB	Kenya Tourism Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LSDC	Location social development committee
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoED	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MOWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MPND	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTC	Medical Training College
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population & Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NWSB	Northern Water Service Board
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PICD	Participatory Integrated Community Development
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PLWHA	People Living With HIV & AIDS
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SWG	Sector Working Groups

SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War against AIDS
TTC	Teachers Training College
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Testing and Counselling
VDC	Village Development Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRUA	Water Resources Users Associations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lagdera District is one of the districts in the North Eastern Province and it was created in 2007 having been carved out of the former Garissa district. The District lies between latitude $1^{\circ} 03'$ North and $0^{\circ} 15'$ South and longitude $38^{\circ} 34'$ East and $41^{\circ} 05'$ East. It borders Garba Tulla district to the northwest, Wajir South District to the North, Republic of Somali to the East, Garissa District to the west and Fafi District to the south. It covers an area of 13,296.8 km² with altitudes range from 200 meters to 400 meters above sea level with average rainfall of between 250mm and 300mm per year. The district experiences high temperatures ranging between 20 degrees centigrade to 38 degrees Centigrade. The hottest months are September and January to March, while April to August is relatively cool.

Lagdera District is divided into five administrative divisions, nineteen locations and twenty two sub-locations. There is one parliamentary constituency in the district namely Lagdera and one local authority.

The 1999 Population and Housing Census estimated the population at 77,382. With a population growth rate of 3.7% per annum, the 2008 population projection of 108,399 is expected to translate to 109,847 and 118,123 people in 2010 and 2012 respectively assuming constant mortality and fertility rates.

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information such as 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.

The DDP has been prepared with the participation of all stakeholders in the district after the launch of long term development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its First Medium Term Development Plan. The Vision aims at making Kenya a middle income country with a high quality of life for its citizens by 2030. To achieve this goal each sector has identified its mission and vision for the next five year plan period ending in 2012, The DDPs have been aligned to the Medium Term Plan. This DDP is therefore the translation of district strategies into specific sector strategies and projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of the people in the district as envisaged in Vision 2030. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets out medium term milestones for impact assessment.

The major constraints experienced during the previous plan period were weak linkage between the DDP projects and the budget and other sources of funding, inadequate monitoring and evaluation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate technical staff, low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities, poor production and marketing systems and low access to affordable credit.

The district learnt a number of lessons from the implementation of DDP 2002-2008. Increase in devolved funding boosted sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the district. Other lessons were that involvement of the community and other stakeholders will lead to proper management of devolved funds and more impact, there is

WOT
BA
OWA
TC
NDP
NICEF
SAID
CT
DC
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VHO
VRUA

need to involve all stakeholders especially the community in the identification and prioritization of projects and that harmonized planning will lead to increased implementation rate.

The major challenges holding back development in Lagdera District have been identified as inadequate infrastructure facilities, undeveloped human resources and poor marketing system, among others. Development potentials exist in the district. These include high potential for agricultural, livestock production and tourism.

Monitoring and evaluation systems adopted for the DDP implementation is designed to provide a continuous tracking and feedback mechanism to all stakeholders in the process of plan implementation. Monitoring of the Lagdera DDP will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES). The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMECs) will be used to monitor district projects by defining, measuring and monitoring district performance indicators. Monitoring will be a continuous function which entails measuring progress towards planned objectives. This will ensure that inputs, plans, budgets, physical targets and other necessary actions proceed as planned. The fundamental objective of Monitoring and Evaluation is to measure whether inputs and activities are delivering outputs and outcomes.

Evaluation of the plan will be undertaken at the midterm and the end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. Both monitoring and evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in implementation to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future. To evaluate whether Monitoring and Evaluation is successful, a matrix has been included in the DDP.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

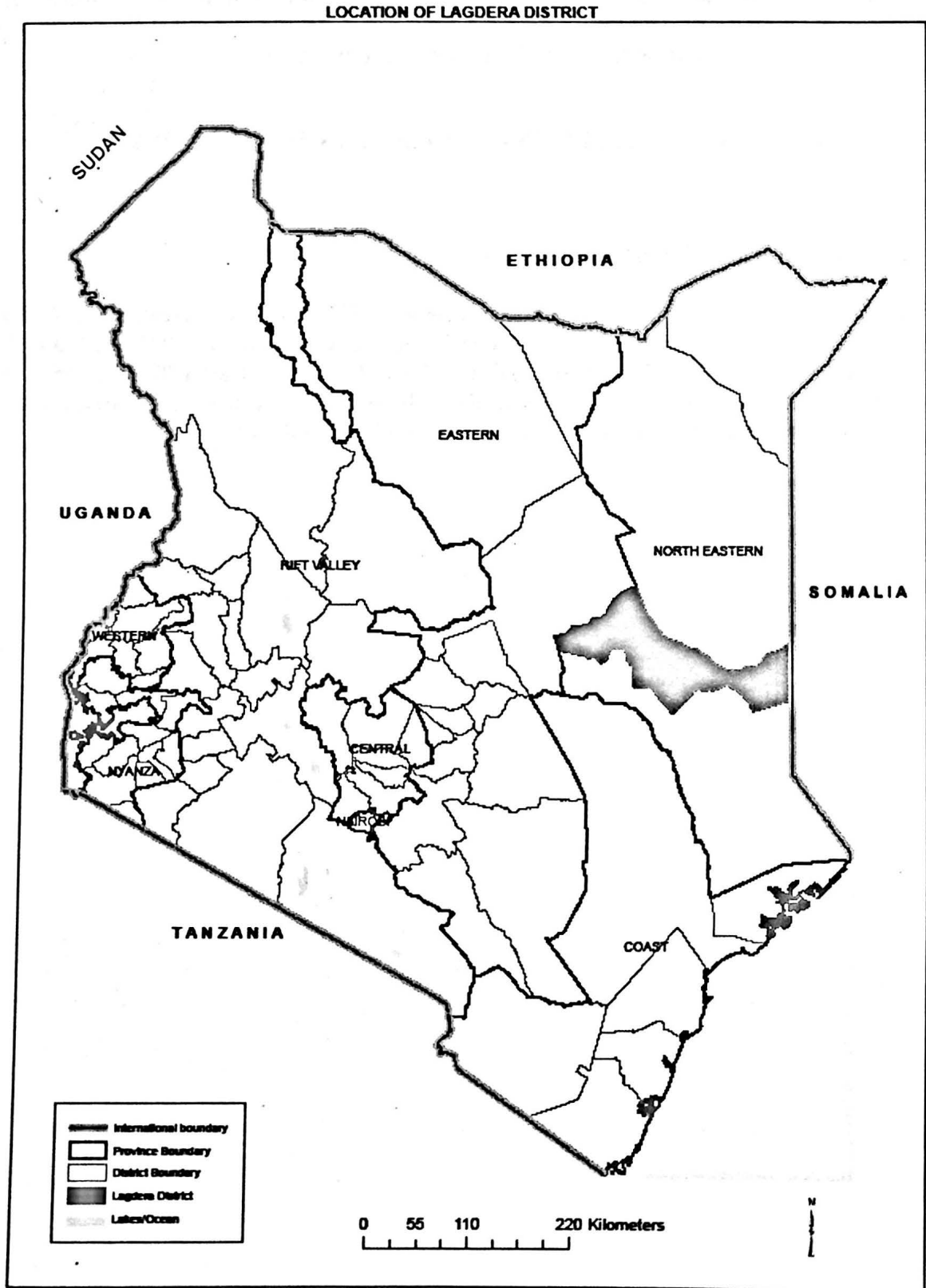
This chapter gives the administrative, geographic and physical description of the district. It also provides population profiles and projections. A brief sector profile and a fact sheet detailing the status of key basic indicators at the start of the plan is also provided.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Lagdera is one of the districts in North Eastern Province. The district was created in 2007 having been carved out of the former Garissa. The district lies between latitude $1^{\circ} 03'$ North and $0^{\circ} 15'$ South and longitude $38^{\circ} 34'$ East and $41^{\circ} 05'$ East. It borders Garba Tulla district to the northwest, Wajir South district to the North, Republic of Somali to the East, Garissa district to the west and Fafi istrict to the south. It covers an area of $13,296.8 \text{ km}^2$.

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The district has 5 administrative divisions, 19 locations and 22 sub-locations. Lagdera district has a single constituency named Lagdera Constituency with 14 electoral wards, all under a county council authority. The district is represented by Garissa County Council.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Benane	850.4	2	2
Liboi	3,242.6	3	5
Dadaab	3,536	7	7
Modogashe	2,075.0	4	4
Shanta-abak	3,592.8	3	4
Total	13,296.8	19	22

Source: Lagdera's District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Map 2: A Map showing the Administrative Units of Lagdera District

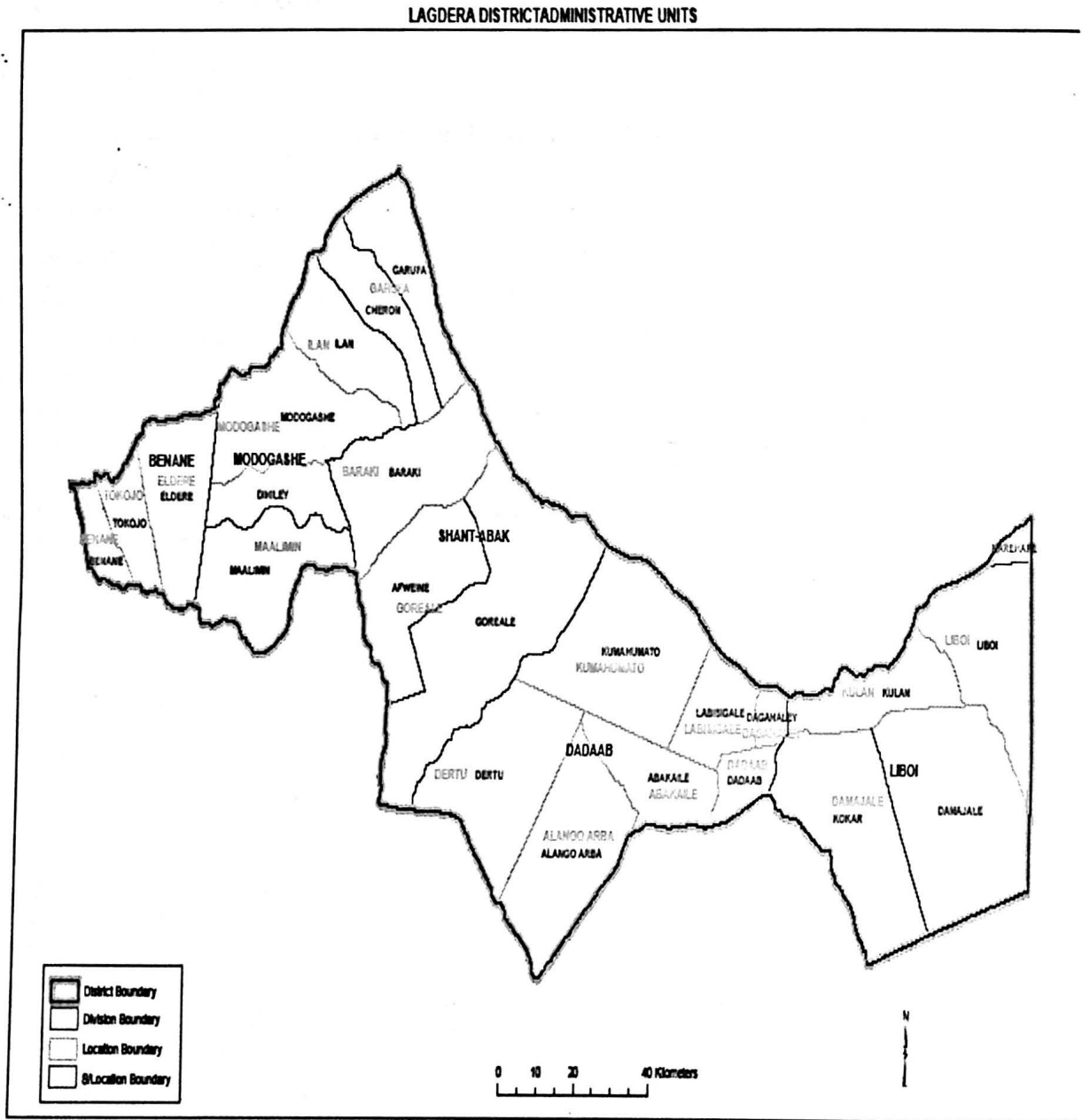


Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Benane	Lagdera	
Liboi		
Dadaab		
Modogashe		
Shanta-abak		
Benane		

Source: Lagdera District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns are greatly influenced by water, pasture and social/economic services. The population lives in small pockets surrounding water points and urban/market centres. These are the areas where basic services like education, health, security and commercial activities are to be found. These areas also coincide with location or sub-location headquarters. Often after severe droughts, some livestock keepers lose most of their livestock forcing them to move to towns such as Garissa in search of social support and new sources of livelihoods. Worth noting is the movement of skilled and non-skilled laborers. The influx of refugees into Ifo and Dagahley camps is the most important factor contributing to changes in the overall population of the district. Currently there are about 200,000 refugees in the refugee camps. This number is likely to increase with the recent events in some neighbouring countries.

Lagdera district population is largely of Somali dissent. The rest of the population includes workers in the district and a large population of refugee communities which are hosted in two refugee Camps of Ifo and Dagahley. These are only limited to the camps. The main languages spoken in the district are Somali, English and Swahili. Internally, the Somalis identify themselves with clans and sub clans. The clan/sub clan is a key factor in development and also in distribution of resources in the district. The main clan in Lagdera is the Auliyan which is further subdivided into 9 sub clans. The district's population is mainly Muslim with an insignificant group of residents, mainly workers, professing Christianity.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Lagdera District is basically flat with no hills, valleys or mountains. It rises from a low altitude of 200m above sea level through a bush-covered plain to about 400 m above sea level. The major physical features are seasonal *laghas* with the notable one being Lagha Tongweine and Laghadera from which the name of the district is derived. The Benane springs are the only permanent natural water source. Other notable features include the Ewaso Ng'iro plains and the Lorian swamp.

Most of the *laghas* drain into the Lorian swamp while those in the eastern side flow into the Somali Republic. The *laghas* in the south drain towards Fafi swamp and the river Tana.

The soils range from sandstones and dark clays to alluvial soils in the Lorian Swamp. The soils have low water retention capacity but support some vegetation. They therefore have potential for rain fed farming especially in Shanta-Abaq, Liboi and Dadaab divisions. The rest of the district has sandy soils, supporting scattered shrubs and grasslands which are ideal for livestock production. The district's soils are highly erodible. The exploitation of the soil resource thus must take into account conservation measures due to their fragile nature. The mineral potential of the soils is not exactly known as no geological mapping has been done. Reconnaissance surveys have however, indicated some occurrences of clay in the lorian swamp, good quality building sand along Laghas, lime and gypsum in Benane and Dadaab Divisions respectively.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

a) Rainfall

The district is semi arid. It lies within Agro-ecological zones V-VI, and on average receives an annual precipitation of between 250-300mm with a bimodal spread. Long rains are received in March- June and short rains from October-December. The short rains are more reliable than the long rains. Occasionally however, there is heavy flooding resulting from short periodic torrential downpours or upstream run offs from Isiolo and Meru regions. The flooding significantly affects the district's social and economic operations. Due to poor rainfall, the largest source of water in the district is boreholes; providing water for livestock and human use. The use of other sources such as water pans, shallow wells, Sub-surface dams and laghas depends on the amount of rainfall that is received. During the dry spell these water sources dry up.

b) Temperature

Temperatures are high and range from 20 degrees centigrade to 38 degrees Centigrade. The hottest months are September and January to March, while April to August is relatively cool. The high temperatures cause high evaporation rates making it difficult to retain moisture in the soils. Humidity is also high averaging 56.4mm. There is plenty of sunshine in the District with an average of 9.5 hours per day. Winds average 7 knots

between April and August with the rest of the months getting calm winds of 4 knots. This offers a great potential for utilization of these two alternative sources of energy.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The 2008 population of Lagdera is projected to be 107,399 persons, up from 77,382 reported in the 1999 national census. This consists of 54,968 (52.5%) males and 52,431 (47.5%) females. The annual population growth rate is 3.7% and it is projected to reach 118,123 by 2012. In addition, the district currently hosts about 200,000 refugees in the Ifo and Daghaley Refugee Camps.

Population Structure: According to projections from the 1999 census, the 10-14 age cohorts accounted for 17.46% of the population. The lowest population as recorded in the 75-79 age cohort is 0.22%. The population under age 5 years accounted for 15.1% of the population. This group represents the most vulnerable population that needs to be specifically targeted for health care provision programs such as immunization and integrated management of childhood illnesses. The group under five years also represents the group joining the Early Children Education classes which accounts for 15.17% of the population. This group has to be considered in provision of facilities for primary school education. The youthful population which is 15-30 years accounts for 29.54% of the population. The age bracket 15-55 years represents the labor force while reproductive population constitutes 48.8 %. Of special interest is the female population of age 15-49 years which needs to be targeted with maternal and child health programs. Combining the ages 0-14 and those over 65 years we get the dependent population which is 49% of the population. The ration of Males to females remains in favor of males throughout the age brackets.

According to projections from the 1999 census, the district's age one year and below in 2008 made 4.7% of the population. The population under age 5 years accounted for 16.1% of the population. These two groups represent the most vulnerable population that needs to be specifically targeted for health care provision programs such as immunisation and integrated management of childhood illnesses. The group under five years also represents the group joining the Early Children Education classes which accounts for 9.2% of the population. Those under 15 years, which is the primary school going age account for 25.4% of the population. This group has to be considered in provision of facilities for primary school education. The secondary school age group accounts for 15.1% of the population. The youthful population which is 15-30 years accounts for 33.9% of the population. The age bracket 15-55 years represents the labour force while reproductive population constitutes 49.8 %. Of special interest is the female population of age 15-49 years which needs to be targeted with maternal and child health programs. Persons aged 65 years or older make only 3.0% percent which attests to the argument that facilities for the older generation and support mechanisms need to be considered as well. Combining the ages 0-14 and those over 65 years we get the dependent population which is 30.2% of the population. The ratio of males to females is almost 1:1 throughout the age brackets.

The age structure of the population is described as shown table 3 below:

Table 3 Population Profiles and Projection by Administrative Division

Divisions	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BENANE	6,955	6,426	13,381	9,175	8,477	17,652	9,384	8,670	18,054	10,091	9,323	19,414
MODOGAS	7,800	6,856	14,656	10,290	9,044	19,334	10,524	9,250	19,774	11,317	9,947	21,264
SHANTA-ABAK	7,367	5,962	13,329	9,718	7,865	17,583	9,940	8,044	17,983	10,689	8,650	19,339
DADAAB	10,337	8,470	18,807	13,636	16,584	30,220	13,947	16,961	30,908	14,998	18,239	33,237
MOI	9,210	7,930	17,140	12,150	10,461	22,611	12,426	10,699	23,125	13,363	11,505	24,868
Total District	41,669	35,644	77,313	54,968	52,431	107,399	56,220	53,624	109,844	60,457	57,666	118,123

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

Dadaab Division, has the highest population of 30,220 or 28% of the population, followed by Moi with 22,611 (21%), Modogashe 19,334 (18%) and the least are Benane and Shanta-abak with 16.4% of the population each. A large population of 186,000 refugees is residing within refugee camps in Daadab division and if this population is considered then Dadaab has the highest population. In fact the overall population of Dadaab Division at any one time depends on the number of refugees in the camps which in itself is determined by the condition in the neighbouring Somalia where most of the refugees come from. Dadaab is therefore an international centre for refugees and many organizations that support the refugee population are based there.

Sizeable population is also found in the other smaller towns and urban centers while others live in the villages. In general the district has an urban population of 14,758 while 92,641 live in rural areas. The urban population of the district is as shown in table 4 below:

Table 4 Population Projection by Urban Areas

Urban Centre	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MODOGASHE	2,178	1,970	4,148	2,873	2,598	5,472	2,939	2,658	5,596	2,998	2,711	5,708
DADAAB	2,363	2,137	4,500	3,117	2,819	5,936	3,188	2,883	6,071	3,252	2,941	6,193
MOI	1,334	1,206	2,540	1,760	1,591	3,351	1,800	1,627	3,427	1,836	1,660	3,495
Total	5,875	5,313	11,188	7,750	7,008	14,759	7,927	7,168	15,094	8,086	7,312	15,396

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

District Development Plan 2008-2012

The district has three urban centres namely Modogashe, Dadaab and Liboi. Modogashe is the district headquarters with Dadaab situated at the interior of the district. Dadaab hosts about three quarters of refugees living in the district. Using the projected 2008 figures and without considering the population of the refugees, Dadaab town has a population of 5,936, followed by Modogashe 5,472 and Liboi with 3351. The total urban population is projected to reach 15,396 by 2012.

Year	District	2008 Projection			2010 Projection			2012 Projection		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2008	Liboi	1,200	1,100	2,300	1,300	1,200	2,500	1,400	1,300	2,700
2008	Modogashe	2,500	2,400	4,900	2,600	2,500	5,100	2,700	2,600	5,300
2008	Dadaab	3,200	3,100	6,300	3,300	3,200	6,500	3,400	3,300	6,700
2008	Total	6,900	6,600	13,500	7,200	6,900	14,100	7,500	7,200	14,700
2010	Liboi	1,300	1,200	2,500	1,400	1,300	2,700	1,500	1,400	2,900
2010	Modogashe	2,700	2,600	5,300	2,800	2,700	5,500	2,900	2,800	5,700
2010	Dadaab	3,400	3,300	6,700	3,500	3,400	6,900	3,600	3,500	7,100
2010	Total	7,400	7,100	14,500	7,700	7,400	15,100	7,900	7,600	15,500
2012	Liboi	1,400	1,300	2,700	1,500	1,400	2,900	1,600	1,500	3,100
2012	Modogashe	2,900	2,800	5,700	3,000	2,900	5,900	3,100	3,000	6,100
2012	Dadaab	3,600	3,500	7,100	3,700	3,600	7,300	3,800	3,700	7,500
2012	Total	7,900	7,600	15,500	8,200	7,900	16,100	8,400	8,100	16,500

Table 2: Population Projection by Gender and Age Group

Table 5: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

	1999			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	6,322	5,512	11,833	8,339	8,106	16,446	8,529	8,276	16,805	9,172	8,900	18,072
5-9	6,043	5,073	11,116	7,971	7,749	15,720	8,153	7,617	15,771	8,768	8,192	16,959
10-14	7,296	5,881	13,178	9,625	9,356	18,981	9,844	8,831	18,675	10,586	9,496	20,083
15-19	5,681	4,711	10,391	7,494	7,284	14,778	7,664	7,073	14,737	8,242	7,606	15,848
20-24	3,945	3,345	7,291	5,204	5,059	10,263	5,323	5,023	10,346	5,724	5,402	11,126
25-29	2,685	2,752	5,437	3,542	3,443	6,985	3,623	4,132	7,755	3,895	4,444	8,339
30-34	2,341	2,527	4,868	3,088	3,002	6,090	3,159	3,794	6,953	3,397	4,080	7,476
35-39	1,661	1,707	3,368	2,191	2,130	4,321	2,241	2,563	4,804	2,410	2,756	5,166
40-44	1,843	1,487	3,330	2,431	2,363	4,794	2,487	2,233	4,720	2,674	2,401	5,075
45-49	945	655	1,600	1,247	1,212	2,459	1,275	983	2,258	1,371	1,057	2,429
50-54	1,062	829	1,891	1,400	1,361	2,762	1,432	1,244	2,677	1,540	1,338	2,878
55-59	461	273	735	608	591	1,200	622	411	1,033	669	441	1,110
60-64	622	422	1,044	821	798	1,618	839	633	1,472	903	680	1,583
65-69	223	117	340	294	286	581	301	175	477	324	189	512
70-74	268	206	474	353	343	696	361	309	670	389	333	721
75-79	91	60	151	119	116	236	122	91	213	132	97	229
80+	180	158	338	238	231	469	243	237	480	261	255	516
Total	41,669	35,713	77,382	54,968	52,431	107,399	56,220	53,624	109,844	60,457	57,666	118,123

Source: District Statistics Office, Lagdera, 2008

Table 6: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Groups	1999 Base Population (Last Census)			2008 Beginning of Plan Period			2010 Mid-term Period Population			2012 End-term Period Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	1197	1189	2386	1663	1652	3314	1701	1689	3390	1829	1816	3645
Under 5 years	6,322	5,512	11,833	8,339	8,106	16,446	8,529	8,276	16,805	9,172	8,900	18,072
Primary School Age 6-13	20,260	17,573	37,833	26,727	23,182	49,909	27,335	23,709	51,045	27,881	24,183	52,065
Secondary School Age 14-17	9,209	7,813	17,022	12,148	10,307	22,455	12,425	10,541	22,966	12,673	10,752	23,425
Youth Population 15-29 years	12,311	10,808	23,119	16,240	15,786	32,026	16,610	16,228	32,838	17,861	17,451	35,312
Reproductive Age 15-49 Females	19,101	17,183	36,284	25,198	24,493	49,691	25,771	25,801	51,572	27,712	27,745	55,458
Labour Force 15-64 Years	21,246	18,707	39,953	28,027	27,243	55,271	28,665	28,089	56,754	30,824	30,205	61,029
Aged population 65+	1397	1053	2449	1940	1462	3402	1984	1496	3480	2134	1608	3742

Source: District Statistics Office, Lagdera, 2008.

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Age Group 0-5 Years (Under 5 years):

This age group has 16,446 children and this is expected to increase to 18,072 by the end of the plan period. It hereof implies that there is need for more emphasis in projects programmes related to child care such as immunization in the health sector and development of Early Childhood Development Programme.

Age group 6-13 (Primary):

This is the primary school going population. According to the population projections, the population in this age group is 49,909 in 2008 and is expected to rise tremendously to 51,045 in the mid-term period and at the end of the planning period and 52,065 in 2012. The increase is expected to put pressure on the existing 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.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary):

The population in this age group stood at 22,455 in the 2008 projections and is expected to rise to 23,425 in 2012. This will pose a major challenge in implementing the free secondary education. It will be important to investment in tertiary institutions so as to prepare the secondary school graduates for the labour market. This is most vulnerable to HIV and AIDs thus more targeted programmes on HIV and AIDs are necessary.

