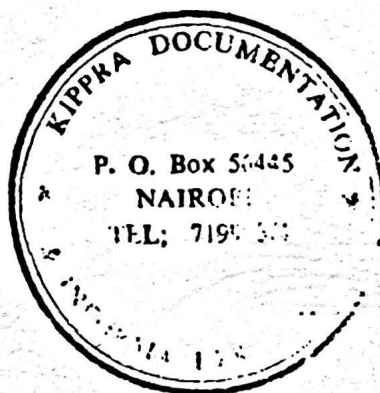




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

WAJIR
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

**WAJIR
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

*Effective Management for Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*

ACC No 000.837/2003
DATE 21.10.2003



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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	(iii)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(v)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(vii)
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS	(ix)

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	6
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	7

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION	13
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN	13
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	13
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	16
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	17
2.4.1 Population Growth	17
2.4.2 Poverty	19
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS	20
2.4.4 Gender Inequality	20
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	21
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management	21
2.4.7 Security	21

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION	25
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	25
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	25
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	25
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	25
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	26
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	26
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities	28
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages	34
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	34
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission	34
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	34
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	35
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	35
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	35
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities	36

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages	37
3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY	38
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission	38
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	38
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	38
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	38
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	38
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities	39
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages	41
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	41
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission	41
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	41
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	41
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	41
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	42
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities	43
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages	47
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	47
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission	47
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	47
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	47
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	48
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	48
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities	48
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages	49
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER	49
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission	49
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	49
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	49
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	50
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	50
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities	51
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages	53

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION	57
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	57
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	57
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	57
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure	61
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry	62
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	63
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology	65
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	65
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	67

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

4WD	Four Wheel Drive
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Project
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BOG	Board of Governors
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DHMB	District Health Management Board
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPM	Directorate of Personnel Management
DPU	District Planning Unit
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
E – Activities	Electronic Activities
E-mail	Electronic Mail
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EWS	Early Warning System
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Geo Physical Survey
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INSET	In-Service Training
IT	Information Technology
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KP&L Co.	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LU	Livestock Unit
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF&P	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MT&C	Ministry of Transport and Communication
MT&I	Ministry of Tourism and Information
MT&I	Ministry of Trade and Industry

MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OP	Office of the President
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TMR	Total Mortality Rate
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
WUA	Water User Associations

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

		Page
Table 1.1	Administrative Area and Political Units	4
Table 1.2	Projected Population Density by Division 1999-2008	7
Table 2.1	District Development Plan Implementation by Sector/Departments	15
Table 2.2	Population for Selected Aged groups	17
Table 2.3	Population Density by Division, 1999-2008	18
Map 1	Location of the District in Kenya	3
Map 2	District Administrative Boundaries	5

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives brief background information on the location, administrative and political boundaries, physical features and population distribution. It also gives a brief write up on the pockets of the poor and other critical information relevant to theme of the development plan "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Wajir District is the largest district in the North Eastern Province. Its maximum width (east-west) is 226 km while the maximum length (north-south) is 350 km. The district lies between latitudes 3° 20' N and 0° 60' N and between longitudes 39° E and 41° E. It borders the Republic of Somali to the east, Garissa District to the south, Isiolo District to the southwest, Marsabit District to the west, Moyale District to the Northwest, Republic of Ethiopia to the north and Mandera District to the northeast.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

As