Age Group 15-29 (Youth):

This age group is projected as 32,026 persons in 2008, which expected to increase to 35,312 in 2012. This population constitutes major part of the labour force. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities, extra-curricular activities etc. Education forums on HIV and AIDS and drug abuse are important because this is the most vulnerable age group. The Youth Enterprise fund is expected to continue playing a major role in empowering the youth economically. The increase in development projects initiated under the devolved funds such as CDF has increased employment opportunities for the youth.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Reproductive Age Group):

The population stood at 36,284 in 1999 and is expected to increase to 24,493 and 55,458 in 2012 respectively. 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 3.7% 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 campaign in family planning methods, maternal health care and girl child education.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force):

This age group had a population of 39,953 in 1999. This age group is projected to increase to 55,271 and 61,029 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.

Aged population (Above 64 years):

This age group is projected to rise to increase from 3,402 in 2008 to 3,742 in 2012. Resources have to be used to provide food, water and other social amenities for this group. This situation will put pressure on resources that could be used for investment and capital formation.

Table 7: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Base Population Last Census (1999)		Beginning of Plan Period (2008)		Mid term Period (2010)		End term Period (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
BENANE	13,381	16	17,652	21	18,054	21	19,414	23
MODOGASHE	14,656	7	19,334	9	19,774	10	21,264	10
SHANT-ABAK	13,329	4	17,583	5	17,983	5	19,339	5
DADAAB	18,807	5	30,220	9	30,908	9	33,237	9
LIBOI	17,140	5	22,610	7	23,125	7	24,869	7
District	77,313		107,399		109,844		118,123	

Source: District Statistics Office, Garissa, 2008

Table 8: Population Projection per Constituency

Constituency	AREA (Sq Km)	2008		2010		2012	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
TOTAL	481.1	229,072	476	232,767	484	236,521	492

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Land Use Patterns: Land in the District is communally owned except in urban areas where plots have been allocated to individuals by the county council. The land is mainly used communally for nomadic pastoralism apart from small portions suitable for rainfed or irrigated farming. Rain fed farming is practised in the hinterland and in flood receding areas. The major crops grown are maize, sorghum, cowpeas, simsim, water melon and beans. Bucket irrigation is practiced on a small scale from water pans. This irrigation is being practised on demonstration basis in Modogashe, Dadaab and Liboi Divisions. The crops grown are mainly horticultural. These include: Tomatoes, Kales, Coriander, Spinach, Water melons and chillies. The rest of the district is rangeland suitable for pastoralism.

Forestry: The District has no gazetted forests. Most of the plants in the District are woody trees and shrubs which are mainly browsed by camels and goats and to some extent by grazers. Some species provide forage long into the dry season in form of fallen leaves and seed pods. There is immense potential for production of gums, herbal medicine, resins and other extracts like aloe juice in the district. This presents considerable potential for industries to process these raw materials. At the moment these products are marketed outside the district. Handicrafts and housing materials are also made from forestry products.

The district's priority is to advocate for the establishment of tree nurseries and tree woodlots especially in the refugee camps. In addition more efficient energy conserving technologies will be introduced.

Livestock sub-sector: Nomadic pastoralism is the main economic activity. It forms the major source of the population's livelihood. The main livestock kept are cattle, camels, goats, sheep, poultry and donkeys. The current (2007) livestock figures in the District include Cattle 98,595, goats 210,000, sheep 102,932, Camels 62,000, Poultry 12,450 and Donkeys 23,200. The main potentials in the sector include meat, milk, hides, skins production and beekeeping. There is no value addition meaning that animals and products are sold live. This significantly reduces the earnings for the livestock keepers. There are four livestock markets at Modogashe, Benane, Dagahley and Dertu, which act as primary market to the regional market in Garissa Municipality.

The greatest threats to livestock sector in the district include frequent severe droughts (four of which have been experienced since year 2000) and livestock diseases outbreaks the main ones being the CBPP and CCP which adversely affect cattle and goat population. These are trade sensitive diseases that have implications on livestock trade and exports. The district rarely experiences cases of notifiable diseases except for 2007 and during the 1998 El-Niño phenomenon when an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) was reported. RVF is a disease which is only experienced during prolonged floods. In addition the sector is poorly staffed both in the livestock and veterinary departments and this ought to be addressed as a matter of urgency. Besides, the private sector in the district is poorly developed, with no stockist for major livestock production inputs such as livestock feeds, concentrates, production equipments as castrators, dehorners,

drenchers etc. To buy these inputs the livestock producers have to travel to Garissa and beyond.

The Ministry of Livestock development is currently partnering with stakeholders to address issues that affect the pastoralists. Through the government, three projects and programs aimed at improving the livestock situation in the district are being implemented. These programs include the a) ASAL Livestock and Rural Livelihood support project (ALLPRO) b) the National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Program (NALEP) and the Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) project.

Agriculture: Lagdera district has 410,000 Ha of arable land that has not been fully exploited for rain fed and irrigation farming. Currently, only 7190 Ha is under food crops. The expansive land in the district offers an opportunity for crop production. Due to the insufficient and erratic nature of the rains, water harvesting structures are necessary for crop farming.

Cooperative Development: The district does not have a single cooperative society despite the importance of this movement in economic development. This will be an area of focus as we enter the plan period since cooperatives provide good legal vehicles for a variety of businesses, value addition and marketing of livestock products.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Formal Sector: The public and private formal sectors employ around 3% of the total labour force. Marketing of livestock and related products is the engine of the district economy. Hundreds of livestock traders gather livestock from the rural areas for sale. A significant number of livestock is trekked to Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Mombasa and Meru.

Informal Sector: Informal sector activities particularly found in towns' settlement and market. Centres include milk selling, food kiosks, charcoal/firewood selling, handcraft and sale of second hand clothes. The main problems in this sector in the district include: lack of banking and credit facilities in the district and poor entrepreneurship. It is important that banking services to be offered in the district are Islamic friendly. In addition efforts need to be put in building entrepreneurial skill especially for the youth and women so that they can make better use of their funds.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Road Network: The District's truck and feeder roads network is poorly maintained. Besides, the district does not have single kilometre of bitumen class roads. Efforts to improve and upgrade the current roads, including building a bitumen road need to be embarked on to permanently open and link the district to Garissa, Isiolo, the rest of Kenya and Somalia. Most of the roads in all the divisions are unclassified. Visibility along such roads is poor due to presence of bushes, which need to be cleared.

Energy: The district is not connected to the electricity grid but plans are under way to provide thermal based electricity to the urban centres. Lagdera District is dependent on wood fuel for cooking. There is opportunity to scale up exploitation of abundant sunshine and wind as alternative renewable energy sources for domestic use. This energy is also used in schools, health institutions and water facilities.

Housing: Daadab Division has fairly developed housing structures compared with other urban centres settlements which are poorly planned. Informal settlements are emerging and Manyattas are a common feature.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The District is severely affected by human activities such as cutting of trees for firewood and charcoal, especially in the refugee occupied areas of Dadaab. This has exacerbated degradation of the already fragile ecosystem. Wood Fuel provides almost all the energy requirement (85%), 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.

There is need to put in place urgent measures to stop the ongoing degradation and to rehabilitate the already affected areas. Also there is need to adopt more environmental friendly technologies in the district.

Lagdera is a water scarce district. Benane spring is the only permanent water source. Water boreholes form the major source of water for livestock and human use in the district. Other sources of water include pans, shallow wells, sub-surface dams and Laghas mainly during the rainy season. Inadequate water supplies, poor water supplies infrastructural and frequent breakdown of boreholes especially during the dry season are problems the district face. Lagdera has the following water infrastructure; 36 boreholes, 103 water pans, one unprotected spring and six shallow wells. Sanitation coverage is also poor with only 875 VIP latrines in the district. Initiatives to increase latrine coverage to satisfactory levels need to be supported.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Education

The district has a very low literacy rate which is estimated to be 8.2%. The male literacy rate is higher than that of females. Despite this scenario, the district has only 18 classes which are largely inadequate. The teachers are also inadequate. The current enrolment for adult literacy classes is a paltry 594 persons compared with the 91,8% who are illiterate. This calls for an aggressive adult education strategy for the district which should include increasing the number of classes, advocating for adult education and increasing the number of personnel and equipment to the department. In general, education, from the pre-primary to secondary schools is beset by low enrolment rates, low completion, low retention rates and low transition rates. Primary enrolment registered slight increment with the introduction of free primary education from 23% in 2003 to 28% in 2007. The District has twenty three primary schools, two secondary schools and one Vocational Training Centre. These facilities are inadequate and in dire need of expansion and renovation. The number of ECD Centres is twenty eight with enrolment rate of 12.5%. There is also a significant number of Madrasa that offer compulsory religious education to young children and which need to be integrated to the formal education system.

b) Health

Tropical diseases, especially malaria, and tuberculosis continue to be a big public health problem in the district. HIV and AIDS rate though low in the district has been on a steady rise from less than 1% in 2003 to about 2.7% in 2007. This trend indicates that HIV/AIDS may become a significant health concern in the future. Other notable diseases with high morbidity include pneumonia, diarrhoea, Intestinal worms, RTI, UTI and Anaemia. The district is currently served by one sub-District Hospital, 2 health centres, 7 dispensaries and 3 hospitals based in Refugee camps. The existing infrastructure is in dire need of additional medical equipment coupled with upgrading and expansion of the facilities to cater for the health needs. There is also need to establish new ones to shorten the average distance to health facilities from the current 40-50km. Moreover an increase in staffing levels to improve on the Doctor/population, nurse/Patient/population and clinical officer/patient/population ratios which are very low, is important. The current staffing stands at 25 nurses, 3 clinical officers, 3 laboratory technicians, 2 nutritionists, 4 health technicians and one doctor. Expectant mothers attending ANC is only 12%, expectant Mothers Who Deliver in Health Facility make only 8% while women Over 18 on Contraceptives are only 0.8%. With low adoption of family planning and a highly polygamous practice, the total fertility rate in the District is high at the rate of 7 children per woman. Life expectancy stands at 59 years for men and 58.7 years for women compared to the national average of 46years. Current estimates place crude death rate at 8 deaths per 1,000 populations and infant mortality rate at 68/1,000 live births. The mortality rate among children under five is 105 per 1,000 births. These indicators point to a situation that is in dire need of attention by all stakeholders. The priority district health strategy will be preventive and promotive health care.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Lagdera District is covered by three mobile service providers Telekom wireless, Safaricom and Celtel. In addition, the district is under fixed line phone services by Telekom. The combined coverage is about 60% with the least covered division being Shanta-abaq followed by Benane.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

There is no court in the district except for a visiting court to Dadaab. Most of the cases are handled through the traditional *Maslahi* system. There will be need to establish a court in Modogashe even though the crime rate is generally low. There are three (3) police posts all in the refugee camps and three (3) police stations at Modogashe, Dadaab and Liboi. There is no prison in the district.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The district is represented by the Garissa County Council that generates revenues from levies and licenses. The District Development Office is charged with coordination of development activities in the district. It carries out regular monitoring and evaluation of all district projects and programs.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Regional Development Authorities are represented by Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA), which has initiated a number of projects. Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) addresses issues of food security and reduces/mitigates the impact of drought to the communities. ALRMP also has put in place drought surveillances structures and early warning systems. The district has a large youthful population that can be capacity built and mobilized for positive and progressive contribution to development efforts. There are 47 active women groups and community groups which are evenly spread within the district.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Area km ²	
Total Area (km ²)	13,296.8
Water mass	Nil
Gazetted forests	Nil
National reserves	Nil
Arable Area	4,100
Non Arable Area	9,196.8
Total Urban Area	76
Topography and Climate	
Lowest altitude (Metres above sea level)	200
Highest altitude (Metres above sea level)	400
Temperature range	
High (°C)	38
Low (°C)	20
Rainfall	
High (mm)	132.8
Low (mm)	31.0
Annual Mean Rainfall (mm)	81.7
Average Relative humidity	
Morning (mm)	70.8
Afternoon	41.9
(mm)	7
Wind speed (knot)	
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size 2008 (No)	
Total Population	107,399
Total number of males	54,968
Total number of females	52,431
Sex ratio (females/males)	1:1
Projected population (No)	
Mid plan period (2010)	109,844
End of plan period (2012)	118,123
Infantile Population 2008	
Females aged one year and below	2,606
Males aged one year and below	24,36
Total population	5,042
Population under five 2008	
Female population under five	8688
Male population under five	8596
Total	17,284

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Pre-school population Female population aged between 3-5 yrs Male population aged between 3-5yrs Total population	4,946 4,943 9,889
Primary school age group Female population aged between 6-13 yrs Male population aged between 6-13yrs Total population	13,238 14,046 27,284
Secondary school age group Female population aged between 14-17 yrs Male population aged between 14-17yrs Total population 14-17 yrs	7,825 8,396 16,221
Youthful population Female population aged between 15-29yrs Male population aged between 15-29yrs Total population 15-29 yrs	18,582 17,837 36,418
Labour force Female population aged between 15-64yrs Male population aged between 15-64yrs Total population 15-64 yrs	25923 27589 53513
Aged population Female population aged between 60yrs and above Male population aged between 60yrs and above Total population 60yrs and above	1374 1873 3247
Eligible voting population 18 yrs and above by administrative division 2008	
Name of division	
Modogashe	8,145
Dadaab	14,249
Liboi	9,099
Shanta-abak	7,915
Benane	7,438
Total population 18yrs and above	46,846
Urban Population	
Females	7,008
Males	7,750
Total	14,758
Rural Population	
Females	45,423
Males	47,218
Total	92,641
Population Density	
Division with highest density - persons per km ² (Benane)	21 5
Division lowest density – persons per km ² (Shanta – abak)	8
District population density – persons per km ²	
Urban Population	
Females	7,008
Males	7,750
Total	14,758
Rural Population	
Females	45,423
Males	47,218
Total	92,641

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Population Density	
Division with highest density - persons per km ² (Benane)	21 5
Division lowest density – persons per km ² (Shanta – abak)	8
District population density – persons per km ²	
Division with highest density - persons per km ² (Benane)	21 5
Division lowest density – persons per km ² (Shanta – abak)	8
District population density – persons per km ²	
Life expectancy (2003) years	
Females (years)	58.7 Years
Males (years)	60.0 Years
Fertility rate (No)	7
Female/Male ratio (2008)	1:1
Crude birth rate (per 1,000)	48
Crude death rate (per 1,000)	8
Infant mortality rate (IMR) (per 1,000)	68
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (per 1,000)	50
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) (per 1,000)	41
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) (per 1,000)	163
Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) (per 1,000)	105
Total No. of Households	35,646
Average household size	6
Female headed households (No)	8,519
Male headed households (No)	23,632
Child-Headed households (No)	2,495
Child Labour (No)	1,547
Orphans (No)	8,507
No. of physically handicapped	-
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty (%)	64
No. of District Population Poor	68,735
Contribution to national poverty (%)	1
Absolute poverty (Rural) - (%)	63
No. of District Rural Population Poor	58,363
Absolute poverty (Urban) – (%)	69
No. of District Urban Population Poor	10,169
% of Food Poverty Population	44.3
Average Household Income Per Capita	47578
Sectors Contribution to Household Income	
Agriculture (Livestock & crop) - (%)	92.6
Rural self employed (%)	1
Wage employment (%)	5
Urban self employment (%)	1
Trade/Non Agriculture (%)	1
No. of unemployed	85,279
Livestock	
Main livestock breeds (Cattle)	Boran
Main livestock breed (sheep)	Black Head Persian
Main livestock breed (Goats)	Galla
Main livestock breed (Camel)	Dromedary one humped (Benabir)
No. of cattle	98,595
No. of camels	62,000

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
No. of goats	210,000
No. of Sheep	102,932
No. of Donkeys	23,200
No. of dairy cattle	Nil
Bee Apiaries	N/A
Poultry	12,932
Bee Hives	500 (Mostly long Hives)
Average Milk Production per year Quantity (litres) Value (KSh)	12,265,400 367,962,000/=
Average Beef Production per year Quantity (Metric Tonnes) Value (KSh)	25.2 3,720,000/=
Average Mutton and Chevron Production per year Quantity (Metric Tonnes) Value (KSh)	154.5 23,175,000/=
Average Egg Production per year Quantity Value	154.5(MT) 23,175,000/=
Average Poultry Production per year Quantity Value	N/A N/A
Average Honey Production per year Quantity Value	1,600kg 240,000/=
Average Pork Production per year Quantity Value	N/A N/A
Total no. of farms	
Average plot size (large scale farmers)	None
Average plot size (Small scale farmers)	2 acres
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	Nil
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	7,190
Total acreage under cash crops	N/A
Land ownership	Trust land
Main crops produced	Melon, cow peas, maize, simsim, beans
Total acreage under crops	
Major type of farming	Rain fed
Main storage facility	Traditional houses (herios), some in modern stores
Fish Farming	
No. of Fishermen	Nil
No. of Fish Farm Families	Nil
No. of Fish Ponds	None
Area of Fish Ponds in M ²	N/A
Main Species of Fish catch	None
No. of landing beaches	None
Fishing Gear	
No. of Fishing nets	N/A
No. of hooks/spears	N/A
No. of traps	N/A
No. of fishing Boats	N/A
Fish Harvest	N/A
Weight	N/A
Value	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Wildlife Resources	
Animal by types	Elephants, Lions, Cheetahs, Leopards, Hunters, Hart beasts, Grants Gazelles, Thompson gazelle, Gerenuk, Civil jackals, Spotted hyena, Buffalos, Grey Zebras, Topi, Giraffes, Dig-dig and Baboons
No. of wildlife estates-private by type	None
No. of KWS staff	None
No. of KWS camps	None
No. of licences sold last year and by type	None
No. of poachers arrested	4
No. of firearms confiscated	Nil
Mines, Minerals and estimate quantities	
Name of the Mine	Gypsum, Clays, Gemstone
Type of the Mineral and estimated quantity	Occurrence for most of them.
Life span of the Mine	Not yet assessed. (Assessment and mapping of these minerals deposits and occurrences will take place this financial year)
Forestry	
No. of Gazetted Forests	Nil
No. of Non-Gazetted Forest	One
Size of gazetted forest	None
Size of non-gazetted forest	-
Main forest/bush products	Gum Arabic, Resins, Poles, Posts, Firewood, Charcoal, Herbal Medicine.
No. of people engaged in forestry	-
No. of seedlings produced	-
Quantity of timber produced in tones	Nil
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	0
SACCOs	0
Agriculture	0
Livestock	0
Unions(Consumers)	0
Bee Keepers	0
Building Construction	0
Jua Kali	0
No. of active cooperative societies	0
No. of dormant cooperative societies	0
No. of collapsed cooperative societies	0
Total registered membership by type	
SACCO	0
Agriculture	0
Livestock	0
Unions(Consumers)	0
Bee Keepers	0
Building Construction	0
Jua Kali	0
Total turn-over by type	
SACCO	Nil
Agriculture	Nil
Livestock	Nil
Unions(Consumers)	Nil
Bee Keepers	Nil
Building Construction	Nil
Jua Kali	Nil
Water and Sanitation	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
No. of households with access to piped water	793
No. of households with access to potable water	17,828
No. of permanent rivers	Nil
No. of shallow wells	6
No. of protected springs	Nil
No. of un-protected springs	1
No. of water pans	103
No. of boreholes	36
No. of households with roof catchments systems	264
No. of dams	Nil
Average distance to nearest potable water point (Km)	30
% of population without toilets	73.9
No. of VIP latrines	875
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
No. of pre-primary school	28
No. of pre-primary School Teachers	28
Total enrolment	
Boys	1,383
Girls	1,080
Total	2,463
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:88
Drop-out Rate	30%
Total enrolment rates:	12.5%
Average years of school attendance	1 year
Primary Education	
No. of Primary Schools	23
No. of Teachers	73
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:100
Total enrolment	
Boys	4,630
Girls	2,655
Total	7,285
Total enrolment rates:	
Net enrolment rates 6-13 years	
Boys	15.9%
Girls	10.5%
Total drop out rates	
Boys	3.8%
Girls	3.9%
Average years of school attendance	5
No. of mobile schools	4
Secondary Education	
No. of secondary schools	2
No. of Teachers	19
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:26
Total enrolment	
Boys	414
Girls	76
Total	490
Literacy (population aged 15+)	
Ability to read	
Can read	
Cannot read	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Ability to write Can write Cannot write	
Ability to read and write Can read and write Cannot read and write	
Health	
No. of Hospitals	0
No of Sub-District Hospitals	1
No. of Nursing homes	0
No. of Health Centres	2
No. of Dispensaries	12 (7 Operational)
No. of Private Clinics	2
No. of Hospital Beds in all Health Facilities	47
Doctor/patient ratio	1:213,939
Nurse/Patient Ratio	1:11,886
HIV Prevalence %	2.3
Average distance to health centre (km)	40-50
Community distribution by distance to nearest health facility (%)	
0-1km	11.8
1.1-4.9km	Nil
5km and more	88.2
% population with distance 5 or more Kms to the nearest Health Facility	88.2
Expectant Mothers Attending Ante Natal Clinic (%)	12
Expectant Mothers Who Deliver in Health Facility (%)	8
Women Over 18 on Contraceptives (%)	0.8
Children Immunization Coverage (%)	75
No. of TBAs	90
No. of CHWs	14
Five most prevalent diseases	Malaria, Respiratory diseases, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea diseases, Typhoid, UTI, Intestinal worm, Diseases of Skin, Eye and Ear Infections and Anaemia
Malaria control: Children under five who sleep under bed net (%)	35.1
Untreated net	12.3
Treated net	
Morbidity rates (%)	
Male	15.5
Female	22.4
Total district	18.9
Delivery place (%)	
Hospital	Nil
Health centre	22.3
Dispensary/clinic	Nil
Maternity home	0.3
At home	77
Delivery assistance (%)	
Doctor	0.0
Midwife/Nurse	22.2
TBA	76
Self	0.0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Trained TBA	1.4
Other	0.0
Energy	
No. of households with electricity connection	Nil
No. of trading centres connected with electricity	Nil
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)	
Firewood	80.9
Grass	0.7
Paraffin	1.2
Electricity	Nil
Gas (LPG)	Nil
Charcoal	15.9
Biomass residue	Nil
Biogas	Nil
Other	1.0
HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%)	
Firewood	5.3
Grass	Nil
Paraffin	88.1
Electricity	Nil
Gas (LPG)	Nil
Solar	3.5
Dry cell (Torch)	5.5
Candles	1.1
HH distribution by cooking appliance type	
Traditional firestone	78.5
Improved traditional stone fire	4.2
Ordinary jiko	6.2
Improved jiko	9.6
Kerosene stove	0.6
Gas cooker	Nil
Electricity cooker	Nil
Other	0.9
Transport and Communication Sector	
Total Road Network	812.0km
Earth surface	553.0km
Gravel surface	259.0km
Bitumen surface	Nil
Total	812.0km
Length of Roads by Division (km)	
Dadaab	114
Liboi	225
Shanta-abak	188
Benane	100
Modogashe	185
Condition of Roads and Bridges	
No. of km of feeder roads in	553.0km
Good condition	15.0km
Bad condition	538.0km
No. of km trunk roads in	259.0km
Good condition	58.0km
Bad condition	201.0km
No. of bridges in	
Good condition	Nil
Bad condition	Nil
Railway line length	None

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
No. of railway stations	None
No. of sea/lake ports	None
No. of Airports	None
Airports	None
Air strips	3
No. of telephone connections	90
% of mobile network coverage	60%
% of the population with 5Km or more to the post office	80.8%
No. of Post Offices	2
No. of Sub-Post Offices	Nil
No. of telephone booths	6
No. of cyber cafes	Nil
No. of private courier services	2
No. of licensed stamp vendors	20
Community distribution by distance to nearest post office	
0-1km	7.8
1.1-4.9	3.8
5km and above	80.8
Trade, Tourism and Industry	
No. of trading centres	5
No. of registered retail traders	4,000
No. of registered wholesale traders	3
No. of bakeries	0
No. of manufacturing industries	0
Total production by industries	N/A
Total consumption	N/A
Tourism	
No. of Hotels	
Five star	Nil
Four star	Nil
Three star	Nil
Two star	Nil
One star	Nil
Unclassified	Nil
Main Tourist attractions	Wildlife, Culture, Artefacts
No. of informal sector enterprises	5,000
Banks and Financial Institution	
No. of banks	0
No. of micro-finance institution	0
No. of village banks	1
No. of Jua Kali associations	1
No. of Jua Kali Artisans	38
Cross Cutting Issues	
HIV/AIDS	
No. of VCT	3 (2 at the Refugee Camp)
Location of VCT centres	Modogashe, Ifo and Dagahley
No. of trained counsellors at each VCT	3 (One at each centre)
Average No. tested per month at each VCT	-
No. of Home based Care	None
No. of youth clubs and youth friendly centres	None
No. of institutions offering ARVs	None
Security	
No. and location of police Posts	4
Ifo	2

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Dagahaley	2
No. and location of police Stations	3
Liboi	1
Dadaab	1
Modogashe	1
No of administration police posts	5
No. of crime related incidences	123
No. and location of victim support units	N/A
No. and location of prisons	None
No. of law courts	None
Housing Sector	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%):	
Stone	1.3
Brick/ Block	11.6
Mud or wood	33.1
Mud/cement	4.1
Wood only	1.0
Corrugated iron sheet	Nil
Grass straw	47.8
Tin	Nil
Other	1.2
HH distribution by main floor materials (%):	
Cement	16.1
Tiles	Nil
Wood	1.1
Earth	82.8
Other	Nil
HH distribution by roofing materials (%)	
Corrugated iron sheet	35.5
Tiles	Nil
Concrete	Nil
Asbestos sheet	Nil
Grass	63.1
Makuti	Nil
Tin	Nil
Other	1.5
Percentage distribution of Households by type of housing unit	
House	43.2%
Swahili type	4.5%
Shanty	6.7%
Manyatta	39.9%
Others	5.7%
Community Development and Social Welfare Sector	
No. of active women Groups	47
Location of active women groups	
Liboi	8
Dadaab	10
Benane	10
Shanta-abak	11
Modogashe	8
Total Membership of women groups	940

PROGRAM / YEAR / DISTRICT	STATISTICS
Lagdera District	17
Lions	14
Dakshin	14
Benane	8
Shanta-4000	17
Modogashe	17
Funding sources of community based projects	GOK, ARMP, NGOs, Donors, Bi-Lateral Organizations, Community
No. of youth groups	89
Activities of youth groups	Livestock Marketing, HIV/AIDS Awareness, Small Scale Business, Environmental Conservation, FGM Campaigns, etc.
No. of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	10,054

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter starts with an overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. It examines the plan in terms of what it envisaged to achieve, achievements made in the previous plan, constraints encountered and lessons learnt. The chapter also examines the linkages between the district plan, Vision 2030, national medium term plan and the millennium development goals. Finally, the chapter analysis the major development challenges, cross cutting issues and strategies to be pursued during the plan period.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. Lagdera District’s projects and programs were contained in the larger Garissa District Development Plan. Lagdera District was created in 2007. The previous plan addressed challenges of low enrolment in primary and secondary schools, livestock development through disease control, inadequate infrastructure for marketing and value addition, poverty reduction and low literacy levels. During the plan period Free Primary Education was implemented leading to increase in enrolment and congestion and strain on the available infrastructure. The Government and other stakeholders increased resources aimed at improving the primary school infrastructure. Another strategy that was drafted is the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation. Apart from the general national recovery programme, a special programme for North Eastern Province, Marsabit, Moyale and Isiolo was launched focusing on specific programmes and interventions in the region. The larger Garissa was one of the districts where the recovery programme was implemented. Some of the proposed interventions in this plan are still being implemented. The plan also takes cognizance of flagship projects outlined in the vision 2030. Towards this direction, the building of a modern abattoir house was initiated in Garissa District. The abattoir is expected to also benefit Lagdera District. Various other projects are also lined up for implementation to add value to milk, hides and skins. Though various strategies were put in place for effective management for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, poverty incidence remained on an upward trend. This is largely explained by persistent droughts and floods that affected the local economic livelihoods. In addition the human resource has still not been developed enough to sustain and manage the local resource. This is exemplified by the fact that farm and animal products are been traded in raw form without any value addition.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

The district faired moderately in the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan mainly due to a conducive political environment.

The Human Resource and Development sector, and specifically in education the Government played a key role in introducing free primary education programme. Notable partners and projects that supported the education department include the USAID, UNICEF, CDF, Local Authorities, CARE, Mikono International, Handicap international, EMACK, Arid Lands Resource Management Programme, the Kenya Girl guide association and the Communities. The school Boards of Governors and PTAs also set aside projects for implementation. The health sub sector recorded 80% in implementation of the outlined activities again largely due to increased support from stakeholders such as

the UNICEF, DANIDA, CDF, Local Authorities, WHO, NGOs, the ALRMP, and the Ministry.

The Special Programs sector over achieved their targets by 90% due to initiation of the women enterprise fund which was not planned for at the start of the Plan. Targets were also exceeded in the area of support to women groups where the target was to support 100 groups but 300 groups were supported in the Plan period. The sports and culture sub sectors had not earmarked any project for the divisions that now constitute Lagdera District.

In Agriculture and Rural Development, the agriculture sub sector performed as per plan due to the initiation of new project proposals that led to achievement of the set targets. These projects include: Njaa Marufuku Programme I, where 15 projects were implemented, KSPFS 7 projects; NALEP 7 projects; KAPP 4 projects; NMK II 4 projects; Water harvesting projects -4 projects and UNICEF-multi-storey garden. The livestock production managed only 40% achievement due to lack of funding for the proposed projects. Veterinary sub sector recorded 70% achievement. However projects that were not in the original plan were implemented. These include vaccination of animals due to outbreak of the dreaded Rift valley fever and also renovation of the Office. The construction of the regional veterinary investigation Laboratory, which serves the region, was also completed during the Plan period.

In Governance, Justice, Law and Order the judiciary had no specific project for the district. The civil registration's project to introduce a community based registration system but was not implemented as no funds were allocated. This explains why the registration coverage has remained at only 23%. In planning, poverty eradication was implemented that saw groups in the district supported in their various projects. However, the funding support was not adequate as many applications were left out. Monitoring and training was also done but not as desired due to inadequate funds. The overall achievement was therefore 48%. In provincial administration, two divisional headquarters at Benane and Shanta-abaq were constructed. The Shanta-abaq DO's buildings were partially implemented with funding from the CDF. Provision of transport to the divisions was also partially implemented whereby Shanta-abaq, Liboi and Dadaab divisions have transport. The plan did not cover prison development in Lagdera. The police only achieved 5% of the planned projects due to lack of funding for the proposed projects. This achievement relates to procurement of vehicles for the police work. Garissa county council had planned to construct 3 markets at Modogashe, Dadaab and Liboi. Only Modogashe market was done though it is not operational. Liboi slaughter slab was completed. Modogashe and Dadaab slabs are still pending. The achievement is thus estimated at 33%.

Research Innovation and Technology sector delivered 40% of their planned projects. One of the two projects earmarked was partially implemented due to lack of funds for the projects.

Human Resources Development sector had a total of 11 projects 5 being ongoing and 6 new proposals. All of them were partially implemented but the achievement rate was 70% higher than most other sub sectors due to increased participation of stakeholders in the sub sector, following introduction of the FPE. In addition devolved funds like CDF and LATF have been used to support projects in this sub sector.

In the Physical Infrastructure sector, performance was also low. In roads sub sector 3 projects had been earmarked. The tarmacking of the Garissa-Liboi A3 and Modica-Modogashe-Habaswein roads was not done. Only gravelling of the roads was done thus dampening the overall achievement to about 10%. In the energy sub sector, 3 projects were supposed to be implemented namely; energy saving jikos for the refugee camps in Dadaab, the rural electrification of Dadaab and promotion of solar energy in the district. Implementation was partial, with an achievement rate of 30%. The water sub sector had planned to complete 2 ongoing projects and start 5 new project proposals. The achievement rate was 50%. Boreholes were sunk as expected but a majority of them yielded no water, the Modogashe subsurface dams were also constructed but the water supply is not operational.

In tourism trade and industry sub sector the level of achievement was minimal in the three sub sectors due to lack of funds to implement the planned projects.

Table 3: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Water	37	35	1	1	41M	
Education	6	1	2	3	1.1M	
Roads	26	23	2	1	35M	
Health	3	3	0	0	1.2m	
Livestock and Fisheries	2	2	0	0	0.8m	
Veterinary	3	3	0	0	0.6m	
Local Authorities	2	2	0	0	1.5M	
Agriculture	34	31	3	0	4M	
Planning	1	1	0	0	0.1	
Total	114	101	8	5	85.3M	

Source: District Development Office, Lagdera, 2008

HIV/AIDS prevalence in the region has continued to rise despite implementation of various community based projects through the National AIDS Control Council and interventions by other stakeholders. According to the KDHS of 2003 the prevalence was less than 1% against the national average of 7% however the latest prevalence levels stand at 2.3%. Constraints and Problems faced in this area 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. A predominantly nomadic lifestyle also compounds the problem.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The constraints that affected implementation of the plan include the following:

- i) **Inadequate funding:** Lack of funding of planned projects affected the achievement rate. Projects most affected were those that relied on 100% funding from the government. There's the need to deepen the Medium Term Expenditure Framework process at the district level. This will ensure that the district priorities are funded. The project implementation is further affected by delays in disbursement of funds.
- ii) **Effects of illiteracy:** High illiteracy levels across gender in the district affected all the sectors in the plan. Community participation and sustainability aspects cannot be guaranteed with this scenario. Therefore, there is need to aggressively and decisively deal with the illiteracy issue in the current district development plan, in order to hasten the development pace.
- iii) **Adverse weather:** The district experienced severe droughts and floods 2005-7 which had adverse effect on social and economic infrastructure such as roads and water structures. This phenomenon affected the pace of implementation of the projects planned in the DDP as much effort went into repairing of the damaged structures and mitigating against the effect of droughts. The 2006/7 floods led to emergence and spread of the infamous Rift Valley Fever disease that caused a lot of economic losses to the livestock sector. There is need for good emergency and early warning system in the district. A contingency plan with adequate funds needs to be built in this plan to cater for such eventualities without disrupting the plan implementation.
- iv) **Low staffing and capacity levels:** Some departments operated with skeleton staff thus significantly affecting the pace of implementation. Though the livestock and veterinary sub sectors recorded reasonable achievement, they were seriously understaffed meaning that the rate of implementation with adequate staff could have been better. In a situation where livestock is the mainstay of the economy, like in this district, commensurate staffing and even funding should be provided.
- v) **High poverty levels:** High poverty levels have also contributed to limiting the proper implementation of projects. Individuals are more occupied with fending for their family subsistence living very little room for voluntary work. Organisations that require voluntary community contribution are forced to wait for long periods causing delays in implementation.
- vi) **Poor coordination of the plan implementation:** The lack of a proper legal system to coordinate development at the district level leaves the stakeholders at liberty to prepare parallel plans and implement them with disregard to the planned projects. This is one reason why projects are being implemented outside the Plan instead of complimenting it. A legal framework to guide the District Focus for Rural Development needs to be put in place. This will ensure that all stakeholders at the district level focus on one Plan as opposed to many.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

- i) Strengthen Coordination of devolved funds**
- ii) Community involvement**

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

The district faces major development challenges which include: increase in HIV and Aids infections; low immunization coverage; high dropout rate in immunization; high prevalence of diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea; lack of safe water supply leading to infections from unclean water; long distance to health facilities; lack of / inadequate skilled personnel and equipment; ignorance; harmful cultural practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM); inadequate supply of essential drugs; poor infrastructure; low uptake of family planning methods and VCT services; high maternal mortality resulting from delivery by unskilled persons; lack of prompt diagnosis and treatment of illnesses; poor access and low utilization of health services. Special emphasis will be placed on preventive and promotive health mechanisms. This district development plan seeks to address all these challenges.

- i) **Roads:** Besides stimulating agricultural development a good road network reduces transportation costs. Most of the roads in the district are in poor conditions hampering movement of people and livestock as well as not enabling access to the interior and market outlets for farm produce. Lack of proper road maintenance and rehabilitation; undeveloped roads and poor classification of roads are the main causes of their poor state; interventions will be made to tackle all these issues.
- ii) **Water and Sanitation:** Lagdera District lacks adequate water for both domestic and animal use. The district being an ASAL area relies on ground water and surface runoffs. The existing water pans and bore holes are not adequate to meet the required needs. The district also experiences poor sanitation manifested by low toilets coverage. This district development plan seeks to increase access to water and sanitation. The plan will also take into consideration the effect of droughts.
- iii) **Energy:** The district is not connected to the national grid and does not even have KENGEN driven or stand alone diesel generator for electricity supply. This hinders electricity supply for commercial and domestic use. The Rural Electrification Programme is top priority and it shall include Modogashe and other urban areas. In addition, other alternative sources of energy such as biogas, wind and solar should be promoted since the district has strong sun light and wind regimes all year round.
- iv) **High Incidences of Poverty:** According to the Geographic Dimensions Wellbeing in Kenya (CBS 2005), the poverty incidence was 64 per cent of the total district population. Factors that contribute to poverty in Lagdera include drought, diseases (human and animal), poor infrastructure and high illiteracy. A large population means high demand for goods and services, which leads to

growth in trade. However, this is only possible if the population has the ability to purchase. The high poverty rate has reduced the purchasing power of the local community, which is a great hindrance to growth in various economic activities including the trade and industrial sector. Commercial activities are concentrated in urban market centres causing them to develop faster than rural areas. As a result, many people engage in small businesses in market centres as a coping mechanism. During the plan period much will be done to engage people in activities, which can earn them higher incomes. These will include farming, restocking and providing credit facilities and trade.

- v) **Insecurity:** The district enjoys a relatively good security situation and very few crime cases are reported per year. There is a reasonable presence of police and military personnel. This could suggest some reduction in crime rates or low levels of awareness on the need to report crimes. Illegal small arms find their way to the district through the porous Somali boarder. However concerted efforts are being made to mop them up. Occasional inter clan flare-ups are common and revolve around access to resources such as water, pasture and social services. The community is gradually embracing community policing and peace initiatives which are increasingly being relied on to resolve emerging conflicts. The instability in Somali, growing urban population, idleness among the youth is a factor that could contribute to worsening crime rates. During the plan period security will be stepped up. This will be achieved through increasing involvement of the communities in peace initiatives and the use of the provincial administration. Other measures include positive engagement of the youth and increasing border surveillance.
- vi) **Culture:** Whereas it is important to preserve culture, some of the cultural practices in the district are a drawback to development efforts. Early marriages and forced marriages of the girl child deny the young population opportunities to advance in education. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and early marriages which are widely practiced expose the girl child to risks such as HIV and AIDS infection. There is need to advocate and sensitize the population to eradicate such retrogressive or harmful cultural practices.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

i) HIV and AIDS

The HIV/AIDS rate in the district is on the upward trend. The HIV/Aids prevalence rate is 2.3% which is an increase from less than 1% in 2003 (KDHS 2003). There are 3 VCT sites, 7 PMTCT sites and one ART site in the district.

Constraints and problems faced include; high levels of stigma and poverty vastness of the district coupled with poor communication network, nomadic lifestyle and cross-border movements. In order to overcome the above, the following strategies will be implemented: Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS activities in all sectors, increase funding and logistical support to HIV/AIDS structures at the district and constituency levels and implementation of community based HIV and AIDS approaches.

A SWOT Analysis of HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Strength
<p>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)</p>	<p>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 enrollment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT; Low couple counseling; 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</p>	<p>Mobile, VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counseling, 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</p>	<p>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;</p>	<p>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)</p>

ii) Gender Inequality

The district has very minimal participation of women in development and decision-making. Most of the women in a normal set up are taken as housewives while the men provide for the family. Only about 8% of females compared to 18% men can read and write. This division of labour and access to resources and benefits discriminates against women. To reverse this trend and create a balance in the participation of men and women in development and decision making, emphasis must be given to education of girl child. Functional adult education should also be enhanced.

Lagdera has high divorce rates, which often leaves women to cater for the family. Women head approximately 31% of the households. Under such cases most of them engage in small businesses mainly in Miraa and vegetables making them vulnerable to exploitation. Adverse traditional practices affect women with the key one being the FGM. The concerted efforts of all stakeholders in the district will therefore be enlisted over the plan period to promote attitude and cultural change.

A SWOT Analysis on 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 fund, youth 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.

iii) Disaster Management

The district is ill prepared to deal with disasters such as floods and epidemics. Droughts decimate livestock thus fueling poverty. The district has poor disaster management capacity where it lacks basic facilities and personnel. During this plan period, much emphasis will be put to increase the amount of funds set aside for quick response in case of a disaster and purchase of necessary equipment. A district disaster management committee will also be set-up and trained to map out strategies for disaster management.

A SWOT Analysis on Disaster Management

Issue	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Disaster Management	Disaster mitigation fund in place; Disaster committee set up	Inadequate trained personnel; Inadequate contingency fund; Inadequate disaster surveillance structures	Increased government and development partners interest in ASAL development; Value addition for livestock products	The district is prone to frequent droughts and destructive flash floods; over reliance of livestock farming, HIV/AIDS

iv) Environmental Conservation and Management

The environment in Lagdera is very delicate and is under sustained threat from human activities, severe droughts and heavy flooding. It is also under significant threat from the continued spread of *Prosopis Juliflora*. This aggressive thorny shrub forms a dense thicket over much of the land affecting human activities. Poverty contributes to environmental degradation. Conservation measures are required to avoid further degradation. Use of energy saving technologies will be encouraged. Other measures include community based tree planting initiatives and control of *Prosopis Juliflora*.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
-Variety of natural flora; Availability of district environmental action plan for up to year 2005-2010; Existence of a district environment committee	Inadequate skilled manpower; Inadequate transport facilities; Poor communication network; Emergence of settlements; Inadequate staffing and funding; Poor waste management practices; Inadequate involvement of communities in environment management.	Increased investment in Forest conservation promotion; Establishment of tree nurseries; Development of a sustainable community based environmental management; Government policy against on-biodegradable materials such as polythene bags; Conducting EIAs and environment audit	Increase in refugee population in the camps; overgrazing Illegal logging; Adverse weather; Illegal charcoal burning; Loss of biodiversity; Polythene menace; Sand harvesting and quarrying; Tree cutting for fuel; Poverty;; Human wild life conflicts.

v) Youth

The youth form a significant part of the population (33.9%) and present a group that is willing to participate and contribute in the districts development efforts.

Some of the challenges faced by the youth include; high unemployment; lack of youth friendly services to address HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, drugs and skills development; spread of HIV and AIDS; low involvement of the youth in decision making process; droughts; poverty; cultural and religious factors that affect the youth like early marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM); low enrolment and completion rates in the district and inadequate training institutions like village polytechnics to develop skills for the youth. Other challenges include employment creation, establishment of youth friendly services and the expansion of the capacity for youth training. The district development plan envisages implementation of a multifaceted strategy to address these numerous challenges. The plan calls for efficiency in implementation of the Youth Enterprise Fund.

A SWOT Analysis for Youth Issues

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of a national Youth Policy; the Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports Willing Donors	Inadequate tertiary training; Inadequate staff in the Youth office; Low Literacy levels.	Mainstreaming the issue of the youth in all sectors of development; Inclusion of the youth in decision making organs in the district; More Projects/Programmes targeting the youth;	Unemployment; drug abuse, HIV and Aids

vi) Persons with Disabilities

There has been no baseline study to ascertain the number of people living with disabilities as well as the various categories and causes of disabilities. This limits the data for planning for this important group. Concerns of the physically challenged in the district have not been adequately addressed. This is depicted by the low number of public or private sectors that have taken into consideration the needs of the physically challenged. This hinders the disabled persons' access to both government and non-government services.

Physically challenged people have also not been well represented in decision-making positions in the various spheres of socio-economic development. Strategic measures will be taken to ensure equal participation of physically challenged in power structures and decision-making. People with disabilities in the district ought to be represented in the District Development Committee (DDC) and its sub committees. In addition the disabled in the district need to be facilitated to form an umbrella body to continuously agitate for their rights.

SWOT Analysis

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

2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE AND FORMULATION OF STRATEGIES

This section analysis and summarises issues and causes in all the sub sectors. This sets a stage for the development of immediate objectives to be pursued during the plan period.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Low adoption agricultural of technologies	High illiteracy levels among the farmers Slow change by farmers from Pastoralist to crop farming	Improve absorption of new farming methods by 50% by 2012	To Increase adoption of farming technologies to 50% of households by 2012;	Develop simple extension packages and technologies; conduct technology transfer demonstrations; initiate a literacy awareness campaign.
Low crop yields	Low rainfall; pests and diseases; destruction of field crops by wild animals; use of uncertified seeds; lack of adequate and appropriate farm tools and equipment. High cost of farm inputs coupled by lack credit facility; high poverty level; communal land tenure that deters one from investing heavily.	To increase households crop production to 50 % by 2012;	To increase land under rain fed irrigation from the current 1.75% to 10% by 2012	Conduct trainings and demonstrations on water harvesting, pest and disease control and production of drought tolerant crop varieties; reducing wildlife destruction to wildlife; encourage the private sector participation in input and equipment supply. Provide finances for crop farming; proper land use planning and issuance of title deeds; Advocate for private sector investments in crop farming
Frequent Massive loses of livestock	Frequent droughts; floods; disease outbreaks	To reduce by 50% livestock loss by 2012	Initiate appropriate training to the public by 2012 Increase funding for disease surveillance	Conduct frequent diseases monitoring and evaluation tours; Educate public on animal disease control.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			by 30% by 2012	
Low productivity and off take rates	Poor marketing; lack of marketing information; Unsustainable environmental use; loss of pasture; in breeding in livestock	To increase off take rates to more than 50%by 2012	Enhance extension services to all livestock keepers by 2012	Breed improvement; drought and disease management; To introduce value addition on livestock products
Low literacy levels	High poverty levels; Nomadic lifestyle; low enrolment and transition rates; retrogressive cultural practices	To increase literacy levels to 50% by year 2012	Increase primary school enrolment rate from 26.7% to 95% by 2012; Increase secondary school enrolment rate from 3% to 95% by 2012	Lobby for more teaching staff; Conduct mobilization campaigns district wide to improve enrolment levels; strengthen school management committees.
HIV and AIDS	Low awareness on HIV/AIDS High Stigma on 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% by 2012.	Increase health facilities offering VCT, PMTCT, CCC, ART services Enhance awareness on HIV/AIDSs to over 80% of the community Increase funds for HIV/AIDS programs in the district to 100% by 2012.	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; programmes for the orphans and vulnerable children; Initiate Home Based Care Programmes
Poor infrastructure	Poor road network; low telephone connectivity; lack of electricity grid connection;	To promote alternative energy use to 60% of the population by 2012 Increase	To gravel 600km of road in the district; tarmac 20km of road by end of 2012; Bituminize 220km by the	Introduce rural electrification programme; promote use of alternative energy sources e.g. solar. Provide funds for major

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	poor housing	accessibility in district roads by 60% in 2012 Increase telecommunication coverage by 80% by 2012	year 2012;	and rural access roads; Open up more rural access roads in the district; Properly maintain all roads; Classify roads in the district
Poor human health	Inadequate access to health centers; poor nutrition; Ignorance; shortage of health personnel	To increase health services access rate to 80% by 2012	Reduce incidences of communicable and vector borne disease by 80% by 2012; Increase immunization coverage to 95% by 2012. to enhance preventive and promotive Health	Awareness and disease control campaigns; disease screening and diagnosis. Community outreach programme Put idle facilities to use Increase the number of health facilities. Staffing and equipment for Health facilities.
Environmental degradation	Communal land ownership; Destruction by refugees in the camps; Over – grazing; Illegal charcoal burning; Poor farming practices; Poor disposal of solid waste; Poor awareness on environmental conservation.	Enhance environmental conservation	Rehabilitate denuded and degraded areas. Increase sensitization and awareness of environmental conservation; Increase latrine coverage to at least 40% by 2012	Increase forest cover through afforestation; Promoting environmental education, public awareness. Control overgrazing and soil erosion; Restrict charcoal burning; Promote alternative sources of power food fuel like solar, wind; Liaise with NEMA to ensure environmental impact Assessments are done.
Retrogressive cultural practices	Low levels of awareness. Illiteracy Traditions	To reduce incidences of retrogressive cultural practices by 65% by the year 2012.	Promote alternative rite of passage for girls in all divisions by 2012. To create awareness on retrogressive practices to all communities in the district.	Increase awareness by educating the community on alternative rites of passage Community based advocacy against FGM

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

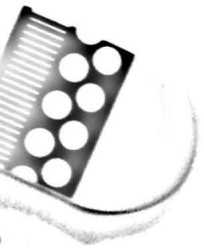
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
High Unemployment rates	Lack of industries lack of requisite education: Lack of credit High collateral demands by financial institutions. Inadequate job opportunities.	To create employment for 50% of youth to be self reliant by year 2012	Ensure access to the devolved funds by 55% for the Youth Enterprise Fund youth. Women Enterprise Fund and other funds	Conduct Youth entrepreneurial training; Encourage local and foreign investors; Promote labor intensive technologies Invest in technical training institutions and district youth centres
Poor Urban planning and management	Lack of planning in urban areas Lack of public toilets/ latrines: Lack well managed markets: Lack of waste management sites: Poor drainage in urban centres.	To ensure all major towns are well planned and managed by-2012	To plan all major towns Increase number of public toilets in trading centres and markets by 70%. Provide waste disposal sites for all major towns by 2012. To implement proper management measures in the towns.	Involve the community in management of towns. Undertake physical planning in all trading centres: Construct proper drainage systems; Establish waste management site; Construct organized markets.
Low education and literacy levels	Cultural , religious and traditional beliefs e.g. nomadism: Inadequate learning facilities (building , desks and textbooks); High dropout rate: Child labour; Negative attitude towards education; High poverty levels	Increase the literacy level from 33.5% to 60% by 2012.	Increase adult literacy classes 2012: Increase funding for free primary and secondary education program Increase the transition primary to secondary transition rate Increase awareness on the importance of Adult literacy education: Increase	Provide learning facilities and equipment; Post more teachers especially to understaffed schools; Discourage traditional and cultural taboos discriminating against education of the girl-child; Sensitize the public on the importance of education. Establish Adult learning resource centres

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			number of adult literacy classes by 50%	
Inadequate financial services	There are no Financial institutions; Inadequate knowledge and information on credit facilities; Lack of collateral Failure to implement Islamic friendly services	To increase and establish financial services in the district by 2012.	Establish Islamic friendly financial services; Increase funding to the District loan board funding scheme by 100%; Increase the Youth Enterprise fund and Women fund by 100%	Provide land ownership documents. Sensitize communities on the importance of credit facilities; Establish community banks. Encourage more financial institutions to bring their services.
Poor infrastructure	Poor road network; low telephone connectivity; lack of electricity grid connection; poor housing	To promote alternative energy use to 60% of the population by 2012 Increase accessibility in district roads by 60% in 2012 Increase telecommunication coverage by 80% by 2012	To gravel 600km of road in the district; tarmac 20km of road by end of 2012; bituminize 220km by the year 2012;	Introduce rural electrification programme; promote use of alternative energy sources e.g. solar. 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
Poor human health	Inadequate access to health centers; poor nutrition; Ignorance; shortage of health personnel	To increase health services access rate to 80% by 2012	Reduce incidences of communicable and vector borne disease by 80% by 2012; Increase immunization coverage to 95% by 2012. to enhance preventive and promotive Health	Awareness and disease control campaigns; disease screening and diagnosis. Community outreach programme Put idle facilities to use Increase the number of health facilities. Staffing and equipment for Health facilities.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Environmental degradation	Communal land ownership: Destruction by refugees in the camps: Over – grazing: Illegal charcoal burning: Poor farming practices: Poor disposal of solid waste: Poor awareness on environmental conservation.	Enhance environmental conservation	Rehabilitate denuded and degraded areas. Increase sensitization and awareness of environmental conservation; Increase latrine coverage to at least 40% by 2012	Increase forest cover through afforestation; Promoting environmental education, public awareness. Control overgrazing and soil erosion; Restrict charcoal burning; Promote alternative sources of power food fuel like solar, wind; Liaise with NEMA to ensure environmental impact Assessments are done.
Retrogressive cultural practices	Low levels of awareness. Illiteracy Traditions	To reduce incidences of retrogressive cultural practices by 65% by the year 2012.	Promote alternative rite of passage for girls in all divisions by 2012. To create awareness on retrogressive practices to all communities in the district.	Increase awareness by educating the community on alternative rites of passage Community based advocacy against FGM
High Unemployment rates	Lack of industries lack of requisite education; Lack of credit High collateral demands by financial institutions. Inadequate job opportunities.	To create employment for 50% of youth to be self reliant by year 2012	Ensure access to the devolved funds by 55% for the Youth Enterprise Fund youth, Women Enterprise Fund and other funds	Conduct Youth entrepreneurial training; Encourage local and foreign investors; Promote labor intensive technologies Invest in technical training institutions and district youth centres

CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND
PRIORITIES**



CHAMPION

THE GREAT AMERICAN

This chapter presents the district projects and programs to be implemented in this Plan. These are prioritised based on consultations with the stakeholders and in line with the guiding vision 2030. The projects and programs are grouped under nine sectors. These are the Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource and Development, Physical Infrastructure, Research, Innovation and Technology, Special Programmes, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, and Public Administration.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development”.

The sector’s mission

Mission: “To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives subsector, 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

Lagdera is a perennial food deficit area, which mainly relies on relief food to feed the population. The district has immense potential of 410,000 Ha of arable land, currently only 7190 Ha is under food crops. Efforts will go to increasing productivity and yields through enhancing utilization of technologies. This will be achieved by use of simplified extension messages, promotion of water harvesting and soils conservation interventions. In addition the area under rain fed irrigation will also be increased to 10%.

Support will be accorded to livestock breed improvement programs for enhanced production. Disease control programs, pasture resource propagation and conservation programs will be undertaken. Other interventions will include market information dissemination programs, strengthening of resource user groups; livestock based infrastructure development and support to value addition initiatives at community level. In addition, efforts will go into rehabilitation and development of rural water points to enable full utilization of pasture, which is basic natural available in the district. Aggressive awareness and advocacy will be undertaken to ensure that farmers and pastoralists form cooperatives for enhanced benefits. Early warning systems and drought mitigation efforts at the community and district levels will be strengthened.

In environment and forestry sub sectors, efforts will be taken to reduce destruction of the environment and forestry. Area under forest cover will be increased through establishment of woodlots especially in the refugee camps, improving efficiency in the use of wood fuel by introducing better technologies and encouraging diversification to other sources of energy. The threat posed by Mathenge plant will be managed. Measures

will be taken to advocate and control of harmful activities to the environment such as plastic bags menace. Focus will also go into commercialization of non wood products such as gum Arabic and resins, and the introduction of capacity to process such products. Land use planning of the district will ensure that the sub-sector contributes directly to housing food security, offer employment (both directly and indirectly), earnings, support agro-based industries and generally contribute to socio-economic development of the country.

The Private sector will be encouraged to invest in value addition in all the sub sectors. Specific focus will go to capacity building of the staff and communities in all the sub sectors above. These responses will increase employment, reduce poverty and contribute to socio-economic development of the country.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The Agriculture and Rural Development is the mainstay of the district's economy. Livestock rearing is the most dominant activity for income generation. It provides over 90% of the domestic earnings. It accounts for nearly 90% of the employment opportunities. Livestock species reared here are cattle, shoats, camels, donkeys, chicken and bees. The livestock population is estimated at: 253,538 cattle, 628,526 goats, 305,186 sheep, 101,170 camels, 45,000 poultry and 67,925 donkeys. Camels and donkeys are the major means of transport for the pastoralists. The veterinary sub-sector is important in promoting achievement of optimal animal health. This leads to increase in production and quality of by products. Other benefits include promotion of trade, public health, food security and poverty alleviation.

The district has huge potential for rain fed farming and the land under cultivation is 7090 Ha but which is currently not under sustainable production due to depressed rainfall. This sub sector offers a lot of promise in the future. It is increasingly being looked upon as an alternative means of livelihood. Cooperatives movement presents perhaps the most important avenue for the farmers and livestock keepers get better returns from their enterprises.

Land is critical to the economic, social and cultural development of the district and Kenya in general. Indeed, land issues in the district remain sensitive and culturally complex. Land is important in facilitating attainment of increased production, economic growth, poverty reduction and gender equity as recognized in past plans and Kenya Vision 2030.

Sustained development of the district cannot be achieved without good environmental management. Degradation of the environment compromises the economy and the livelihoods of its people. Environmental conservation in the district leads to a healthy nation (due to a lower incidence of diseases), increased food production, industrial growth and increased incomes and earnings, among others. Benefits to be derived from these include employment creation, increased income generation and poverty reduction.. Efficient solid Waste management and sanitation management are important for a healthy population which effectively participates in the district development efforts. Solar energy is used by a few households intermittently. However, the full potential is yet to be harnessed.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP)	Extension services
Arid Lands Resource Management Project	Providing irrigation pumps to farmers; training of groups; provision of funding
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Research and technologies
Cooperatives	Farmers organisation for economies of scale
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency relief support
Trade	Promotion and marketing
Water	Provision of water for irrigation, livestock and human use.
UNICEF	Nutrition support; training for community and staff
ILRI	Research on disease
Information and Communication	Information on markets trends; publicity and advertisement of products; training of communities –media.
Roads & Public works	Infrastructure development and maintenance
Constituency Development Fund	Funding to community initiatives
Community Development Trust Fund	Funding to community projects
Ministry of Health	Health services
Ministry of Youth	Mobilisation, training and financial support to youth groups
Social Services	Community mobilisation and training Formation and Registration of groups Support to women enterprises
Community	Participation, community labour, good practices and management.
Provincial Administration	Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions, Law and order; dissemination of policies and good practices
CARE	Local livelihood enhanced through capacity building and reducing conflicts between the hosts and refugees
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Initiative	Funding to groups for food security
Arid Land Livestock and rural livelihoods project (ALLPRO)	Infrastructure and funding
Horticulture Development Authority	Marketing of Agricultural produce
Ministry of Livestock	Policy direction, implementation and extension services and coordination
Ministry of Agriculture	Policy direction, implementation and extension services, coordination
Ministry of Lands	Land adjudication and planning
Kenya Red Cross	Relief food distribution Disaster management
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension	Extension services Training of staff and community
Chamber of Commerce and Industry/private sector	Promotion of agro-businesses Credit facilities and cash transfer
KIRDI	Supply of technologies

Stakeholder	Roles
Action Against Hunger	Funding and technical backstopping
Garissa County Council	Land adjudication
KEBS	Certification of products
Africa Union	Provide funds; support to veterinary services

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Animal health improvement;	Inadequate animal health personnel; inadequate vet drugs; inadequate crushes for livestock vaccination; veterinary Investigation Lab. (VIL).	Training more CAHWs and TA from the community; equipping drug users with annual drugs; encouraging private pharmacies; rehabilitating existing dips; documentation of indigenous veterinary knowledge; complete and equip the VIL; vaccination campaigns to rid the area of Rinderpest.
	Improve livestock marketing	Lack of an external livestock market due to collapse of KMC; Quarantine due to Riderpest;	Encourage indigenous entrepreneurs to establish abattoirs and transport meat to Nairobi and other towns; establish feeder markets in Modogashe, Dadaab, Balambala and Bura; establish a holding ground around Garissa Town; provide information and link local people with international markets; Establish local cottage industries to utilize animal bi-products.
	Improve livestock breeds for agro pastoral areas to increase milk production;	Lack of appropriate livestock breeds; Lack of skills in handling hybrid livestock;	Introduce grade cattle like crosses of Arshire and Sahiwal and Fresian breed for dairy purposes; Intensify extension services to the agro pastoralists; Introduce layers and broilers for the local market and export; Encourage bee keeping along the river; Conduct research on the appropriate breeds and establish a breeding program.
Agriculture	Improve agricultural output;	Low rainfall; Lack of enough extension services; Human Wildlife	Supplement with irrigation by putting more land under irrigation; revive the agricultural demonstration

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		conflicts.	approaches; improve on the production of horticultural products like tomatoes, mangoes, brinjals, melons, onions etc. which are in great demand; assist farmers to identify the right seeds for the regions.
	Improvement on the value of livestock and crop output(products)	Lack of small agro-based industries; Poor inaccessible roads; Lack of enough water and electric power for industrial development; Lack of industrial land (zone) in Garissa Town.	The district will strive to attract investors in the district to process livestock products and crops to earn farmers more income; during the plan period Garissa Town will get enough water for domestic and industries use; the DDC will set aside industrial zones to attract entrepreneurs; strict disease control to improve the value to products.
	Marketing of Agricultural Products.	Farmers produce the same products at the same season; Farmers produce without a destined market; Farmers lack market information for different parts of the country.	Farmers will be enlightened on seasons and when to plant for higher process; market information will be disseminated to the farmers; Garissa Town will have market stalls for farmers to sell their produce; look into the possibility of a milk cooling plant once dairy farming is established.
Food Security	Improve dry land farming.	Drought and lack of rainfall.	Focus on sorghum, simsim and katumani maize production along laghas to improve on food security.
Irrigation Development	Increase the land under irrigation.	Lack of capital for farm preparation; Farmers lack skills in irrigation farming; Shifting river bed cause farms to lack water; Lack of market for the produce.	Encourage farmers to get loans and form group farms; intensify extension services and training by reviving the Farmers Training Centre; Encourage farmers to form Association to sell their produce; encourage organizations to give pumps on credit; encourage gravity irrigation system which are cheaper; strengthen the Agricultural Mechanic section to offer machinery for hire at reasonable fee to the farmers to prepare farms.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Cooperative Development	Increase the participation of people in co-operatives.	Exploitation of farmers by middlemen	Train members on the need for cooperatives; Organize market surveys to assist farmers' get more funds.
Agricultural Research Development	Research and Development of crops which can survive in the region.	Inadequate infrastructure and personnel.	Provide land for KARI to undertake both animal and crop research; Revitalize the importance of crop development as an emerging vital activity in the region by developing crops variety which can do well in the region; introduce a breeding centre to research and produce animal which best suit the area.
Agriculture and Other Rural Finance Services	Credit to farmers.	Religious beliefs that do not accept interests; Prohibitive collateral requirement by banks; High interest rates.	Encourage village banks which are acceptable in the region; quasi, government lending institutions will be invited to assist farmers; Farms will be surveyed and title deeds issued to farmers; planning and survey of Five urban centres will be done to improve the availability of collateral in the district.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ASAL Livestock and Livelihood Support Project (ALLPRO) (District wide)	Poverty reduction through livelihood support	4 communities capacity built and supported /year; at least 3 water pans desilted/excavated by 2012; at least 3 boreholes rehabilitated by 2012	-Support to beef ,small stock and camel production; support to drought mitigation; activities; support to community demand driven initiatives; support to livestock marketing activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program-NALEP (District wide)	Strengthen extension service provision to community level	To establish 3 No. Focal Community Areas	Support to community demand driven initiatives; provision of extension services
Njaa Marufuku Kenya-NMK program District wide	-Poverty reduction through provision of capital to groups	4 groups supported	Provision of capital to groups to engage in income generating activities/year

(B) New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Support to Administrative Services	1	To enhance administrative services to the district	Develop and equip the district headquarter facility	Construction of administrative office block; purchase of office transport and extension service motorbikes; procurement of office equipment and furniture
Pasture Production and Conservation Program District wide	2	To produce High quality livestock and livestock products	Target all borehole and waterpan communities in the district by 2012	Awareness creation on need for pasture conservation; trainings on pasture production and conservation; reseeded /fodder production in- Gurufa, liboi, Dertu and Kambi samaki
Livestock Breeding Programs District wide	3	To enhance quality of livestock breeds in the district by 2012	All borehole and waterpan communities by 2012	trainings on breeding and breed improvement; breeding bull schemes for liboi, Dertu and gurufa; AI services where possible
Marketing Support Program	4	To Improve livestock offtake rates and farmers incomes	Provide market info. to 4 local markets establish 2 markets by 2020	Erection of marketing info. Billboards at Dagahaley, Dertu, Modogashe and Benane; community education on marketing oriented production; construction of market facility at Dadaab and Modogashe.
Value Addition Programs	5	Promote cottage industry development	10 women , 5 youth groups per division	Training of women and youth groups on value addition; link groups to development partners for assistance
Infrastructure Development Program	6	To develop routine management structures	5 communities have routine management structures	Erection of livestock handling yards
Promotion of Alternative Livelihood Production.	7	To provide alternative livelihood during periods of stress	All borehole and water pan communities by 2012	Training of groups on apiculture and poultry production; link groups to support partners for assistance; source for support to alternative production

(A) On- going Projects: Veterinary

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Vaccination against Major Diseases District Wide	To Prevent/Control of animal diseases	Animal vaccination coverage increased to 80% by 2012	Mass vaccination; mass treatment of sick animals
Diseases Surveillance & Epidemiological Study District Wide	To enhance early detection and control of diseases	Quarterly surveillance measures	Surveys; zero-surveys; active surveillance.
Training of Community Animal Health Workers District Wide	Improve disease management and reporting	20 CAHWS retrained annually	1 training of AHWS yearly

(B) New Projects Proposal: Veterinary

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Crushes District wide	1	To enhance vaccination of cattle in the district.	5 crushes per year through out the district	Site identification; purchase of materials; construction
Purchase of cold chain and equipment Modogashe Division	2	To enhance capacity to quickly respond to outbreaks	Procure equipment by 2009	Purchase of freezer; 2 cool boxes; vaccine carriers; 2 fridges
Animal disease testing centres District wide	3	To ensure good health and certification of animals for the market.	Establish testing centres at Dertu and Modogashe	Livestock market started; constructions; setting of an office; establishing seclusion area.
Modogashe slaughter house Modogashe Division	4	To Safeguard public health and enhance people's incomes	Complete construction of the slaughter house by 2010	Site acquisition; plans; construction
Training for Trade and value -addition	5	Improve marketability of livestock products	Identify and train groups in all the 5 divisions	Train groups on Hygiene and Clean milk production
Construct DVO's office at Modogashe Division	6	To Strengthen Institutional Capacity of DVO's office to offer services	1 office constructed by 2010	Acquire land; build office, lab; equipments office
Strengthen Extension	7	To enhance Community Capacity Building	Continuously	Animal health advise and education, recruitment of

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Services District wide				additional staff; training of locals as Animal Health Workers.
Transport improvement project District wide	8	To Improve disease control service delivery	Procure 2 vehicles by 2008-2009	Rehabilitate grounded vehicle; procure new vehicles

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Production

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP-GOK) (District-wide)	-To promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural materials for food security and incomes thus raising farmers' standards living.	All farmers in the District.	Provision of agricultural extension services; support and facilitate technical training for farmers/pastoralists. Organize farmers' field days, shows etc; carry out on-farm trials and demonstrations; Policy interpretation, coordination and implementation; coordination of agricultural development activities in the district; support environment and land management; support agri-business promotion; promotion of market information and channels; gender and cross-cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, drugs etc
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Project (Daadab and Liboi divisions)	-To enhance food security -To Improve farmers' incomes	-Farmer groups in the 2 divisions	Crop and livestock production; marketing and value addition for farm produce/products.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity	- Improve the overall agricultural system	Farmers within Focal areas.	Provide grants to community groups;

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Programme (KAPP) (Gurufa in Shanta-Abak division)	by supporting generation, dissemination and adoption of agricultural technology.		capacity building
Soil and Water Conservation (Water Harvesting for Crop Production)	To conserve soil and water for crop production.	Farmer groups in the 5 divisions	Excavation of water pans; trees planting.
Promotion of Orphan Crops (Modogashe division)	To enhance food security; to diversify growing and consumption of orphaned crops. (Cowpeas, sorghum, green grams)	All farmers in the Division.	Crop production, utilization and value addition.
Arid Lands Resource Management Project (District-wide)	To increase food security and reduce livelihood vulnerability	Farmer groups in the five divisions	Farmers raise 30% of the total capital required for any undertaking and the project meets 70%; staff and farmers trainings; purchase of farm inputs for farmers on a limited scale.
Millennium Village Project (Dertu in Dadaab Division)	-To demonstrate the implementation of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	Farmers Communities in Dadaab division	Farmers' trainings; purchase of farm inputs for farmers on a limited scale.
Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (District-wide)	Enhance food security	Farmers in the 5 Divisions	Farmers trainings; water pans construction

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Crop Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	1	-To promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural materials for food security and incomes thus raising farmers'	21 sub-locations District wide	Trainings on; production of oil crops (Simsim and sunflowers); famers Field School (FFS); fruit farming (Date

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
(NALEP-GOK) (District-wide)		standards living.		palms, Melons, Mangoes, Citrus); business entrepreneurship; multi-storey gardening for vegetables; promotion of dry land farming
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP-Sida) (District wide)	2	The contribution of agriculture and livestock to social and economic development and poverty alleviation enhanced	Formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) in Focal areas in the 5 divisions	Capacity building to groups and individual farmers
Soil and Water Conservation (Water Harvesting for Crop Production) (District-wide)	3	To conserve soil and water; to harvest surface run- off water for crop production.	-21 water pans -20 trapezoidal buds -provision of assorted implements and inputs District wide by 2012	Excavation of water pans; trees planting; construction of trapezoidal bunds and provision of assorted implements.
Promotion of Orphan Crops (District-wide)	4	To enhance food security to diversify growing and consumption of orphaned crops. (Cowpeas, sorghum, green grams)	All farmers in 21 locations reached by 2012	Crop production, utilization and value addition.
Construction of Offices (District-wide)	5	Improve service delivery for farmers.	1 District Agricultural office block: 5 Divisional Agricultural offices: 1 Store: 1 Latrine	Building of: 1 District Agricultural office block: 5 Divisional Agricultural offices: 1 Store: 1 Latrine
Logistical Support (District-wide)	6	Improve extension service delivery; increase the mobility of the frontline extension officers.	2 Landrovers and 1 motorcycle for the district headquarter 1 Landrover and 1 motorcycle for each of the 5 divisions.	Purchase of 7 Landrovers and 6 motorcycles.

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

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forestry Extension service District wide	To increase uptake of environmental friendly activities	Continuous Sensitizations and demonstrations in all the sub locations of the district	Training, sensitization and Barazas, demonstrations
Rehabilitation of degraded ,range land, refugees camps and boreholes District wide	To arrest environmental degradation	100 hectares to be rehabilitated 75 trainings on energy saving technologies Establish tree nurseries in the five divisions	Trees planting sensitization energy saving tech, issuing jiko solar cooker; Enforcement of EMCA and forestry act; training on environment conservation facilitation for rehabilitation
Commercial forestry Gum Arabic District wide	To diversify local enterprises for more incomes	To establish commercial forestry in 5 divisions of the	Training; procurement of planting materials; sourcing for markets; value addition of the products
Dertu green shelter belt project Dertu/Dadaab	To provide shelter and beauty to the town	To put approximately 20 acres of land under forests	planting of trees; training

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Forestry office	1	Improve service delivery.	1 District Forestry office block; 5 Divisional Forestry offices; 1 Store; 1 Latrine	Construction of Forestry office

(B) New Project Proposals: Wildlife

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of community ecotourism conservancies District wide	1	To increase community benefits from wildlife and Tourism	To develop 5 wildlife conservancies each in Lagdera,	Training of communities; training of community rages; community surveillance; building community offices; marketing; linkages with KTB
Establishment of Dadaab Wildlife	2	To boost security of the wildlife in the district	To develop the reserve by 2010	Put up rangers post; patrol the border line; hold community sensitization; involve communities

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ranger's posts Dadaab Division				in wildlife surveillance.
Assistance to schools(classrooms) District wide	3	To support to local community development through corporate responsibility	Complete construction by 2012	Construct classrooms in the following classrooms; build gates; open offices; human resource development; build tourism facilities

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Physical Infrastructure will help reduce the cost of production in the Agriculture and Rural Development through provision of good road network, electricity and telecommunication facilities. It will also provide water for domestic consumption, irrigation and for livestock.

Human Resource and Development sector will provide skilled workforce and healthy citizenry respectively. Special programs sub sectors such as gender and youth will be mainstreamed to the Agriculture and Rural Development is the main source of employment and incomes in the district. The sector will create linkages with the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector and other sectors. These sectors provide markets for agricultural produce. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector also requires an efficient marketing information system. Agro-based raw materials are absorbed in the industry sub-sector. The sector also provides market for surplus produce in the district.

The Public Administration and Governance, Justice, Law and Order sectors provide security, which is paramount to investment in the sector, articulate planning, monitoring/evaluation and provision of policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth of the sector.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The main goal of the Agriculture and Rural Development is basically to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development as well as promotion of trade and tourism. The environment and forestry departments are major players in this sector and are involved in mainstreaming environmental issue in all other sectors. Extension personnel will integrate the issues of gender, HIV/AIDS and youth issues in their various projects and programmes.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision is “a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders”

Mission: The mission is to facilitate tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base regional integration and preservation of natural heritage and culture for sustainable development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to realize the sector vision and mission, the district will encourage investors to invest through such fora like the DDC and public *barazas*. Livestock based enterprises will be shielded from adverse effects of drought through early drought warning systems and restocking programmes. These two programmes are offered under the Arid Lands' Resource Management Programme (ALRMP). District management committees (such as DDC, DEC, DSG) will collaborate with development partners to offer entrepreneurial training to local youth. Private sector financial institutions such as Equity Bank, Gulf Bank, Commercial Bank and Barclays Bank will continue to play a key role in provision of credit besides banking services and improve business ventures in the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Trade Tourism and Industry sector contribute immensely to the creation of wealth in the district. Trade is a source of livelihood to the residents. Businesses create revenue to the local authority which is in turn ploughed back in development projects. Through trade, Lagdera residents are able to consume essential commodities that are found elsewhere. Income generating activities found in Lagdera include groceries, retail shops, Safaricom outlets and hotels. Tourism is not well developed but there is potential for its development.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Arid Lands Resource Management Project	Providing irrigation pumps to farmers; training of groups; provision of funding
Ministry of Trade	Promotion and marketing
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Mobilisation, training and financial support to youth groups
Gender and Social Services	Community mobilisation and training Formation and Registration of groups Support to women enterprises
Provincial Administration	Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions, Law and order; dissemination of policies and good practices
CARE	Local livelihood enhanced through capacity building and reducing conflicts between the hosts and refugees
Ministry of Livestock	Policy direction, implementation and extension services and

Stakeholders	Role
Development	coordination
Ministry of Agriculture	Policy direction, implementation and extension services, coordination
Chamber of Commerce and Industry/private sector	Promotion of agro-businesses Credit facilities and cash transfer

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Development of Markets and trading centers	Poor infrastructure; inadequate entrepreneurial skills; Lack of affordable financial facilities.	Development of Jua-Kali sheds in Daadab; Infrastructure improvement; Build the capacity of traders through trainings.
Industrialization	Revitalization of SME's	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Lack of information on available opportunities; Inadequate credit facilities.	Construction of jua-kali sheds; Provision of affordable credit facilities; Improvement of road network and communication facilities; Train women and youth on entrepreneurial skills.
Tourism	Promotion of tourist attraction sites and construction of tourist sites	Inadequate tourist facilities Poor road network; Lack of a cultural centre; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate marketing of the district tourism potential;	Creation of enabling environment for private investors to provide tourist resorts and hotels; Establishment of a cultural centre in the district;

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint loans Board District wide	Supplement business funds and offer training to add value to the fund (loan giving)	Target 1000 traders	Offer loans; training; consultancy services

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building a business	1	To promote the	Train 300 traders	Business information

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
solution centre Modogashe Division		development , growth and graduation of Medium & Small micro-enterprises	per year by 2012	centre; training; incubation services; cyber café ; financial services; communication offer; buildings proposal writing etc
Training of Traders District wide	2	To solve business problems	To produce over 300 sustainable business per year	Offer training or Business related concern
Building Ministry of Trade offices. Modogashe Division	3	For efficient offer of services	To build on office by 2012	Building office

B) New Projects Proposals: Enterprise Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modogashe Jua kali Sheds Modogashe Division	1	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 120 artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Dadaab Jua kali Sheds Dadaab Division	2	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 120 artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Dertu Millennium Village Jua Kali Sheds Dadaab Division	3	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 120 Artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Formation of JKA and SACCOs District wide	4	Mobilize the Artisans for easier management, assistance and Encourage savings, access to Funds	Have a new Jua Kali Ass. And a SACCO registered at every commercial Centre and	Mobilize Artisans to form JKA and SACCOs which will ease the access to credit, enable them get training and other forms of assistance
Management training for MSE associations/SACCOs officials District wide	5	Organizational Capacity building	Train 50 officials yearly district wide including study tours.	Train officials on running of vibrant JKA associations and SACCOs
Business/ Entrepreneurship Training District wide	6	Train Artisans on business management	Train at least 100 Artisans annually district wide	Training on basic business management, bookkeeping, costing etc.
Skill Upgrading District wide	7	Conduct regular workshops on skills improvement	Train at least 100 Artisans annually district wide including	Train artisans on the latest technologies and products in the various trades.-study tours

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			study tours	
Marketing Promotion District wide	8	Participate in trade fairs, shows and Exhibitions	Have 20 Artisans participate in trade fairs and exhibitions annually	Choose 20 best artisan from the district to participate in local and regional Trade Fairs and exhibitions
HIV/AIDS	9	To increase awareness of the Jua-kalis on the scourge	Sensitise all Jua Kalis in the district by 2012	Sensitisation, workshops, training on care of the infected and affected

B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train entrepreneurs on existing industrial operators District wide	1	To import industrial operators skills	Trainers	Training
Promote new existing industries. District wide	2	To promote new security industries	W/shops	Awareness

B) New Projects Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Development a District Cultural Centre Modogashe Division	1	To promote culture in the district	Construct a cultural centre by 2010	Construction and furnishing; collection of artifacts; sensitization and publicity of centre
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants Modogashe Division	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 artefacts including songs, drama, dances, mats e.t.c. District wide	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 Mombasa	Mobilization; Funding; vetting of groups; publicization; exhibiting

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Development of the sector is highly dependent on a healthy and well educated population. The human resource sector is therefore vital in bridging this gap.

Infrastructure development will ensure availability of structures such as market centres and also ease communication.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector alleviates poverty through income generating activities. Programmes to educate youth on entrepreneurial skills are on-going. During such fora HIV/AIDS and environmental conservation issues will be incorporated in the training of business skills. Women groups will be identified and funded appropriately to expand and /or start income generating activities.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision is to "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030."

Mission: 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"

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In line with the national sector vision, Lagdera District will strive to improve the available physical infrastructure to ensure an all year access to the district. The district recognizes poor roads as a big challenge in the fight against poverty and will put a lot of emphasis in making them passable by tarmacking the major roads and gravelling the truck roads. The minor roads will be graded regularly to ease transportation in the district. Moreover, the district will focus on provision of energy by installing electricity generators in Modogashe and Dadaab townships. The usage of other forms of energy such as solar and wind energy will be encouraged.

The housing sub sector will facilitate access to affordable housing technologies. These responses will result in high quality infrastructure that will not only facilitate trade with the rest of the country but also attract investors to the district.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Roads and Public Works sub-sector is responsible for development, rehabilitation and maintenance of the road network (Classified and other roads). It also undertakes other Public Works including construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of public buildings and bridges. Currently, the district has a poor road network that needs to be developed and rehabilitated to open up the hinterlands for commerce. Most departments have inadequate office space while others are in need of refurbishment. The sector also has a big role in the development of basic social infrastructures that requires proper designs and workmanship.

Efficient transport is critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increasing the competitiveness of goods and services. Weather data obtained from the meteorological department is crucial for enhancing disaster preparedness and in design of roads and other infrastructure. Livestock and crop production also depend on weather data. Energy sub-sector facilitates the provision of sustainable energy services for national development. This sub-sector is very important to the district as without it the value addition of local products will be impossible.

Housing sub-sector is important to overcome the housing challenge that faces the district population where a large percentage of the population lives in manyattas. The sector is being relied on to increase affordable housing technologies to the district's population.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Airport Authority (KAA);	Development and maintenance of air strip
Private sector	Mobilization of funds and development
Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)	Supply and management of power
Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen);	Generation of power
National Housing Corporation (NHC);	Development of houses
Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund (CSHSF)	Mobilization of funds
Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund (KENSUF)	Infrastructure development
Meteorological Department	Management of weather data

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Adequate access to electricity; promotion of alternative sources of energy	Exclusion of the district from the national grid; over dependence on wood fuel; Lack of skills and technologies	Expand electricity cover to all trading centres; promote the use of renewable energy such as solar; enhance management of power supply; provision of energy saving <i>jikos</i> ; supply and training in new technologies.
Housing	Increase access to better housing	Marginal investment in housing; high poverty levels; lack of affordable alternative housing technologies; lack of secure land tenure; lack of physical planning for the urban areas; lack of reliable and adequate data on housing; poor basic	Sensitisation to local authorities; conduct a housing survey; to provide street lighting on all town streets; provide alternative and affordable housing technologies; extend water and sewerage infrastructure; provide waste bins in strategic locations in all

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		social infrastructures and services	settlements.
Transport and Communication	Improve transport in the district.	Poor road network and insecurity in most parts; vastness of the district and low population density. Little understanding on weather	Roads rehabilitation to ease communication and reduce the cost of transport and improve security; road safety campaigns
Roads	Improvement of the roads network.	Land which is vulnerable to floods requiring a lot of funds to raise the level; flush floods, which wash away drifts and culverts.	Improve the roads to bitumen and gravel standards; focus on the major roads to improve transport of produce; periodically maintain roads to improve accessibility.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Routine Roads Maintenance District Wide	Interlink agricultural and livestock producing areas to local markets all year round	Annually maintain all classified and unclassified roads	Grade and gravel existing road network Spot improvements

(B) New Projects Proposal: Roads

Project Name		Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Dadaab-Dertu-Shanta-abaq-Modogashe-Baraki-Elan	1	To improve the transportation linkages between major centres in the district	Gravel 200km	Key road traversing through the district linking Major centres
JunctionC81-Shanta-abaq-DB Wajir	2	To improve the transportation linkages between the major centers in the District	Gravel 65km	Improvement of the road to gravel standards. The road links key centres in the District
Dertu-Shanta-abaq-Baraki	3	To improve the transportation linkages between the major centres in the district	Gravel 55 km	Improvement of the road to gravel standards. Road serves the refugee camps and will enhance security
Dadaab-Dagahaley(C116)	4	To improve the security situation in Daadab Division	Gravel 16km	Improvement of the road to gravel standards. Road serves the refugee camps which are susceptible to insecurity

Project Name		Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Saretho-Liboi-NB Somalia A3	5	To reduce insecurity & improve transport to Dadaab & Liboi	Gravel 120km Tarmac 20km	Improvement of the road to gravel standards. The road serves Dadaab Refugees Camps and has a security problem
Modika-Modogashe(C81)	6.	To improve Transport and accessibility to Northern Kenya (Wajir & Mandera)	Bituminise 160km by 2012	Bituminization of the road which is gateway to Northern Kenya
Eldere-Modogashe-Habaswein(B9)	7	To improve accessibility to Wajir South Via Shanta Abak	Bituminise 75 km by 2012	Improvement of the road to gravel standards. This is an alternative route to Habaswein. Facilitate Livestock trade
Habaswein Bridge	8	To improve transport during wet season	Construct 5m wide & 22m span bridge	Construct a bridge on road B9 It's a major bridge linking Lagdera & Wajir South District

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Meteorology Department

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Establish Rainfall stations District wide	To improve on weather data collection in the district.	Provide 5 rain gauges and one vehicle by the year 2010	Establish rainfall stations in all primary and secondary schools, and Divisional headquarters by providing rain gauges for easy monitoring; Provide a serviceable vehicle for monitoring the stations.
Create awareness on use of meteorological data and products District wide	To enhance use of Meteorological data for socio-economic development	Train all users in the district	To hold workshops and trainings

(B) New Projects Proposal: Meteorology Department

Project Name		Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Set up an automatic weather station	1	To improve the quality of weather data collection in the district	To complete the station by 2010	To open the new weather station and provide facilities
Modogashe Weather Station	2	To improve on the quality of data for the district.	One weather station in the town	Open a new weather station at Modogashe Town and provide the required facilities for the station to operate.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Energy

Project Name		Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Provision of energy saving <i>jikos</i> District wide	1	To reduce fuel wood consumption	Provide 2000 <i>jikos</i> per year	Priority purchase and provision of <i>jikos</i> to refugees and the general population; (The area surrounding the camps lacks fuel wood)
Rural electrification Modogashe and Dadaab towns Dadaab, Modogashe Divisions	2	To provide electricity to more people to improve on their standard of living	To install generators and stations by 2012	Provide diesel generators and construction of stations; connect electricity to the town residents and premises
Promotion of solar and wind energy District wide	3	Provide cheaper sources of energy	To target all institutions in the district	Solar and wind energy promoted throughout the district. (The district has plenty of sunshine and needs to be tapped).

(B) New Projects Proposal: Geology

Project Name		Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Geological mapping	1	To enhance exploitation of mineral resources by 2012	Geology map produced	Preparation of a Geological map 1:50.000 Geology report
Mineral exploration and investigation	2	To undertake mineral exploration and investigation in the district.	Mineral inventory data produced	Mineral inventory data collection
Evaluation and assessments	3	To undertake mineral evaluation and assessment in the district.	No of occurrences and evaluations	Geology report Mineral evaluation Mineral assessments
Rehabilitation of dis-used/abandoned quarries	4	To rehabilitate disused quarries	No of quarries rehabilitated	Take stock of disused quarries Rehabilitation of disused quarries Preparation of Geology Report

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Supply of sustainable, affordable and appropriate energy at all times is key to the achievement of planned interventions in all sectors. Energy is an enabler for micro enterprise development, growth in education, health services and transport. Local authorities provide basic social infrastructure and other services across all sectors. Weather data can be used in agriculture and rural development; physical infrastructure sector; trade, tourism and industry, and special programmes' sectors in terms of early warning systems.

The development of roads and other infrastructure facilitate economic growth through increased efficiency in transport as well as opening up regions for trade, industry and tourism. It also improves access to social services such as education and health. Human resource sector provides technical capacities for design and development of all infrastructures.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream various cross cutting issues during the implementation of this plan. HIV and AIDS will be made part of every project that is implemented. Casual workers will be educated on HIV and AIDS. In addition, the recruitment of workers in the projects will be gender sensitive. Implementation of labour intensive projects will be encouraged so as to create employment opportunities. The youth will particularly be targeted for recruitment to work in projects. This will supplement local incomes thereby reducing poverty. The capacity of local contractors will also be built as a poverty alleviation measure. The design and implementation of the physical projects will take cognizance of the fragile nature of the environment to prevent massive environmental degradation. Disaster management and preparedness mechanisms will be strengthened through regular maintenance of key infrastructure such as roads, airstrips and housing.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is "to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all".

Mission: The mission of the Sector 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

Increasing the access to water and sanitation facilities in the district will be pursued. This will be done through harvesting of surface runoffs by construction of pans/dams, drilling

of boreholes and introduction of sanitation improvement measures. Existing water structures such Water Pans will be de-silted. Better management of boreholes and pollution control measures will be implemented. In addition the community management committees will receive training and capacity support. This will make them better custodians of water structures.

The meteorological services will also be established in the district for provision of weather data.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Water and Sanitation Sector promotes and supports integrated water resource management and development to enhance water availability and accessibility. Increasing access to sustainable water has received global significance and is outlined in the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and Kenya Vision 2030 as a key indicator in human development. Lagdera remains a water deficit district with only 37% of the population having access to safe water. Without this sub sector it would be difficult for the Agriculture and Rural Development and other sectors to thrive.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Private sector	Mobilization of funds and development
Meteorological department	Management of weather data
National Irrigation Board (NIB)	Infrastructure development
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWPCPC)	Infrastructure development
Kenya Water Institute (KEWI)	Training of personnel
Northern Water Service Board	Coordination of water services
Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	Management of water resources
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Funding community water projects

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to domestic and livestock water	Persistent drought and successive rain failure; Poor water management interventions; Pressure on water points from large livestock herds. Poor water harvesting techniques Poor distribution of water resources in the district	Carry out feasibility surveys Training for water users committees Construction of water canals Surface run off harvesting Roof catchments Water treatment Flood management Monitoring Strengthen Farmers organization for participatory irrigation development and management Mobilizing private sector participation River bank protection
	Enhancing management of existing water works	Inadequate knowledge and capacity of water users associations and community	Trainings Awareness creation Capacity assessments. Recruitment new water service provider

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	To increase utilization of water potential	No comprehensive hydro geological surveys Undeveloped water harvesting systems	To undertake water hydro geological surveys Develop water harvesting systems
Sanitation	To improve sanitation	Awareness and attitude Inadequate sewerage system	Development of a sewerage system Training and awareness creation
Environment	Improve vegetation coverage around refugee camps.	Exploitation of vegetation and refugee	Plant more trees in every Division; encourage enclosure of degraded areas for regeneration; Promote private tree nursery.
Water and Sanitation	Increase access to clean water and sanitation	Frequent droughts,	Drill additional boreholes in every division; encourage good sanitation practices

3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fencing of existing water pans & dams in the District	Improve water quality and efficiently of Ministry of Water & Irrigation	All centres served with such facilities ensure 80% of existing pans /Dams are protected	Food for Assets (FFA) in fencing desalting of existing pans dams
Desilting of Water Pans	To increase access to safe water	To desilt at least 15 water pans per year	Desilting of the pans as per bills of quantities
Construction Ecological toilets in Modogashe town	To enhance sanitation situation in the town	All households & Public Institutions	Construction of toilets

(B) New Project Proposals: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Modogashe Water & Sanitation Project	1	Increase water supply for the town environs	Schools; businessmen; local leaders	Drilling of boreholes; construction works; laying of pipeline
Construction of Medium Water dams capacity of 300,000M ³ District wide	2	Increase access to safe quality water for both human and livestock consumption	To construct 12 dams in the district completed by 2012	Construction works the dams
Drilling of standby boreholes within existing water supplies	3	Ensure continues supply of H2o for Both human and livestock in case of breakdown	200,000pple &400,000 herds of livestock	Drilling and Equipping of borehole in the said water supplies
Protection of Benane spring catchments area Benane Division	4	Ensure the water catchment is safe and protected Increase access to safe quality water both human	Entire community of Benane of Lagdera District	-Planting of trees -Construction protection structures

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		and livestock consumption		
Storm Water Harvesting Project Benane and Modogashe	5	To control increase access to safe drinking water	To construct dykes along the Benane – Modogashe section	Construction of dykes as determined by the DWOs office
Construction of administration Block and staff houses at district level Modogashe	6	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Construct the office and staff quarters by 2010	Preparation of plans Construction of the offices and staff house
Vehicle for the DWOs office	7	To enhance efficiency in service delivery	Procurement of a 4 wd vehicle for the DWOs office by 2010	Procurement of transport
Rehabilitation of Dadaab Water Supply Dadaab Division	8	Improve access to safe drinking Water	Rehabilitate the Water Supply by 2010	-Laying of reticulation system in Dadaab -Drilling one replacement Borehole -Installation of water meters

(B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of irrigation department offices	1	To provide better working conditions and services provision	Construction of 5 room office block with sanitation facilities	Construction of the facilities
Capacity building for the district irrigation officer	2	Strengthen the capacity for service delivery	10 office tables and 30 office chairs; 3 computers, printers and scanners; 1 photocopier 1 fax machine; Camping equipment for survey team; Survey equipment; Drawing equipment; 1 vehicle and 2 motor bikes	Procurement of furniture
District profile on irrigation	3	Ease the planning	Prepare one District profile	Collection of data on irrigation activities and

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		process for the development of irrigation schemes	on irrigation by 2010	potential in the district; compilation; production of a district profile on irrigation
Capacity building for the staff and members	4	Strengthen the efficiency of both the ministry staff and farmers	To train community in the Five Divisions and all staff.	Training of staff and community.
Development of irrigation schemes	5	Increasing area under irrigation from 0 to 20Ha by 2012	Establish 20 schemes of 10Ha each in Dadaab, Liboi, Modogashe and Shanta Abak divisions	Conduct preliminary feasibility studies; community mobilization; EIA; Bush clearing; survey and design: Construction of water pans, sub surface dams and other water harvesting structures for irrigation purpose and division structures and Purchase of drip kits where applicable

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has linkages with all the other sectors. The sector provides water for the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector to thrive. Availability of water has an effect on security as its scarcity generates tension among communities. The availability of water also determines people's movement thus affecting other social programmes such as education and health. Women and girls cover long distances in search of water. Improved access to water supply and sanitation provides residents with free time for other activities such as education. School going children, especially girls spend a lot of time fetching water hence easy access to water will thereby reduce gender disparities in school. It also affects the development of land and land use as people concentrate around areas with easy access to water.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues in implementation of this plan. HIV and AIDS will be made part and parcel of every project that is implemented. Casual workers will be educated on HIV and AIDS. In addition the recruitment of workers in the projects will be gender sensitive. Implementation of labour intensive projects will be encouraged to create employment opportunities. The youth will particularly be targeted for recruitment in such projects. This will supplement local incomes thereby reducing poverty. The capacity of local contractors will also be built as a poverty alleviation measure. The design and implementation of the physical projects will take cognisance of the fragile nature of the environment to prevent massive environmental degradation.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is “To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development”

Mission: The mission of the sector is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programs to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will focus on massive investment in education infrastructure improvement and development. Teachers advisory centres, district and divisional education offices will be constructed. Specific focus will go to expansion of classrooms, provision of dining facilities and kitchens. Expansion of the mobile schools, sanitation improvement and housing for teachers in both the primary and secondary schools will also be undertaken. New primary schools, secondary schools and a polytechnic are also earmarked for construction. Management structures comprising of the school committees, board of governors, parents and other stakeholders will be expected to work as a team. Increasing the capacity of these management structures will be continuously implemented throughout the plan period. Quality control of the entire education system will continuously be monitored. Logistics in terms of additional teachers, other cadres of staff, vehicles and requisite equipment will be provided for. The glaring gender disparity present in schools will be addressed through advocacy. Advocacy will also focus on negative cultural practices such FGM and early marriages that are an impediment to learning. In recognition of the immense investment that is anticipated, all the stakeholders are expected to collaborate and network to provide the anticipated results.

It is hoped that these efforts will increase enrolment and retention rates in pre-primary, primary and secondary school levels. Transition rates are also expected to improve. Focus on adult education will improve literacy levels in the district.

The district recognises the importance of the health sub sector as key in increasing productivity and development of the other sectors towards the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030. During the plan period, the district will focus on reducing inequalities in health care provision. This will reverse the downward trend in health related impact and outcome indicators. The district will focus on preventive and promotive health care, which is ideally cost effective compared to curative health. Attention will go towards increasing the immunization coverage and reducing infant mortality. Measures will be put in place to increase contraceptives use and the proportion of mothers attending Ante-natal clinics. Increased investment in health infrastructure through construction of theatres, maternity/delivery wards, staff houses and laboratories will be undertaken. Other measures include, operationalisation of the health facilities constructed by the CDF and procurement of equipment especially those targeted for maternity wings. Additional staff will be deployed to improve on the staff/population ratio. Mobility will be improved through procuring ambulances and vehicles to facilitate outreach or mobile services. The district will mobilize stakeholders from the government, civil societies, international organizations and the private sector to collaborate and network in the sector. These measures will increase access to basic health care thus reducing the burden of disease.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector plays a key role in the promotion of education and skills to the district population. A lot of emphasis is put on encouraging high enrolment rates and provision of schools to train the large youthful population to be employed and to be more productive in the economy. Thus, the sector prepares the population with requisite skills for employment and better decision making which contribute to higher incomes and well being of the district's population. The sector therefore prepares the human resource to increase their participation and productivity in the development of all the other sectors.

The Health sub-sector is an important component in the social pillar of Kenya Vision 2030. The sector contributes to the well functioning of other sectors in the district through a healthy population. The sector also provides employment opportunities directly and indirectly.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Health and Sanitation Ministry	Provide education on healthcare; Conduct immunization for preventable diseases; Produce preventive and curative health services
Medical Services Ministry	Provision of curative and preventive services; expansion of health infrastructure; provision of technical personnel; capacity building for the community
Development partners -UNICEF	Provision of supplies; logistical support
Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands. (ALRMP II)	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities; construction, rehabilitation and equipping health facilities; support HIV/AIDS activities; health Infrastructure support
APHIA II	Support mobile VCT, capacity building and funding of groups involved in HIV AND AIDS, support of other health services.
CDF /Local Authority	Support health services, construction of sanitation facilities, capacity building, nutritional support
Local Authorities	Putting up Health infrastructure; advocacy on HIV/AIDS.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Promote proper nutrition
National AIDS Control Council	Fund HIV and Aids activities in the District
DANIDA	Renovation of health facilities and provision of essential health commodities and equipments
Kenya Red Cross Society	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and construction of latrines
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM
GTZ	HIV/AIDS programme Romotive and preventive health
KEMSA	Provision of drugs

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Increase enrolment, retention and transition rates;	Poverty; inadequate facilities; low enrolment and retention rates in pre-primary; primary, secondary schools; inadequate polytechnics; lack of enough teacher trainers; poor housing for teachers; uncomfortable learning environment; No vehicles to facilitate supervision and monitoring	Construct more schools; rehabilitate boarding schools and have special funding for the institutions; recruit teachers; teacher housing; rehabilitate and Improve education facilities; construct a youth polytechnic, Complete and equip existing one to offer marketable courses; provide housing for teachers; emphasize on mobile education; increase the number of secondary schools and to Promote one school into a model school
	Increase literacy.	Inadequate teaching staff; few adult education classes; lack of learning materials; lack of transport for supervision and quality control.	Advocacy and awareness creation for increased enrolment of adult; increase learning facilities; increase funding and support for adult education from stakeholders such as devolved funds, the Government, Projects such as the Arid Lands Project, NGOs and other international organizations e.g. UNICEF etc materials from NGOs and CBOs.
Medical services and Public Health	Increase access to proper medical care Increase access to proper sanitation and hygiene.	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; high levels of illiteracy; high staff turnovers	Construct and equip a district hospital; establish new health institutions and upgrade the present ones to health centres; deploy more health personnel; give special focus to malaria/HIV/AIDS and TB; provide adequate drugs; train CHWS's and TBA's; undertake community education on leading morbidity causes; avail transport for health services , for example ambulance, utility vehicle and

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			M/Bikes; 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.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Child Hood Development District Wide	Increase community commitment to ECD	Increase community awareness in ECD activities Increase access to ECD centres by 90%	Community capacity building ; Improve ECD Services
Free Secondary Education	Increase access to secondary education	Improve transition rate to 70% by 2012	Provision of tuition funds.
Bursary District Wide	Improve current retention , performance and transition rates from 53.7% to 70%	To improve retention, performance and transition rates for both boy and girl child in 5secondary schools	Collecting and awarding bursaries to needy students
School Feeding Programme District Wide	To help and improve nutrition and assist the hunger stricken community	Reduce hunger levels and improve nutrition by 20%	Supply of SFP to schools for use by the children
Supply of Text Books to Schools District Wide	To improve text books situation in schools	Reduce the textbook-sharing ratio from 1:6 to 1:2 and have enough reference books	Supply of key text books for better education performance
Construction of Maalimin primary	Complete classroom up to 8	To have standard 1-8	Mobilize resources funds
Construction of classes 6-8 at Elan	To increase intake and also improve education standards	Have classes 1-8	Seek funds for completion

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of classes(4) office block at Damajale matheges	Cater for increasing number of pupils	Complete construction by 2010	Construction of classes
Tokojo primary: 2 classroom office clock	To improve access and retention	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of classes
Jilango primary: 3 classroom office block	To improve retention and access to education.	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of classes
Saretho primary: 1 classroom office and staffroom block	To improve retention and access to education	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of classes
Alango-Arba primary: 2 classroom office and staffroom office and staffroom block	To improve access and retention rates	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of classes
Goryale primary: 1 Dormitory girls, 2 toilets	Free space for boarders	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of classes
Ali Kune primary: 2 classrooms, 2 toilets, office block	To improve access, retention, hygiene and sanitation	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of classes
Mobile schools education project	To improve access to quality primary education to mobile families	To start mobile schools in the 5 divisions	-starting and equipping of schools; recruitment of teachers; advocacy and awareness creation
Electrification of all primary and secondary schools	To improve learning environment	To provide electricity to 23 primary schools and 2 secondary schools	Wiring and installation of electricity in all the schools
School Desks District wide	To create a better learning environment in schools	Provide 600 desks and mats per year	Provision of desks and mats to primary schools
Completion of Benane Secondary School	To promote secondary education	One school completed by 2009	Construct 4 classrooms, administrative block, laboratory and teachers houses

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Education offices Modogashe	1	To enhance service delivery to the clients	Construct DEOs offices by 2009	Construct DEO offices
District Education office Transport District wide	2	Ease transport problem for students, teachers	Procurement made by 2010	Procure 2 vehicles procure 5 motorbikes
Establish an educational management information centre Modogashe	3	Assessment of schools and transport for official function	Put in place by 2008-2009	Construct the centre by 2010

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional Area Education offices Shanta-Abaq, Modogashe Dadaab,	4	To improve on education quality	Construct the offices by 2011	Construct offices in the 3 divisions
Construction of Teachers Advisory Centres District wide	5	To improve the quality and relevance of education	2008-2010	Construct centres in all divisions
Construct 46 staff houses for 23 primary schools in Lagdera District wide	6	Improve teachers accommodation and service delivery	Construct 46 staff houses in 23 primary schools within 2008- 2012	Construct staff houses
Construct 8 Staff houses for 2 secondary school in Modogashe and Dadaab	7	Improve teachers accommodation	Construct 8 staff houses for 2 secondary school within 2008-2012	Construct Staff houses for 2 secondary school in
Schools Water project schools District wide	8	To provide good hygienic conditions in all schools	Provide water storage facilities to all the schools by 2012	Provide water tanks, drill boreholes where appropriate for 26 primary and secondary
Construction of kitchens and Dining Halls for 10 primary school Lagdera	9	Provide good and clean cooking and eating facilities	2008-2012	Construct kitchens and dinning halls
Construct user friendly toilets for 10 primary schools in lagdera District wide	10	Improve sanitary and hygiene in primary schools	Construct 80 user friendly toilets for 10 primary 2008-2012	Construct 80 user friendly toilets for 10 primary
Expansion and upgrading of Modogashe and Dadaab secondary schools Modogashe Division	11	To expand and upgrade the schools to cater for more students.	To complete construction and upgrading by 2010	-Dormitory for girls construct a library; one multipurpose hall; construct classrooms
Dadaab primary: Administration block, library and fencing of school Dadaab division	12	Improve studies easier control administration of students	Construction undertaken 2008-2010	Construct administration block, library and fencing
Training programme District wide	13	To enhance the capacity of Boards, school committee members and teachers to	To continuously train all school committees, BOGs, Head	Train TAC tutors; train school committees and BOGs; train head teachers on topical issues e.g implementation of

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		better perform their roles	teachers and teachers by 2012	HIV/AIDS policy
Construction of new secondary schools District wide	14	To increase access to education	Construction two Girls day Secondary schools in Dadaab and Modogashe -One secondary school in Liboi by 2012	Construct classes; construct admn. Block; construct dormitories
Construct new primary schools in the district. District wide	15	To increase access to education	Construct at least one school per division as per DEB criteria by 2012; start two new primary schools one for girls and one for boys to decongest Dadaab primary school	Identify the deserving areas; construct the schools
Construction of a special needs school	16	To increase access for the children with special needs	Construct the school by 2012	Construction of the school infrastructure
Construct simple food stores for primary schools District wide	17	To improve hygiene and safety of food given to pupils	Construct stores in all primary schools by 2012	Construct stores
Secondary schools computer and e-learning programme District wide	18	To increase ICT knowledge among students	To equip the school by 2012	-Procure computers -Linking to the internet.

(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adult education centres, District wide	1	To increase enrolment in adult education	Minimum of 4 learning centres in every sub location set by 2012	Mobilisation and registration, supply of learning materials, linking centre, retraining of primary school

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				teachers
Awareness and sensitisation Campaign, District wide	2	To raise enrolment to 50%	12 barazas per division/year, quarterly recruitment drives	Barazas, mobilisations and recruitment drives
To Recruit 120 full time teachers District wide	3	To increase enrolment in adult classes	120 new qualified teachers by 2010	Deployment and trainings
Construction Of 27 adult basic education centres (ABE) District wide	4	To enhance adult learning	27 ABE centres	Construction, furnishing and equipping
Provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) in all ABE centres District wide	5	To increase enrolment in ABE Centres through Learn and earn concept	Two IGAs per centre started	Trainings in entrepreneurship and provision of grants
Capacity building for present teachers. District Wide	6	To facilitate adult learning through appropriate teaching skills	65 teachers by 2009	Training and orientations workshops
Production of Basic Adult Education Instructional Materials District wide	7	To provide locally suitable learning materials	300 books by 2009	Revision of existing materials and production of new ones
Transport Logistics	8	To enhance supervision an, campaigns and enrolment drives	1 4WD by 2009	Procurement
Establish mobile schools District wide	9	To increase access to adult education to nomadic communities	10 mobile schools per year by 2012	Provision of learning materials and transport

A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increased immunization coverage District wide	To reduce child mortality rate	To attain 90% immunization coverage	Immunization campaigns to all under 5 children; outreach activities; routine immunization in all existing facilities; training of Health/Workers on cold chain management
Health nutrition programme District wide	To improve the nutrition status of the pregnant women and the children under 5 years	Reduce stunting, underweight and severe malnutrition among all the children Provide Vitamin	Awareness campaigns and vitamin supplements provision, exclusive breastfeeding,

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		A Supplement to all under5 and iron supplement to all pregnant women	
Malaria Prevention and Control Programme District Wide	Reduce prevalence of morbidity and death attributable to malaria	Scale up the use of LLITNs by 100% to children and pregnant mothers; ensure all facilities have continuous control of stocks of anti-malarials; manage all malaria cases according to the national guidelines	Embark on malaria roll back campaigns; issuing of nets to children and pregnant mothers; treatment of sick people; training and updating of H/workers on Malaria and treatment protocol
HIV/AIDS Control District wide	To prevent new infections and improving the quality of life of People Living with HIV/AIDS	To scale up VCT uptake to increase the tested to 80% of the population; promote PMTCT; set safe blood network; counselling of PLWAS support establishment of comprehensive Home Based care system	Advocacy on VCT; establishing of VCT sites; training of staff; communities on PMCTC; training on Home based care; establishment of youth friendly VCT centre at Modogashe.
Tuberculosis control District wide	To increase TB detection rate, treatment and cure rate to 80%	To establish TB diagnostic and treatment and provide adequate stocks of TB drugs and other equipment.	Advocacy and awareness; TB screening and diagnosis for all HIV/AIDS patients; establishing of a treatment centre; treatment; posting of lab personnel; training of staff on TB/HIV AIDS
Control of Vector borne diseases District wide	To reduce vector borne diseases	To reduce incidence of vector borne diseases by 80%	Awareness and control campaigns; implementation of integrated management of vector borne diseases; conduct surveillance of emerging and re-emerging diseases; investigating and combating outbreaks

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
School Health programme District wide	Improve on hygiene and health of learners	To develop a programme to cover all schools in the district; de-worming of 100% of all school going children	Awareness and awareness on consumption of hygienic foods, water and communicable diseases; introduce the school waste programme; monitor implementation of sanitation programme in schools; initiating girls friendly toilets and accessories
Promotion of Sanitation and Safe Drinking water project District wide	To increase awareness on the importance of good sanitation and use of safe drinking water	To increase the latrine coverage to 70% of the population; promotion of use of safe drinking water to all the population by 2012	-Advocacy and awareness campaigns on sanitation and safe water use; construct <i>ecosan</i> latrines and training

A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Public Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increased immunization coverage District wide	To reduce child mortality rate	To attain 90% immunization coverage	Immunization campaigns to all under 5 children; outreach activities; routine immunization in all existing facilities; training of Health Workers on cold chain management
Health nutrition programme District wide	To improve the nutrition status of the pregnant women and the children under 5 years	Reduce stunting, underweight and severe malnutrition among all the children Provide Vitamin A Supplement to all under5 and iron supplement to all pregnant women	Awareness campaigns and vitamin supplements provision, exclusive breastfeeding,
Malaria Prevention and Control Programme District Wide	Reduce prevalence of morbidity and death attributable to malaria	Scale up the use of LLITNs by 100% to children and pregnant mothers; ensure all facilities have continuous	Embark on malaria roll back campaigns; issuing of nets to children and pregnant mothers; treatment of sick people; training and updating of H/workers on Malaria and treatment protocol

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		control of stocks of anti-malarials; manage all malaria cases according to the national guidelines	
HIV/AIDS Control District wide	To prevent new infections and improving the quality of life of People Living with HIV/AIDS	To scale up VCT uptake and increase the tested to 80% of the population; promote PMTCT; set safe blood network; counselling of PLWAS support establishment of comprehensive Home Based care system	Advocacy on VCT; establishing of VCT sites; training of staff, communities on PMCTC; training on Home based care; establishment of youth friendly VCT centre at Modogashe.
Tuberculosis control District wide	To increase TB detection rate, treatment and cure rate to 80%	To establish TB diagnostic and treatment and provide adequate stocks of TB drugs and other equipment.	Advocacy and awareness; TB screening and diagnosis for all HIV/AIDS patients; establishing of a treatment centre; treatment; posting of lab personnel; training of staff on TB/HIV AIDS
Control of Vector borne diseases District wide	To reduce vector borne diseases	To reduce incidence of vector borne diseases by 80%	Awareness and control campaigns; implementation of integrated management of vector borne diseases; conduct surveillance of emerging and re-emerging diseases; investigating and combating outbreaks
School Health programme District wide	Improve on hygiene and health of learners	To develop a programme to cover all schools in the district; de-worming of 100% of all school going children	Advocacy and awareness on consumption of hygienic foods, water and communicable diseases; introduce the school wash programme; monitor implementation of sanitation programme in schools; initiating girls friendly toilets and accessories
Promotion of Sanitation and Safe Drinking water project District wide	To increase awareness on the importance of good sanitation and use of safe drinking water	To increase the latrine coverage to 70% of the population; promotion of use of safe	-Advocacy and awareness campaigns on sanitation and safe water use; construct <i>ecosan</i> latrines and training

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		drinking water to all the population by 2012	

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities

(B) New Project Proposals: Public Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integrated Mobile Health outreaches District wide	1	To educate the communities on comprehensive health care	To hold Health action days/Outreaches on each quarter of the year	Advocacy and awareness; training; immunization, sanitation programme and environmental awareness; establishment of mobile clinics in Afweine, Maalimin and Jalango
Community Health Project	2	To improve community Health and participation on Health issues	To implement the community strategy by 2010	Training of community health committees; training of Community Health Workers; Training of facility Health Committees; establish community units
Disease preparedness & Response District wide	3	To provide early warning, prevention and risk reduction for emerging and re- emerging diseases	Train all the District Health teams of emergency and disaster management; an emergency and disaster fund be established by 2010	Training of staff and teams; establishment of the disaster fund by the ministry and other stakeholders
Equip Health Facilities with essential equipments & Supplies District wide	4	To increase provision of health services to the district's population	Procure essential equipment and supplies by 2010	Procurement of the following equipment; laboratory equipment for Modogashe, Dadaab and Liboi; 5 delivery beds for 5 dispensaries; 40 delivery packs; 20 vacuum extractor; 3 Suction machine; 5 radio calls for new

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				facilities; repair existing radios; MVA Kits; condom dispensers; Fridges and solar panels for 10 facilities; provide generators and solar panels.
Transport logistics District wide	5	To increase mobility of staff for outreach	To procure three ambulances, two 4WD vehicles and 5 motorbikes for the public Health department by 2011	To procure 3 ambulances for Modogashe, Dadaab and Liboi; 2 utility vehicles for Modogashe; procure 5 Motorbikes bikes.
Construction of District Public Health offices District wide	6	To enhance capacity for efficient service delivery	To Construct office for the DPHO and the Divisional Public Health offices by 2012	Identification of sites; construction of offices
Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses District Wide	7	Reduce morbidity and mortality among the under fives	Train 80 % of the workers on IMCI	Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness in under fives
To establish VCT centres in the district	8	To prevent new infections by encouraging changes in attitudes and status awareness	Construct a VCT and comprehensive care centres in the district	Constructing and equipping of the facility; sensitisation and awareness creation on VCT

(B) New Project Proposals: Medical Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of District Hospital Modogashe	1	To provide affordable and quality health services	Hospital to be constructed and in use by 2012	Construction of wards, administration block, laboratories and procurement of requisite equipment; construction of theatre
Transport logistics District wide	2	To increase mobility of staff for outreach	To procure three ambulances, two 4WD vehicles and 5 motorbikes for the public Health department by 2011	To procure 3 ambulances for Modogashe, Dadaab and Liboi; 2 utility vehicles for Modogashe; procure 5 Motorbikes bikes.
Upgrading of Health facilities Liboi, Benane, Dadaab divisions	3	To increase access to basic health services to all the population	Upgrade the facilities by 2011	Upgrade Liboi and Dadaab health centres into sub district hospitals; upgrade Benane and Dertu Dispensaries into Health centres; construction of additional facilities

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Each and every sector is linked to education in one way or another. HIV and AIDS awareness is made possible through education. While the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector feeds the population and also provides building materials for construction of health and educational facilities, physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to human resource services. The development of Research Innovation and Technology is paramount to the success of this sector. It provides modern communication and learning methods through the use of faxes, e-mails and internet. The Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sectors provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for a well educated and skilled manpower.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by incorporating them in the education curriculum. This will be done through incorporation of gender, HIV and AIDS and environmental issues into the curriculum. Advocacy for inclusion of the entire cross cutting issues in the curriculum is crucial. Specific focus will go to youth training. This will enable the youth to start income generating activities thus reducing poverty. The sector will also continue supporting schools for children with disabilities through provision of infrastructure, material and staffing. The Education of the community on security, disaster management and environmental conservation will be undertaken.

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. Through the public health department environmental issues like proper waste management will be addressed. Both men and women will be involved in the implementation of gender sensitive health programs. All interest groups like people with disabilities, women, men, PLWHAs and youth will be involved in the implementation of health programs. The medical services sub-sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disasters like drought, floods and civil strife.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision is “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”.

Mission: The mission of the sector 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 encourage Research, Innovation and Technology. A DIDC will be constructed and equipped with computers and internet services. This will provide development and decision making information. Scaling up of the Digital villages

initiative that has already been initiated at Dertu millennium village will be done across the rest of the district. In addition, students in schools will be encouraged to pursue science based courses. An e-learning programme is earmarked for the secondary schools in the district so that the students can gain the necessary ICT skills. The capacity of the communities, government and civil society's staff on ICT will be improved through continuous training.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Research Innovation and Technology sector has immense potential to contribute to poverty reduction, wealth creation and redistribution, generation of government revenue and employment creation. It provides employment opportunities directly and indirectly especially to the youth. The growth of Information communication Technology (ICT) in the district is expected to have enormous impact in the lives of the local communities. This has been exemplified in the livestock sectors where farmers and traders are able to keep track of livestock prices through SMS. Given the vastness of the district and the poor infrastructure development, ICT subsector is key to delivery of social services such as health, education and general information. ICT holds key to the development of markets and access to market information. The district is lacking in most of the social economic data and this sector will therefore be vital in providing baseline data for planning and management of development in the district. In addition, the sector is an important facilitator in mobilisation of resources for development of the other sectors.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Information and Communications	Collection, storage, editing and Dissemination of information
Directorate of e-government	Capacity building and shared
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics:	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of statistical Information. The functions of CBS fall into the following four categories
Ministry of Environment – Department of Resources Survey and Remote Sensing	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of Geo-Spatial Data on natural resources
Mobile phone service providers	Infrastructure and services
Postal Corporation	Services
Telkom Kenya	Infrastructure development
Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	Infrastructure development and broadcasting of locally relevant information
Private sector	Development of infrastructures and services
Community	Seeking and acquiring information

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	To increase uptake of ICT	Lack of skills; low computerization levels;-	Training all district government staff and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Poor ICT infrastructure and system; Inequitable access; low levels of literacy and education; poor technology transfer; distrust and fear of ICT content; lack of electricity in the rural areas	community representatives in basic computer skills; To procure ICT equipments; Expansion of electricity coverage and embracing of alternative power sources; mobilize private sector participation

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Millennium Villages Project

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Digital Villages Project District wide	To increase uptake of ICT among rural Communities	Upscale the project to the district	Collection of information Analysis Procuring of equipment Connection of internet Training of community members on use

(B) New Project Proposal

Project Name	Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities

A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Private Sector/Telkom

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobile Telephone Services District wide	To increase coverage to all the district	Cover all Divisions by 2010	Construct boosters for mobile Phone services by the service providers
Internet services District wide	To enhance communication throughout the district	Cover all urban and rural areas of the district	Procurement of equipment and provision of internet services

B) On-going Projects and Programmes: Public Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities

(B) New Project Proposal: Ministry of Information

Project Name	Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Information and Communication project District wide			To highlight problems facing pastoral communities and to increase information flow	Prepare quarterly print and television and radio documentaries -Collection of information -Analysis -Printing and distribution	Information and Communication project District wide

(B) New Project Proposal: District Information and Documentation Centre

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
To construct and Equip District Information and documentation centre Modogashe Division	1	To enhance information provision and sharing within the Government and other partners	Construct the DIDC and Office by 2009	Construct the building with 8 room -procure 6 computers, printer and accessories -procure support equipment e.g photocopier

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Research Innovation and Technology, by virtue of its increasing usefulness and potential has strong linkages with all sectors. Physical Infrastructure Sector provides electricity and telecommunication to provide power to the ICT facilities. Information generated by the ICT will be used in planning and marketing of local products. Employment creation in the cyber cafes and computer bureaus will target the youth. This will increase earnings and facilitate poverty reduction. Research Innovation and Technology has the potential

to bring in multiple benefits in the areas of Governance, Justice, Law and Order. The Human Resource Development sector will embrace ICT by introducing e-learning in some schools.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector has a number of strategies to mainstream the cross cutting issues. One of these strategies is to encourage the youth to embrace ICT skills thus enabling them to find employment. This will reduce their poverty levels besides enabling them to access youth friendly services. Farmers and the livestock keepers will be encouraged to use ITC to get market information for their products to increase their enterprises returns thus fighting poverty. The ICT sector will also produce user friendly information education and communication (IEC) materials on gender and HIV/AIDS. All stakeholders will be encouraged to give priority to acquisition of ICT skills to expedite mainstreaming of the entire cross cutting issues.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is “The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”

Mission: The mission of the sector is to provide effective and efficient leadership, policy direction, security, respect for the rule of law, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption for achieving social-economic and political development.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that the mission and vision are met thorough increasing the infrastructure requisite for effective performance of the sector. This will include the provision of housing for the regular and administration police, setting police patrol stations, administration police lines and courts. Additional police will be recruited and deployed in the district. Chiefs’ offices will also be constructed. Mobilization of resources requires security and an effective legal system. The district will focus on security issues to make ensure adherence to justice, law and order. Efforts will also be made to build a culture of integrity and enhanced service delivery. These responses will lead to increased investor confidence and reduce loss and destruction of property and life.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The key responsibility of the Government is to provide security and maintain law and order for its citizens. The Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector is the lead sector in ensuring that the rule of law is upheld. The sector facilitates a stable environment for the flourishing of other sectors in the economy. It thus plays a critical role in promoting good governance, maintenance of the rule of law, accountability and transparency in the

management of public affairs, securing equal access to justice for all as well as respect for human rights, peace and tranquility. The sector plays a key role in ensuring security in all parts of the district to enable implementation of all interventions planned.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security,	Maintaining law and order, mobilization of community, administration of justice
Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons	Registration
Kenya Police	Security, law and order
CSOs	Advocacy and campaigns
Probation Department	Over see community service order programme
State Law Office	Counsel services
Kenya Prisons	Rehabilitation of convicts
The Judiciary	Administration of justice
Community	Formation of local security committees
Kenya Anti- Corruption Commission	Investigation of corruption, advocacy

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Construct offices at district, divisions and location levels To procure vehicles and equipment for all divisions by 2012 Construct AP lines	Poor housing; Lack of transport and office equipments Inadequate staff Inadequate funding Poor access to information e.g. policies	Construct office facilities; Procure vehicles and office equipments;
Kenya Police	Community policing; Housing for the police officers Transport for the police	Inadequate funds; Low awareness on policing	Awareness on community policing House the police staff and provide transport Increase advocacy for funding through the Central Government, devolved funds e.g. CDF and LATE, NGOs and Private sector
Electoral Commission of Kenya	To increase awareness; To increase registration levels by 40%	Lack of awareness; Apathy Pastoralist lifestyle Low voter registration	Awareness campaigns Increase the number of voting centers Mobile registration outreach
Judiciary	To increase the number of cases dispensed Increase the number of prosecutors	Few prosecutors Manual file management system	Deployment of staff Computerization of the judicial system
Registration of Persons	To increase community awareness on the registration process by 100%	Lack of awareness Lengthy vetting process Inadequate capacity	Awareness campaigns Deploy an ICT based registration system Procure adequate equipments and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	To increase staffing levels Full Computerisation of the registration process by 2010	within the department Bureaucracy Use Manual registration system	add funds

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Peace Campaign Programme District wide	To enhance peace building at the community level	To for and build the capacity of peace committees in all the divisions	Community awareness on peace and development. Formation of peace committees; Training of the committee
Construction of Gurufa Administration Police Post	To enhance security in the area	Construct three AP houses by 2012	Floating tenders and physical construction

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Project Name Location/Division/constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters	1	Provide "one stop shop" Office complex	By 2009	Construction of offices for at least 20 H.O.D's
Construct DC's residence Modogashe	2	To house the district Commissioner	Construct the house by 2009	Construct a self contained DC house with two Verdun Q/tQ
Provision of transport and equipment district wide	3	To provide quick response to security threats	By 2009	Provide one pick up land-Rover to H/Q. Benane and Modogashe Division Shantabaaq , Dadaab
Construction of model chief's office Modogashe Location	4	Build administrative offices	By 2009	Construction of chief's office
Construction A.P houses Liboi, Benane and Shanta Abaq and District HQs	5	Replace Mud walled structures	By 2012	Construct 10 units at each Division
Replicate model chiefs office District wide	6	To improve service delivery	By 2011	Construction of chiefs offices

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct of a new AP lines at Saretho and Baraki.	7	Provide security	By 2011	Construct at least four units at each location
Computerize all Divisional headquarters	8	Ease communication and connect to e-government	By 2012	Provide laptop computer and solar Power to all Divisional Headquarters

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Police

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Policing Programme	To involve communities to enhance security.	To recruit community for policing in all the divisions	Police to provide training, funding and personnel; Community to provide personnel
Provision of transport and equipment to the police facilities	To increase efficiency in police operations	Modernise transport fleet for all the police facilities; Provide the facilities with up to date communication equipment. Computerize the police services by 2012	Procure new vehicles and regularly service them; To procure Communication equipment for the facilities; Procure computers and printers for all the facilities
Benane Police Post Benane Division	To improve security in the division	Complete putting up the post by 2010	Put up a police post with the necessary structures and facilities

(B) New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Staff Housing and Offices for Modogashe and Liboi Stations Modogashe and Liboi divisions	1	To boost morale of the officers for efficient operations	Provide staff houses and offices for Modogashe and Liboi facilities by 2009	Construction of staff houses canteen and welfare facilities offices for the two facilities Justification: Officers living under poor housing.
Construction of a police post at Shantabaq Shanta-Abaq Division	2	To enhance security in the area	To complete construction of the post by 2010	Construction of the offices and staff quarters

B) New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Lagdera Prisons/rehabilitation centre Dadaab/Modogashe	1	To provide access for the prisons services	Complete construction of the prisons by 2012	Identification of the plots; Construction of prisons facilities

(B) New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Lagdera Prisons/rehabilitation centre Dadaab/Modogashe	1	To provide access for the prisons services	Complete construction of the prisons by 2012	Identification of the plots; Construction of prisons facilities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
OVC- Orphanage Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer District wide	To supplement poor households with regular cash money for OVC support	The poor & Orphanage	OVC Mapping; Care givers mapping; Make a bi-monthly cash payment to poor and orphaned household; Monitoring & Evaluation - OVCs are on the increase

B) New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Children's Block Modogashe	1	Avail Children services	Land:2 spacious rooms 1 toilet	Construction of a Children office in the District. The district is new with no offices
Children Protection & Rescue Centre	2	Provide houses to Orphans and vulnerable children	Land:2 hostels Non Block Staff houses Vehicle	-Construction of a Children's home- There is no centre in the District for children protection
Legal Aid Service	3	Offer legal aid to	-to recruit two	Represent

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide		children under 18 years	lawyers -establish an office for the lawyers	children in court or who are in conflict with the law - To ensure justice to vulnerable children

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Service order	To decongest prisons	Young offenders and those jailed for less than three years	Have the offenders work in public institutions like hospitals, schools, children homes, roads and water projects

B) New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Probation Offices Modogashe Division	1	To enhance service delivery in the district	Construct Fence/hedge, water tank and plant trees by 2010	Construct the offices, water tank and plant trees. This will secure the land from grabbers

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community based civil registration District wide	To register all births and deaths occurring at the district	To attain 100% coverage	Create awareness to the community through barazas and other public institutions

B) New Project Proposals: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lagdera District Offices Modogashe Division	1	To provide adequate and conducive working environment	1 office to be in place by 2012	Construction and equipping of the office
Staff employment and training District wide	2	To enhance service delivery efficient and	Recruit at least 10 Clerical	Deployment and training

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		quick services at the district and divisional H/qs	officers and 3 support staff	
Transport Logistics	3	To facilitate transport and registration outreaches	Three 4WD vehicles	Procurement and registration
Selection and training of Vetting committees/ elders District wide	4	To facilitate screening and speed up registration	least six elders to be selected from every location	Selection and trainings
Public Awareness Campaign District wide	5	To increase registration levels by 60 % by 2012	Quarterly campaigns in every division	Mobilisation and sensitisation

3.7.6 Cross Sector Linkages

Governance, Justice, Observance of law and order are important components of the development process. Development in all the other sectors cannot thrive unless in the presence of peace and security. The Police provide security to key public institutions and infrastructure. Physical infrastructure provides access to the Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOS) facilities in the district. The Human Resource Development sector will build people's capacity to interpret and understand the GJLOS by raising their literacy levels and social cohesiveness. The implementation of projects and programs outlined in the plan will be undertaken in line with GJLOS.

3.7.7 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Strategies to mainstream the cross cutting issue will include involvement of communities through the community policing and peace committees. This will ensure that peace, law and order prevail at all times. Youth and gender issues will be considered during recruitment of the police and other arms of the GJLOS. Training on disaster management for all the players in the district will be emphasized. HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed in the entire sector. ICT will also be emphasized and all the functions of the GJLOS will be computerized so that less time is taken in serving the people. This will increase the service rates thus increasing people's time for other productive activities.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: The mission of the sector 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

The district will emphasize on the following key objectives; improvement of policy formulation through dissemination and feedback, coordination of all stakeholders at the district level, enhancement of monitoring and evaluation during implementation of the plan, enhancing human resource management and service delivery, development and audit for increased productivity. Emphasis will be given to the preparation of the district Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in all sectors.

District Focus for Rural Development structures will be used at every level. This will ensure the community identifies priority projects, which will spur economic growth in the district. The district will also promote private public partnerships and performance based management. Public service integrity and ethics will be entrenched in all sectors.

The Local Government will provide a variety of services such as planning of the urban centres and provision of basic social infrastructures. Besides, they will play a key role in the sustainable management of environment, and delivering good governance through the elected councillors.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures optimal efficiency in the utilization of the resources for the intended projects and programs. It also coordinates the multiplicity of players in the district level to focus attention on agreed priorities thus reducing possibility for duplication and waste of public resources. Through MTEF resources are allocated to the right projects and programs as long as they link to the Government policy. Provision of feedback to the policy formulation allows for sensitive policies to be developed and implemented. Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of projects and programs ensures achievement of the plan targets. In addition the sector ensures increased output through implementation of performance based management. This sector is therefore, increasingly being relied upon to speed up the development process at the district level.

Local Government provides financial resources for the people through the LATF and also enhances communities' participation in development through a good governance framework.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Planning	Coordination of policy formulation and implementation; To improve policy formulation, coordination and implementation To improve the effectiveness of public expenditure management To develop and implement sound population management policies To strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system To improve and strengthen human resource management and

Stakeholders	Role
	development in the ministry and To align the ministry's ICT framework to E-government Strategy To improve capacity for local level planning Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of public resources
Ministry of Finance	Improving resource mobilization; Improving allocation and management of public resources; Safe guarding government property and assets; Enhancing institutional and human resource capacity for quality service delivery Creating enabling environment for private sector development.
Ministry of Public Service	Review the existing human resource management and development policies, rules, regulations and procedures; Determine staffing levels in Ministries/Departments; Harmonize and improve the terms and conditions of service in the Public Service; Build and develop the human resource capacity in Public Service; Develop and harmonize clear career guidelines in the Public Service; Provide advice on effective organizational systems; Ensure efficient utilization of human and financial resources
National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCPD)	Coordinating population and health issues
The General Public and civil societies	Utilize services Give feedback on service delivery
Local authorities	Funding, provision of land, development of infrastructures, revenue collection

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	Dissemination of the DDP Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies Rationalisation of all development committees and continually align projects to the DDP monitoring and evaluation	Parallel committees Lack of equipments Weak linkage between the DDP and sectors plans Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives. Lack of surveys Low/no funding Apathy Poor linkage of DDPs with the national budget	Capacity building on planning and M&E Carrying out regular surveys Procurement of equipments Continued updating of district database Interpretation and Dissemination of policies Undertaking regular DDP reviews Increase funding to district priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Continuously update a district database Procure 1 4WD vehicle		
Finance	To fully computerize and network the finance department by To train all staff requisite skills	Use Manual systems Poor skills Inadequate personnel	To deploy a financial management system Training of staff Deployment of additional staff
Public service	To improve on service delivery to the people To train all staff requisite skills	Inadequate personnel Inadequate capacity in terms of equipment and funds	Put all departmental heads under performance contracting To employ new rapid results initiative To increase funding to the district projects t Training of staff Deployment of additional staff
Local authority	Improvement in service delivery	Poor culture on solid waste disposal Inefficiency in revenue collection and management Low revenue base for the county council Illiterate councillors Lack of technical personnel Lack of enforcement mechanisms Lack well managed markets. Poor drainage in urban centres. Poor planning of towns. Land grabbing	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres Construct proper drainage systems Establish waste management site Construct organized markets. Undertake street lighting Sensitisations on waste disposal and managements Establishing linkages with government departments Fundraising

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Public Service

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
To cascade the implementation of results based management		To improve service delivery to the citizens	All departmental heads prepare annual plans derived from the DDP	Training of staff; Plan Preparation; Performance contracting; Performance monitoring

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities ,
To construct District Offices Development Modogashe Division	1	To increase service delivery to the residents	To construct the DDOs offices by 2010	Construct offices; procure support equipment e.g. photocopier Justification: District is new and there are no offices
To construct District Offices Development Modogashe Division	1	To increase service delivery to the residents	To construct the DDOs offices by 2010	Construct offices; procure support equipment e.g. photocopier Justification: District is new and there are no offices

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Monitoring and Evaluation implementation of the DDP	2	To track development activities in order to make corrective changes well in time .	-Conduct an annual evaluation meeting. Conduct mid term review of implementation of the DDP by 2010	-Prepare reports -prepare one annual district monitoring and evaluation reports stakeholder meetings
Provision of a vehicle for the DDO's office	3	To improve mobility for monitoring and community level planning	Procure One 4WD vehicle by 2010	Procure 4WD vehicle Justification: Transport needed for monitoring and evaluation of the DDP
Resources Mobilisation for implementation of the DDP projects District.wide	4	To cascade and entrench resource MTEF preparation to all sectors in the district To mobilize resources for implementation of all DDP projects	Prepare one District MTEF report every year	Sector working group meetings Preparation of sector reports Training on variety of topics including proposal preparation
Dissemination of Plans, policies and preparation of Annual Work plans District wide	5	To improve knowledge base on the planned activities and new policies	Conduct Dissemination of the DDP and policies District wide Prepare one Annual work plan every year	Stakeholder Meetings Justification Improve policy formulation

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Finance

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction and equipping of the of Ministry of Finance Offices(DA and DIA) Modogashe Division	To increase the capacity of the district for audit and accounting services	Office completed and equipped by 2012	Construction of the office as per bills of quantities Procurement of equipment such as computers, faxes, photocopiers and printers
Transport for the Finance Department (vehicle)	To increase efficiency in operations of the offices	2 4wd vehicles procured.	Procure 2 vehicles for the DA and DIA

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: County Council

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construct Administration block in Kulan Pry School	To increase enrolment rates	One Administration Block	Construction of administration Block
Construction of classrooms Kumahumato, Dagahley and Alango-Arba School	To increase access and enrolment levels	Construct 2 classrooms per school	Construction of classrooms
Town planning of Dadaab	To provide an orderly town development	Complete the planning by end of 2008	Stakeholders meetings Data collection Plan drawing Printing
Construct Abakhaile cattle dip	To improve on livestock health	Complete dip by 2009	Contracting Construction
HIV and AIDS project District wide	To enhance awareness on the dangers of the pandemic	Continuous	Conduct advocacy and awareness district wide
Construction of markets Modogashe, Liboi Dadaab	To improve on market facilities for the local products	Markets to be through by 2012	Construct markets in each of the town centre

(B) New Project Proposals: Garissa/Lagdera County Council

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Planning of market Centres Modogashe, Liboi, Dadaab and Benane District wide	1	To enhance the physical development of the towns as growth centres	Plan 4 Centres by 2012	Prepare plans for the Centres Justification To guide development of the towns
Construct, furnish and equip new council offices and hall Modogashe	2	To accommodate the new council for efficient services	Construct the offices and Hall by 2010	-preparation of designs, Bqs, tendering and construction

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Justification To accommodate the new council
Construct public toilets in urban/market centres Modogashe, Dadaab, Liboi, Benane, Dagahley, Dertu District wide	3	Improve health and sanitary systems	Construct twin toilet blocks in the 6 towns by 2012	To construct public toilets Justification To maintain hygiene in towns
Install Septic Tanks in Urban/Market Centres Modogashe, Liboi, Benane, Dagahley, Dadaab, Dertu District wide	4	Improve health and sanitary systems	To construct the septic tanks in 6 centers by 2012	To provide septic tanks Justification The facilities have not been developed
School Bursary project District wide	5	To increase access to education for poor students	To distribute bursaries to needy students per year	Provide bursaries to all needy students in the councils
Construction of pit latrines in schools classrooms	6	To improve sanitation and hygiene in primary schools	16 pit latrine in schools already supported with classes	Design, contract and construct 16 toilets
Construct Dinning Halls in the schools provided classrooms District wide	7	Provision of good and clean eating places in schools to boost retention	Two dining halls to be in place by 2010	preparation of designs, Bills of quantities tendering and construction
Equip & furnish dispensaries in needy locations District wide	8	Support capacity enhancement for service delivery	Support 5 deserving facilities	Determine needs Procure equipment and furnish
Construct staff quarter for medics District wide	9	To enhance service delivery by staff	Construct staff houses in deserving Facilities	To construct staff houses

3.8.7. Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration Sector provides financial and public sector policies to all the other sectors. The effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the proposed projects and programmes will increase performance in the district. The quality and value of services the communities receive from all the other sectors will be guaranteed. Communities will then have confidence and commitment to fully participate in district's development process and particularly in public administration interventions.

government policies and issues in this sector by raising their literacy levels and social cohesiveness. The use and deepening of ICT especially within government offices will speed up sharing and processing of reports by all sectors.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

There shall be continuous monitoring and evaluation of the status and extent to which the cross cutting issues are being implemented. Gender, HIV and AIDS, adult education, disaster management and environmental issues will be tracked in the plan period. These issues will be included in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework of all the sectors. This will avail finances for mainstreaming such issues. A strategy to disseminate the status of the implementation of cross cutting issues to the stakeholders will be implemented throughout the plan period.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

This sector comprises of the following subsections; Gender and children affairs, Youth and sports, culture and social services. Others include Regional development Authorities; Gender and Children affairs; Special programmes, and development of northern Kenya.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is “Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission: 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 group

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will set up structures to enhance coordination of disaster risk reduction through integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels. Lagdera District Disaster Committee will be constituted and its capacity built. This will enhance disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction. Development and strengthening of institutions and mechanisms at all levels will systematically contribute to the building of resilience to disasters. Under development of Northern Kenya. Arid lands development project will continue to implement multi-sectoral projects in the district. These are aimed at supporting community capacity building, early warning and drought interventions mechanisms. Support will be accorded to local development efforts in livestock, water, schools and income generating activities. Food relief will be distributed to the needy population in the district.

The district will implement measures to arrest and reduce the rising prevalence rates of HIV and AIDS. These measures include the implementation of total war against HIV and

AIDS (Towa). The overall focus will be to prevent new infections, care and support for the infected and affected and mitigation against socio-economic impacts. Special attention will be accorded to the orphans and vulnerable children through the implementation of a cash transfer programs.

In gender, sports, culture and social services the focus will be to enhance community empowerment and development. Efforts will be geared towards building the capacity of committees. In addition development grants will be provided to local groups. A district cultural centre will be put up as the epitome of culture in the district and cultural festivals will be undertaken to preserve culture. These centres will generate income for the locals.

On gender, effort will be made to improve the participation of women in decision making. This will be done inclusion of at least 30% women in all committees. Women enrolment and retention in all levels of education will be emphasised. Efforts will also be made to involve men in issues affecting the welfare of children and women. Other strategies will include deepening advocacy and awareness on negative cultural practices, streamlining the formation and capacity building of groups.

This district recognizes that the youth makes the majority of the population and most of them are unemployed. Employment opportunities for the youth will be created to address the high unemployment levels. This will be done through youth entrepreneurship training and provision of friendly credit services. Jua kali infrastructure will also be put in place. The coordination of NGOs will be streamlined to enhance their contribution to the economy.

The above responses will improve the overall wellbeing of the society thus contributing to the socio-economic development of the district.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector addresses the major problems and risks affecting the district. These include drought, disease outbreaks and floods. The youth form the largest proportion of population in the district. They have potential to immensely contribute to development of the district. Women contribution to the decision making process has largely been ignored. This has contributed to formulation and implementation of poorly designed projects and programs. The future of the district lies on the children and therefore focused interventions to safeguard interests of the children are important. Positive cultural practices need to be encouraged while negative aspects need to be confronted for optimal benefits to the district. Lagdera falls in the jurisdiction of the Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA). ENNDA contributes to development in the Ewaso Ng'iro North river basin through implementation of the Ewaso Ng'iro Catchments Development Project which focuses on; agro industry development, bio diversity conservation, sustainable exploitation of natural resources and promotion of tourism for poverty alleviation.

HIV and AIDS pandemic poses a big threat and must be arrested to reduce the eminent socio-economic losses. Frequent disasters such as droughts, floods and disease outbreaks call for a very efficient disaster management response to prevent loss of property and human life. The district suffers food insecurity and the population perennially relies on relief food for sustenance. The Social services mobilizes and registers groups into

formidable vehicles to carry forward the development process at the community level. The sector is also important to the district as it emphasizes the welfare and involvement of vulnerable groups and mainstreaming of gender into all aspects of development in the district.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Sector has a number of key stakeholders that play a big role in building its capacity to implement planned programs, projects and activities. Specifically, the stakeholders contribute in; resource mobilization; technical support; arid lands resources management; flood mitigation; mainstreaming of gender and youth affairs and awareness creation on issues related with HIV and AIDS

Stakeholder	Role
Regional Development Authorities (ENNDA)	Capacity building, Mitigation of drought ,support to local development
Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands. (ALRMP II)	Community driven development, support to local development, drought and natural resource management, capacity building of on various gender, cultural and disability programs
Ministry of youth Affairs	Provision of policies and management
Gender, Culture and Social Services	Mobilize people to form group, register the same group and mobilize local resources, advance grants to groups for purpose of revolving funds and undertaking social projects Mobilize resources for the construction of cultural sites and equip them with cultural artefacts Disbursement of Women Enterprise Fund
National AIDS Control Council	Policy framework on HIV/AIDS
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organisation	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM
UNICEF	Advocacy against harmful cultural practices as well as capacity building; provision of food for emergencies; mainstreaming gender, youth, disability and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programs
Youth Department	Empowerment, coordination, training and mainstreaming of youth affairs and sports. Disbursement of Youth Enterprise Fund
GTZ	HIV/AIDS programs
Garissa/Lagdera Peace Committee	Promotion of peace and Reconciliation' capacity building and advocacy against harmful cultural practices, HIV and AIDS activities
Kenya Red Cross Society	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, Sports, Culture and Social	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
services	Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development; Development of sports facilities; promotion and continuous preservation of cultural heritage as well as advocacy against harmful cultural practices; development and promotion of music and dance; promotion of adult literacy	cultural centres, stadium, community resource learning centres; Harmful cultural practices; Illiteracy; poverty; lack of group cohesion	in the district; women Enterprise fund; Development of cultural centres; Expansion of community resource centres; Literacy campaigns; Increase in Social development grants; promotion of cultural tourism; Development of sports facilities; promotion of water sports; empower and capacity built and provision of grants to cultural practitioners
Development of Northern Kenya	Drought and Natural Resource Management; Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resources. high illiteracy and poverty levels.	Drought preparedness through contingency planning such as early warning systems, Capacity building and community developments; Relief and reconstruction through relief food' supplementary feeding, restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for work. Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building of Community driven development.
Regional Development Authorities	Water resources management, agricultural land use and forest resource conservation in the Ewaso Ng'iro North River (ENNR) catchment.	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resources.	Capacity building, Mitigation of drought, support to local development activities.
Special Programs	Drought and Natural Resource Management; Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community; high illiteracy and poverty levels	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 work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development; support to local development efforts

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth and Sports	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 and 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, lack of friendly youth facilities; high illiteracy; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels Lack of sports facilities	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; construction of empowerment centre, youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; establishment of youth governance structures, development of stadium and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centres.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Drought and Natural Resource Management District wide	Promote drought preparedness 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 tanks
Community Driven Development Programme District wide	Build capacities of communities and community institutions through participatory approaches that enable them develop in a	Have community driven development projects in every division	Capacity building for pilot communities (PICD); training on cross-cutting issues like gender, environmental, HIV

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	sustainable manner while taking cognizance of the marginalized in society		AND AIDS, Persons with disability; Funding of projects; Monitoring and evaluation
Support to Local Development Component District wide	Provide an enabling environment. Allow diversification of rural economies through enhancing support to sector services as well community initiatives that link them to national economies	Boost local development in the 5 divisions	Policy, Advocacy and Research; specific livestock interventions; specific education related interventions; specific health related interventions; agricultural related interventions
Capacity building on diversification District wide	Build capacity on diverse trades and agriculture	Relief affected pastoralists to diversify to trade and agriculture in the 5 divisions by 2012	Sensitisation on other economic activities like Jua kali, Agriculture and beekeeping etc

B) New Proposal: Special Programmes

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
H.I.V/AIDS Total War Against Aids(TOWA) Project District wide	1	To expand the coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation interventions in the district	To give grants as approved by the District/Constituency HIV/AIDS	Implementation of interventions in Prevention of new infections Improvement in quality of life for the infected and affected To mitigate socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS Support services to ensure smooth operations of NACC structures

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth and Sports

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency youth Enterprises Scheme(C-Yes) District wide	To increase self employment and reduce poverty	Youth groups in lagdera district	Availed funds to the youth groups; training of groups
Equipping of Dadaab youth polytechnic Dadaab Division	Education and training of youths	Unskilled and untrained youths	Impart necessary skills; procurement of trade tools

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Monitoring and Evaluation of Youth Enterprise Development Fund District wide	Establish its sustainability and repayment status	Funded youth groups in the 5 divisions	Visit and receive reports from supported youths, meetings with funded groups
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District wide	To empower youth economically by providing loans with low interest rate	Disburse loans worth Kshs. 12 million per year through a financial intermediary	Identify financial intermediary; disburse funds, training of funded groups
Youth and development programs District wide	Enhance youth involvement in various spheres of development	Conduct various youth capacity building forums	Community based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and other health related issues, crime and drugs use, entrepreneurship, education, network creation, leisure, recreation on community service, information, sports, environmental initiatives
Community Participation Empowerment in Sports District wide	Enhance sporting activities for sustainable socio-economic development	Organize capacity building workshops for community in each location on importance of sports activities	Community mobilizations; workshops
Sports in Schools District wide	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	Liaise with Ministry of education in holding sports tournaments for schools.

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth and Sports

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Empowerment centre in Modogashe and Dadaab. Modogashe and Dadaab Divisions	1	To build the capacity of the youths to participate in development.	To construct the centres by 2012 IEC materials	Funding of the centre; construction of the centres; monitoring the construction
Modogashe youth polytechnic Modogashe Division	2	To increase enrolment in the youth polytechnics	5 classes; 3 workshops; 4 staff houses; 2 Dormitories; 1 ICT centre	To identify land; to construct the centre
Establish national youth councils in Lagdera District District wide	3	To enhance coordination and Decision making	Set one district youth council	Meetings; Elections; training of the councils
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities	4	Community empowerment	Have sports equipment and	Proposal writing;

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities		through sports	facilities for various sports in each division	funding; procurement

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mobilization of groups District wide	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development	Capacity built 50 groups per year	Mobilization, register and organize workshops and seminars
Community Development Grants District wide	Promote socio-economic development to vulnerable groups	Provide grants to at least 5 groups per division per year	Sensitization on the availability of funds; proposal vetting; funding; monitoring and evaluation
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building District wide	To harness cultural potentials for participation in development	Capacity build 8 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization for cultural development; workshops and seminars
Development of Community Learning Resource Centres. District wide	Promote adult literacy and lifelong education	Increase community learning resource centres for 3 to 9	Source for funds; construction and equipping
Women Enterprise Fund District wide	To empower women to improve on socioeconomic status	20 groups in each division of the district benefit from the fund every year.	Sensitization on the availability of funds; proposal vetting; funding; repayment follow-up, monitoring and evaluation

B) New Project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct stadium in Modogashe Modogashe Division	1	Promote sports activities for sustainable development	Develop and maintain 5 Stadium by 2012	Construction; Rehabilitation; Marketing; Equipping
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use District wide	2	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Source funding; construction and equipping

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Regional Development (Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority - ENNDA)

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
The EWASO Ng'iro River north River catchment conservation project District wide	The project objective is to improve water resources management, agricultural land use and forest resource conservation in the Ewaso Ng'iro North River (ENNR) catchment.	To cover all divisions of the district with Water resource Development and management component Participatory Catchment Conservation component	The project activities; improvement in water supply points; upgrading of six river gauging stations; improved water availability; support for agro-forestry & community fuel wood plantations in the uplands and ASALs; planting 24,000ha of indigenous forests through participatory forest management; support to beekeeping, gums and resins production; training of staff & beneficiaries

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Special programs' sector has mandate on gender, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural, HIV/AIDS issues which need mainstreaming in all the other sectors. The physical infrastructure through efficient roads, energy and water provides a communication system that also services the early warning system. The Agriculture and Rural Development provides food and income to the sector. Education subsector builds capacity for the community while the health sectors guarantees a healthy community. The public administration sector finances, monitors and evaluate the sector's interventions.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The proposed projects and programs in this sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty. The youth will be empowered through training and provision of credit facilities to start income generating activities. Sporting initiatives for the youth will be encouraged to keep them positively engaged. A contingency fund will also be set up to mitigate disasters. Women will be encouraged to seek funds from various sources to start income generating activities. A community based advocacy and awareness of HIV & AIDS will be emphasised throughout the plan period. Cultural tourism will also be encouraged to enhance benefits to the local communities. Advocacy will be continuously undertaken to ensure that cross cutting issues are mainstreamed by all stakeholders. This will be done through capacity building of stakeholders.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter specifies the institutional framework for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the proposed projects/programs at the district level. It also provides a monitoring and Evaluation Matrix that will be used to monitor projects/programs during the Plan implementation.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) involves measuring progress and performance against laid down targets as a way of assessing progress and value. It enables the identification of causal factors and ensures quality control and quality assurance. The process provides feedback allowing for review and recommendation making as well as the identification of remedies. The successful implementation of this strategic plan will need clear mechanisms of Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring and Evaluation of implementation of this plan will be undertaken at the community, District, Provincial and National levels.

DISTRICT LEVEL

The District Planning and Management Unit (DPMU) with the assistance of the DDO will consolidate and analyze the Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan from the Divisional Committees. The reports are then submitted to the DMEC on a monthly and quarterly basis for deliberation and submission to the DDC.

The DMEC will emphasize the importance of monitoring and evaluation, by constituting M & E sub-committees to enable effective coverage of the planned interventions. These sub-committees will make their reports to the DMEC and other stakeholders on a quarterly basis. The secretaries to the committees will be members to the DMEC. The proposed committees include:

Agriculture and Livestock Committee: To be constituted within the District Agricultural Board, comprised of representatives of small and large scale farmers, the Kenya Wildlife Service and officials of the Ministry of livestock and Agriculture.

Physical Planning Committee: To be comprised of representatives from the County Council, Ministry of Physical planning, Ministry of Public Works, NGOs' representative and the private sector.

Education Committee: To be comprised of representatives of the children's department, Ministry of Education, Department of Adult Education, CDF, religious leaders, and representatives of Children with Special Needs, women, NGOs representative and the private sector.

Youth Committee: To be comprised of representatives of the Youth Council, CBOs, NGO leader, Ministry of Education, CDF, Ministry of Sports, religious leaders, Ministry of Health and Arid lands Project.

Environment Committee: To be comprised of representatives of the forest department, NEMA, public health, NGOs, CBOs, County council, religious leaders, water and sanitation officials.

Business and Investment Committee: To be comprised of representatives of the chamber of commerce, Ministry of Trade and Industries representative, the county council, municipal council, traders.

Security Committee: To be comprised of representatives of the local administration, religious leaders' representatives, community leaders and the youth

Health Committee: Comprising of representatives of the Ministry of Health, nutrition, CBOs, NGOs, CDF, County council, the youth, local administration, and religious leaders.

Disaster Management Committee: Comprising of representatives of the local administration, representatives of NGOs and ALRMPII.

Role of Committees: Each committee shall be responsible to ensure that the activities in the plan that fall under its jurisdiction are accomplished. This will include but not be limited to advising on cost effective and efficient strategies of carrying out the activities, working in collaboration with the various development agents and mapping priority areas for intervention. Committees are expected to be innovative in order to make the implementation of the plan a success. They will present their reports to the DMEC on a quarterly basis. The DMEC reports shall also be submitted to the DDC and the P MEC which will act on the recommendations. The report shall also be sent to the Rural Planning Directorate, the Monitoring and Evaluation directorate and other interested stakeholders.

Field Visits and Dissemination of Findings: It is imperative that the DPMU and the office of the DDO conduct regular field visit at least once quarterly. Meetings to disseminate information on the Quarterly Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan shall be held. Such meetings will provide feedback on project issues and decisions intended to solve implementation problems.

PROVINCIAL LEVEL

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall deliberate on reports submitted by DMECs. One regional report shall be prepared. The P MEC will also make quarterly visits. Reports prepared as a result shall be availed to all relevant stakeholders for action.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section provides the following details of the projects to be implemented; Projects/program name, cost, timeframe, monitoring indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agency and role of stakeholders.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Livestock							
Support to Administrative services	10m	2008-2009	Office block erected, fully equipped and furnished office vehicle/transport operating	progress reports field visits	Livestock department/Partners	GOK	Livestock Ministry to mobilize resources. Partners to support.
Range rehabilitation	20m	2009-2012	No of pastoral communities engaged in rehabilitation programs. -area under rehabilitation	progress reports field visits	Livestock department/Partners	GOK	Ministry to provide technical support
Pasture production and conservation program	50m	2008-2012	No of pastoral communities engaged in fodder production/conservation -hectares planted with fodder -no of bales produced	progress reports: field visits community site meetings	Livestock department/Partners	GOK	stakeholders/partners to capacity build materially pasture production groups/communities
Livestock Breeding programs	20m	2009-2012	No of pastoral communities engaged in breeding programs. -no. of breeding bulls purchased	-progress reports: - field visits: community site meetings	Livestock department/Partners	GOK	CDF Arid lands project to provide material support to groups/communities

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Marketing support program	20m	2009-2012	-no. of billboards erected - community trained on price information sourcing	progress reports field visits community / site meetings	Livestock department/Partners	GOK	CDF and Arid lands and county council to project to provide material support for selected markets 4
Value addition programs	20m	2008-2012	No of groups trained in value addition No of groups equipped	-progress reports -field visits -community / site meetings	Livestock department/Partners	GOK	CDF and Arid lands, CARE, and county council to project to provide material and space for cottage industries
Infrastructure development program	40m	2009-2012	No. of livestock handling facilities established -2No. markets established in Dadaab and Modogashe	-progress reports -field visits	Livestock department/Partners	GOK	Stakeholders to assist in provision of material support to groups/communities
Promotion of alternative livelihood production.	20m	2008-2012	No. of sites trained No of groups engaging in these alternative livelihood activities e.g apiculture ,poultry production etc	-progress reports -field visits	Livestock department	GOK	Stakeholders to provide material support to groups.
Transport Logistics (District-wide)	35M	2008-2012	Landlovers and motorcycle s purchased	- Number of landlovers and motorcycles purchased	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to fund and Procure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Veterinary							
Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of Livestock Crushes	10m	2008-2012	Offices, store and latrine constructed	- Number of offices, store and latrine completed	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Provision of expertise in construction work.
Purchase of cold Chain equipment	3m	2008-2012	Number of equipment procured	Number of equipment procured	GOK	GOK	Provision of funds
Animal testing and Vaccinations	10m	2008-2012	-Number vaccinated -reports	Reports	GOK stakeholders	GOK	Facilitate in subsistence for staff
Modogashe slaughter house	5M	2008-11	Operational slaughter house	DVO/DPHO report	Local Authority Public Health DVO,CDF	GOK	Partners to fund, DWO to supervise, DDC to monitor
Training for Trade and value-addition	4M	2008-12	No. of trainings	DVO report	DVO/Partners	GOK	Partners to fund
Construct DVOs Office	6m	3 years	-Stage of construction	-building plans -Tender documents -reports	GOK	GOK	Public works to supervise. Stakeholders to fund
Strengthen Extension Services	5M		No. of staff recruited No. of AHWs No. of trainings	DVO reports	DVO/Partners	GOK	Partners to fund, DDC to monitor
Transport	5M	2008-	No. of	DVO reports	GOK	GOK	Ministry to

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Logistics /Improve ment		2010	vehicles procured				fund and procure.
Crop Production							
National Agriculture And Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP-GOK)	20	2008-2012	-Increased crop production for food security Increased farmers income	Food availability Improved standard of living	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Provision of extension services Funding farmers proposals
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Project	4M	2008-2012	Proposals written and funded. Increased crop production for food security Increased farmers income	Number of Proposals funded Food availability Improved standard of living	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Communities to apply for funding, Agriculture to supervise and DDC to monitor
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP)	10M	2008-2012	Increased crop production for food security Increased farmers income	- Food availability Improved standard of living	Ministry of Agriculture /Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)	GOK	Provision of extension services
Soil and Water Conservation (Water Harvesting for	10M	2008-2012	Soil and water conservation structures laid and constructed	Number of soil and water conservation structures constructed.	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Provision of extension services Provision of expertise in construction

Project Name	Cost (Kshs .)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
n							work. Funding farmers proposals
Promotion of Orphan Crops	7M	2008-2012	Farmers growing and utilizing orphaned crops.	Number of farmers producing and utilizing orphaned crops.	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Provision of extension services Provision of farm inputs
Construction of Agriculture offices	6m	3 years	Stage of construction	building plans Tender documents reports	GOK	GOK	Public works to supervise. Stakeholders to fund
Transport Logistics /Improvement	5M	2008-2010	No. of vehicles procured	DAO reports	GOK	GOK	Agriculture
Forestry							
Construction of forestry offices	2M	2008-12	No. of offices built	Reports from the Forestry department	Forestry Department	GOK	Forestry department to fund
Wildlife							
Development of community ecotourism conservancies	25M	2008-12	No. of conservancies started	Reports from the KWS	KWS/ Community		Community to organize themselves, KWS to build their capacity
Development of community ecotourism conservancies	25M	2008-12	No. of conservancies started	Reports from the KWS	KWS/ Community	GOK	Community to organize themselves KWS to build their capacity
Establishment of Dadaab Wildlife Ranger's posts	4M	2008-10	No. of poachers arrested	KWS reports	KWS	GOK	KWS to implement the community to collaborate
Assistance to	6m	2008-12	No. of classrooms	DEO, KWS reports	KWS/DEO	GOK	KWS to fund works to

Project Name	Cost (Kshs .)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
schools (classrooms)			started				supervise

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs .)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Trade							
Building a business solution centre	10M	2008-2010	No. of traders assisted	Trade reports, KNCCI reports	Trade	GOK	Donors to provide funds, Public works to supervise, DDC to monitor
Training of Traders cost.	1M	2008-2012	No. trained	Trade reports	Trade/Private sector	GOK	Traders to avail themselves for training
Building Ministry of Trade offices	4M	2008-2012	No of offices constructed	Trade reports	Trade Department	GOK	DDC to monitor, Works to supervise
Industry							
Train entrepreneurs on Existing Industrial opportunities	2.5M	2008-2012	No of training conducted	Ministry Reports	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK	MOI to supervise training, DDC to monitor
Promote new Industries	5M	2008-2012	No of trainees trained	Ministry Report	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK	MOI and stakeholders to fund. DDC to monitor
Enterprise Development							
Modoga she Jua kali Sheds	60,000,000	2008-2012	120 Sheds / Worksh ops	DDC, P MEC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, Supervision
Dadaab Jua kali Sheds	60,000,000	2008-2012	120 Sheds / Worksh ops	DDC, P MEC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, Supervision
Modika	60,000,000	2008-	120	DDC,	GOK and	GOK	Supplementing

Project Name	Cost (Kshs .)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Jua Kali Sheds	0,000	2012	Sheds / Worksh ops	PMEC, Dept reports	Stake Holders		funding, Supervision
Dertu Millennium Village Jua Kali Sheds	60,000,000	2008-2012	120 Sheds / Worksh ops	DDC, PMEC, Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, 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	AGs Office and Min of Labour, Min of Co-op Devt	GOK	Facilitation and Registration
Management training for MSE associations/ SACCO officials	250,000	2008-2012	Train 50 Yearly	DDC, , Dept reports	GOK and Stake Holders	GOK	Supplementing funding, training and exchange programs

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	M& E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders' Responsibility
Roads							
Saretho-Liboi-NB Somalia A3	4.8Billion	2008-2012	Total Kilometres Tarmacked	Site visits Public works report	Roads Department/ Partners	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor
Bituminization of Modika-Modogashe	6.0Billion	2008-2012	Total Kilometres Tarmacked	Site visits Public works report	Roads Department /partners	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor
Eldere Modogashe-Habaswein(B9)	3.0Billion	2008-2012	Total Kilometres Tarma	Site visits	Roads Department	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	M& E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders' Responsibility
			cked	Public works report			
JN C81-shanta Abak-DB Wajir	640M	2008-2012	Total Kilometres	Site visits Public works report	Roads Department	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor
Dertu-Shanta Abak-Baraki	550M	2008-2012	Total Kilometres	Site visits Public works report	Roads Department	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor
Dadaab-Dagahaley(C116)	160M	2008-2012	Total Kilometres	Site visits Public works report	Roads Department	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor
Habaswein Bridge	10.0M	2008-2012	Bridge completed	Site visits Public works report	Roads Department	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor
Repair of Modogashe Drift	10.0M	2008-2012	Length of area repaired	Site visit report	Public Works	GOK	DDC to monitor
Modogashe-Eldere Road	3.0Billion	2008-2012	Total Kilometres Tarmacked	Site visits Public works report	Roads Department/ Partners	GOK	Donors to fund, DDC to monitor
Energy							
Provision of energy saving Jikos	100M	2008-2012	No. of households using energy saving Jikos	Environment reports	NEMA/Forestry/ Stakeholders	GOK	Stakeholders to fund. DDC to monitor
Rural electrification	500M	2008-2012	No. of household	KPLC and KENGEN	Ministry of Energy	GOK	KENGEN, Donors to fund.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders' Responsibility
Modogashe and Dadaab towns			olds connected No. of stations opened	reports			DDC to monitor the implementation.
Promotion of solar and wind energy District wide	100M	2008-2012	No. of households with solar power	Ministry of energy reports	Ministry of energy/ Stakeholders	GOK	Private sector, civil societies and donors to fund
Meteorology							
Automatic Weather station	3M	2008-2012	Increased coverage on weather reports	Weather reports from the Meteorological	Meteorology Department	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
Modogashe Weather Station	20m	2008-2012	Modogashe weather station opened increased coverage on weather reports	Weather reports meteorological Department reports Site visit reports	Meteorological Department office	GOK	Public works to supervise; DDC to monitor

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator (M&E)	Monitoring Tools (M&E)	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Water and Sanitation							
Modogashe water & Sanitation project	50M	2008-2012	Number of people served by the water project; implementation status of project; Number of people trained on managing water and sanitation	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	District Water Office/ Northern water services Board.	GOK	District water office, stakeholders and the Northern Water Services Board to provide technical advice

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator (M&E)	Monitoring Tools (M&E)	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			resources,				
Protection of Benane spring catchments area	3.5M	2008-2012	Area protected	Reports from District water office	District Water Office/Stakeholders	GOK	-District Water Office to provide technical advice. -community to participate
Construction of 6 No medium pans capacity 50,000M3	36.0M	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; Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund and other stakeholders to provide funding
Drilling of standby boreholes within existing water supplies	12.0M	2008-2012	No of boreholes drilled	Reports from District Water Office	Water Department	GOK	Donors to fund/NWSB, DWO to supervise
Fencing of water pans & dams in the District	2.0M	2008-2012	No of facilities fenced	Reports from the DWO	Water Department	GOK	DWO to supervise, community to participate
Construction Ecological toilets in Modogashe town	3m	2008-2012	No. of toilets constructed No. of households using toilet	Public Health Reports DWO reports	Water Department/GTZ	GOK	Public Health to supervise, DDC to monitor, Community to support
Storm Water harvesting project Benane and Modogashe	3M	2008-2012		Reports from the DWO	Water Department/GTZ	GOK	Public Health to supervise, DDC to monitor, Community to support
Construction of administration Bloc and staff houses at district level	6M	2008-2012	Number of offices constructed	Reports from the DWO	Water Department	GOK	GOK to fund/NWSB, DWO to supervise

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator (M&E)	Monitoring Tools (M&E)	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Modogashe							
Transport for the DWOs office	10m	2008-2012	Number of vehicles procured	DWO reports	Water department	GOK	GOK to fund/NWSB, DWO to supervise
Rehabilitation of Dadaab Water supply Dadaab Division	25M	2008-2012	Number of operational Water supply systems	Progress reports	Water department	GOK	GOK to fund/NWSB, DWO to supervise
Irrigation							
Construction of irrigation department offices	3,000,000	2008-2012	Completed office block	progress reports Completion certificate	MOWI	GOK	funding(MOWI) supervision - (MOWI and MOW) Building contractor
Capacity building for district irrigation office	10,000,000	2008-2012	well equipped office with transport	Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Reports	MOWI	GOK	Purchase and installation(MOWI)
District profile on irrigation	1,000,000	2008-2012	- District irrigation profile document		MOWI	GOK	Collection of data and compilation (MOWI and MOA)
Development of irrigation schemes	70,000,000	2008-2012	EIA report Survey and design maps and documents Irrigation structures built in all schemes	Monthly Financial reports	MOWI/ partners	GOK	Planning (MOWI and farmers) Technical (MOWI) Labour for bush clearing and canal raising (farmers) Construction of irrigation structures and purchase of pump set(MOWI)

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator (M&E)	Monitoring Tools (M&E)	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Development of large scale gravity irrigation scheme	1bn	2008-2012	EIA reports Survey and design maps and documents Bush clearing Construction of irrigation infrastructure	Monthly financial reports Quarterly reports Progress reports Quarterly performance reports Annual reports Field visits	MOWI/ Partners	GOK	Planning(MOWI and community) Implementation (MOWI) Partners to fund
Capacity building for farmers and staff	4,000,000	2008-2012	Training plans Attendance lists	report	MOWI	GOK	training (MOW) staff and other resource persons)
Geology							
Geological mapping	10M	2008-2012	Geological map 1:50,000	Geology report	Mines and geological department	GOK	GOK/stakeholders to fund and coordinate
Mineral exploration and investigation	20M	2008-2012	Mineral inventory data	Geology report	Mines and geological department	GOK	GOK/stakeholders to fund and coordinate
Evaluation and assessments	18M	2008-2012	No of occurrences and evaluations	Geology report	Mines and geological department	GOK	GOK/stakeholders to fund and coordinate
Rehabilitation of dis-used/abandoned quarries	50m	2008-2012	No of quarries rehabilitated	Geology Report	Mines and geological department/stakeholders	GOK	GOK/stakeholders to fund and coordinate

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Education							
Construction of District Education offices	6M	2008-2012	Site visit reports	DEOs reports	GOK DEB CDF	GOK	Public works to supervise, Partners to fund. DDC to monitor
District Education office Transport	6M	2008-2012	No of vehicles procured	DEO' reports	DEB GOK	GOK	Partners to support. DDC to monitor
Establish of an educational management information centre	0.5M	2008-2012	Centre established	DEOs reports	GOK/ Stakeholders	GOK	Partners to support. DDC to monitor
Construction of 3 AEO offices	4.5M	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, stakeholders to fund
Construction of teachers advisory resource centre	6M	2008-2012	Advisory centre completed	Education reports	GOK DEB	GOK	Public works to supervise, stakeholders to fund
Construction of 46 staff houses in 23 primary schools	18.4 M	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB PTA	GOK	Public works to supervise, stakeholders to fund
Construction of 8 staff houses in 2 secondary schools	6.4M	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, stakeholders to fund
School water project	30m	2008-2012	No of water projects	Report by Water and Education Ministries	GOK DEB	GOK	Water Ministry to supervise. Partners to fund
Construction of kitchen 8 Dining Halls for 13 primary schools	23m	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, stakeholders to fund
Construction of 80	10M	2008-2012	No. of toilets	Education Dept	GOK	GOK	Public works to supervise,

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
toilets in 10 primary schools			constructed	reports	DEB SMC		stakeholders to fund
Expansion and upgrading of Modogashe and Dadaab secondary schools	20M	2008-2009	No. of facilities constructed	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, stakeholders to fund
Dadaab primary school library and Administration block, fencing school	5m	2008-2010	No. of facilities constructed	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, stakeholders to fund
Construction of a new secondary school in Liboi	20M	2008-2012	No of buildings constructed	Site visit reports MOEST reports	GOK DEB	GOK	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Construct new primary schools in the district.	20M	2008-2012	No of buildings constructed	Site visit reports MOEST reports	MOE DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Construct simple food stores for primary schools	13.8 M	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, Partners to fund
Construction of a special needs school	30M	2008-2012	School constructed and in use	Education department reports	GOK/P artners	GOK	Public works to supervise, Partners to fund
Secondary schools computer and e-learning programme	4M	2008-2012	No. of computers procured and connected to internet	DEOs reports	GOK/D EB/ Stakeholders	GOK	Partners to mobilize funds and donations. DEO to supervise
Training programme	10M	2008-2012	No. trained	DEOs report	GOK/D EB/ Stakeholders	GOK	DEO and stakeholders to support training of committees

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Adult Education							
Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role Of Stakeholder
Adult education centres, District wide	20M	2008-2012	No. of education centers	Site visit reports MOEST reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Partners to mobilize funds and donations. DEO to supervise
Awareness and sensitisation Campaign, District wide	1m	2008-2012	No. of sensitization campaigns done	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB	GOK	Partners to mobilize funds and donations. DEO to supervise
To Recruit 120 full time teachers District wide	TSC	2008-2012	Number of teachers recruited	Education department reports	MOE DEB SMC	GOK	DEB to implement, DDC to monitor
Construction Of 27 adult basic education centres (ABE) District wide	30m	2008-2012	Number of offices constructed	DEOs reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, Partners to fund
Provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) in all ABE centres District wide	3m	2008-2012	Number of IGA set up	DEOs report	GOK/P artners	GOK	Partners to mobilize funds and donations. DEO to supervise
Capacity building for present teachers. District Wide	1m	2008-2012	Number of teachers trained	Site visit reports MOEST reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Partners to mobilize funds and donations. DEO to supervise
Production of Basic Adult Education Instructional Materials District wide	2m	2008-2012	Number of instructional materials procured	Education Dept reports	GOK DEB	GOK	Partners to mobilize funds and donations. DEO to supervise
Transport Logistics	5m	2008-2012	Number of	Education department	MOE	GOK	MOE to fund and procure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			vehicles procured	reports	DEB SMC		
Establish mobile schools District wide	10m	2008-2012	Number of mobile schools set up	DEOs reports	GOK DEB SMC	GOK	Public works to supervise, Partners to fund
Public Health							
Integrated Mobile Health Outreaches	23m	2008-2012	-No of Children Immunized; Increased coverage; Reduced immunizable diseases incidences;- No of outreach campaigns conducted	Survey reports DPHO Health reports	MOPS, Red cross, APHIA II, Millennium	GOK	MOH to coordinate and participate
Community Health Initiative	10M	2008-2012	-No of community Health Committees trained No of CHWs trained No of community action and dialogue days held	DPHO Reports	MOPS/ Partner	GOK	MOH to Coordinate all stakeholders for the initiative

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Disease preparedness & Response	6m	2008-2012	No of response conducted of surveillance supervision conducted No of training No of outbreaks reported	Response reports Surveillance reports Survey reports	MOPS/ Red cross	GOK	MOH to coordinate and participate
Construction of District Public Health Offices	3m	2008-2012	No of offices constructed.	DPHO Reports	MOPS/ Partner/ Red cross	GOK	MOH to coordinate and participate
Establishment of VCTs	5M	2008-2012	No of VCTs established	MOH reports	MOPS/ APHAI II	GOK	MOH to coordinate and participate
Transport logistics	20M	2008-2012	No. of vehicles purchased	MOH reports	MOPS/ PMO CDF	GOK	MOH to coordinate and participate
Integrated Management of Childhood illnesses	5M	2008-2012	No. of workers trained	MOH reports	MOPS/ Stakeholders	GOK	MOH to give technical advice/Partners to fund
Community & Staff capacity building	10m	2008-2012	-No of village health committees formed and trained -No of staff trained	Public Health reports	MOPS/ APHAI II Red cross Millennium	GOK	Coordinate and participate
Medical Services							
Constructio	115M	2008-	No. of	Health	MOMS	GOK	MOH and

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
n and equipping of a district hospital		2012	buildings constructed	reports	and stakeholders		stakeholders to support training of committees
Upgrading of Health facilities	10M	2008-2012	No of Health facilities upgraded	MOH Reports	MOMS/ Partners	GOK	MOH to Coordinate and participate. DDC to monitor the project
Transport logistics	20M	2008-2012	No. of vehicles purchased	MOH reports	MOMS CDF	GOK	Coordinate and participate
Equipping health facilities with essential equipment & Supplies	30m	2008-2012	Facilities equipped with essential equipment and supplies	Supplies Reports	MOMS/ Partner Red cross	GOK	Coordinate and participate

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Information and Communication project	5M	2008-2012	-No of documentaries produced -No. of prints made	Report from the Ministry of information	Rural Press/MOI	GOK	The department to collect information and prepare documentaries and prints
To construct and Equip District Information and documentation centre	10m	2008-2012	No. of computers, fax, photocopier and accessories purchases	DDC reports	MOPND/District Development office	GOK	- Department to use the centre for planning-NGOs, CBOs and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
							private sector to contribute some funds
Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost (shs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Provincial Administration							
Construction of District H/Qs	20m	2008-2012	Office Constructed	Site visit Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to Monitor
Construct a Model Chiefs Office Modogashe Location	3m	2008-2012	No. of Offices Constructed	Site visit Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to Monitor and evaluate work done.
Replicate Model chiefs office district wide	60m	2008-2012	Office Constructed	Site visit	DC's Office/partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to Monitor
Provision of transport and equipments district wide	20m	2008-2012	No. of M/V provided	DC's Report Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/partners	GOK	Ministry and stakeholders to fund
Construct A.P houses Benane, Liboi, shantababq H/Qs	20m	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed	Site visit Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
Construct of DCs Residence	5m	2008-2012	Residence constructed	Site visit	Prov. Administration/DC's Office	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
Construct new Ap lines Saretho Imand Baraki	10m	2008-2012	Houses constructed	Site visit Reports	DC's Office/Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor

Project Name	Cost (shs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
				from DC's Office			
Computerize Divisional Headquarters	10m	2008-2012	No. of computers and solar power sets provided	Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/Partners	GOK	Stakeholders to fund. DEO's Office to supervise
Children's Department							
District Children's Office Block	1.5m	2008-2012	No of offices constructed	Site meeting	District Children's Department/Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise, DDC to monitor.
Children Protection & Rescue Centre	13m	2008-2012	No of block for officers hostels constructed	Site visits reports	District Children's Department/Partners	GOK	Community to identify children in need of Protection & Rescue Centre. Children's office to manage the centre
Legal Aid Services	10m	2008-2012	No of children report solved in court	-Visit to court -District children's office report	Children's Legal action Network(CLAN) partners	GOK	CLAN to provide legal services, Community to identify needy cases
Registration of Persons							
Community based civil registration	3.5m	2002-2008	Percentage coverage	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths/partners	GOK	Chiefs and their assistants to assist in registration
Lagera District Offices	6M	2002-2008	Number of offices constructed	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths	GOK	Ministry of works, and Registration department to supervise construction.
Staff employment and training	1M	2002-2008	Number of staff trained	Civil registration	Registrar of Births and Deaths	GOK	Chiefs and their

Project Name	Cost (shs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
				reports			assistants to assist in registration
Transport Logistics	10M	2002-2008	Number of vehicles procured	Civil registration reports	Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons	GOK	Ministry to provide funds
Selection and training of Vetting committees/ elders	3M	2002-2008	Number of committees set up Number of elders vetted	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths, Provincial administration	GOK	Chiefs and their assistants to assist in vetting and selection
Public awareness campaign	1.5M	2002-2008	Number of campaigns conducted	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths, Provincial administration	GOK	Provincial administration to convene Barazas
Police							
Staff Housing at Modogashe and Liboi stations	100 M	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed	Reports from the OCPD	Police department	GOK	The public works prepare bills of quantities and also supervise the project. DDC to monitor the project
Construction of a Police Post at Benane	5.M	2008-2012	Police post constructed	Site visit reports	Police department /Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise. DDC to monitor community to contribute labour
Construction of a Police Post at Santa abaq	5.M	2008-2012	Police post constructed	Site visit reports	Police department /Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor community to contribute labour
Prisons							
Construction of	50M	2008-	Prisons	Reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public

Project Name	Cost (shs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Prisons/Rehabilitation centre		12	constructed	from prisons department			works to supervise DDC to monitor community to contribute labour

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Provincial Administration							
Construction of District H/Qs	20m	2008-2012	Office Constructed	Site visit Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to Monitor
Construct a Model Chief's Office Modogashe Location	3m	2008-2012	No. of Offices Constructed	Site visit Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to Monitor and evaluate work done.
Replicate Model chiefs office district wide	60m	2008-2012	Office Constructed	Site visit	DC's Office/partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to Monitor
Provision of transport and equipments district wide	20m	2008-2012	No. of M/V provided	DC's Report Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/partners	GOK	Ministry and stakeholders to fund
Construct A.P houses Benane, Liboi, shantabaq H/Qs	20m	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed	Site visit Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
Construct of	5m	2008-	Residence	Site visit	Prov.	GOK	Public

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
DCs Residence		2012	constructed		Administration/DC's Office		works to supervise DDC to monitor
Construct new Ap lines Saretho Imand Baraki	10m	2008-2012	Houses constructed	Site visit Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor
Computerize Divisional Headquarters	10m	2008-2012	No. of computers and solar power sets provided	Reports from DC's Office	DC's Office/Partners	GOK	Stakeholders to fund. DEO's Office to supervise

Children's Department

Project Name	Cost (shs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role Stakeholder
District Children's Office Block	1.5m	2008-2012	No of offices constructed	Site meeting	District Children's Department/Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise, DDC to monitor.
Children Protection & Rescue Centre	13m	2008-2012	No of block for officers hostels constructed	Site visits reports	District Children's Department/Partners	GOK	Community to identify children in need of Protection & Rescue Centre. Children's office to manage the centre
Legal Aid Services	10m	2008-2012	No of children report solved in court	-Visit to court -District children's office report	Children's Legal action Network (CLAN) partners	GOK	CLAN to provide legal services, Community to identify needy cases

Registration of Persons

Project Name	Cost (shs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role Stakeholder
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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
			rs				
Community based civil registration	3.5m	2002-2008	Percentage coverage	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths/partners	GOK	Chiefs and their assistants to assist in registration
Lagdera District Offices	6M	2002-2008	Number of offices constructed	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths	GOK	Ministry of works, and Registration department to supervise construction.
Staff employment and training	1M	2002-2008	Number of staff trained	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths	GOK	Chiefs and their assistants to assist in registration
Transport Logistics	10M	2002-2008	Number of vehicles procured	Civil registration reports	Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons	GOK	Ministry to provide funds
Selection and training of Vetting committees/elders	3M	2002-2008	Number of committees set up Number of elders vetted	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths, Provincial administration	GOK	Chiefs and their assistants to assist in vetting and selection
Public awareness campaign	1.5M	2002-2008	Number of campaigns conducted	Civil registration reports	Registrar of Births and Deaths, Provincial administration	GOK	Provincial administration to convene Barazas
Police							
Staff Housing at Modogashe and Liboi stations	100M	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed	Reports from the OCPD	Police department	GOK	The public works prepare bills of quantities and also supervise the project. DDC to monitor the project
Construction of a Police Post at Benane	5.M	2008-2012	Police post constructed	Site visit reports	Police department /Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
							monitor community to contribute labour
Construction of a Police Post at Santa abaq	5.M	2008-2012	Police post constructed	Site visit reports	Police department /Partners	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor community to contribute labour
Prisons							
Construction of Prisons/Rehabilitation centre	50M	2008-12	Prisons constructed	Reports from prisons department	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor community to contribute labour

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name/Location	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Youth Empowerment centre in Modogashe and Dadaab.	20M	2008-2012	-Centre completed -No. of services being offered -no. of youths accessing the facility	Reports from the District youth office	Youth Department	GOK	Stakeholders to fund the project, youths to access the services
Modogashe youth polytechnic	20M	2008-2012	No. of buildings constructed	Site visit reports Youth reports	Youth Ministry/ Stakeholders	GOK	Public works to supervise PTA, NGO, private sector, CBOs to provide funds DDC to monitor
Establish national youth	6M	2008-2012	No. of committees	Reports from the	Youth Ministry	GOK	Youth Ministry

Project Name/Location	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
councils			formed -district youth council formed -No. of youths trained	Youth Ministry	y		to train and form the council. Stakeholders and the youth to support the council
Culture Sports and social services							
Lagdera cultural centre and DCO's offices	20M	2008-2012	No. of building constructed	Cultural Departments reports Site visit reports	Cultural Department	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor preparation
Cultural festivals	2.5 M	2008-12	No. of cultural festivals held	Cultural Departments reports	Cultural Department	GOK	Stakeholders to fund and the communities to participate
Lagdera sports stadium	50m	2008-2012	Perimeter fence football pitch main dais	Sports Department reports Site visit reports	Sports Department	GOK	Public works to supervise DDC to monitor preparation FIFA to contribute funds
Capacity building for groups	12M	2008-2012	No. of training done No. of people trained	DSDO reports Training reports	Social Service Department	GOK	NGOs and CBOs to supplement funding Government to fund

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

SECTOR	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Health			
Under five Mortality rate	69/1000	55/1000	46/1000
Infant mortality rate	47/1000	20/1000	5/1000
Immunization for under 1 year olds against measles	75%	85%	95%
Prevalence of underweight in under 5	30%	20%	10%
Doctor /population ratio	1:107,939	5:109,844	10:118,123
HIV/AIDS prevalence 15-24 years	2.3%	1%	1%
Percentage of Patients on ARVs treatment	25%	45%	60%
Proportion of population 15-24years with comprehensive correct knowledge on HIV/AIDS	10%	50%	70%
Expectant Mothers Attending Ante Natal Clinic	12%	25%	50%
Deliveries attended by skilled personnel	38%	40%	60%
Expectant Mothers Who Deliver in Health Facility	8%	25%	60%
% population with distance 5km or more to the nearest Health Facility	88.2%	60%	30%
Education			
Primary school Gross enrolment rate	13.2%	50%	90%
Secondary school Gross enrolment rates	1.5%	20%	90%
Primary school teacher/ pupil ratio	1:100	1:80	1:40
Secondary school teacher/ pupil ratio	1:26	1:20	1:20
District Literacy level	8.2%	25%	60%
Total school Enrolment	664	1000	1800
Roads			
Tarmac (Km)	0	100	200
Murram /graveling roads (km)	812	1000	1500
Energy			

SECTOR	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Number of household with electricity connections	0	10	25
Number of trading centres with electricity connections	0	1	4
Water and Sanitation			
Access to potable water	37 %	50%	65%
Average distance to nearest potable water point Km	30	15	5
% without toilets	73.9	50	20
Telecommunications network coverage.	45 %	55 %	70 %
Mobile Network coverage	60%	65%	85%
Internet Connections	0	10%	50%
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Gazetted forests	0	2%	5%
Poverty			
Food Poverty incidence	52%	30%	26%
Absolute Poverty	64%	55%	32%
Gender			
Positions held by women at Local authority level (councillors)	0	1	5
Culture			
Prevalence of Female genital mutilation (FMG)	61%	35%	10%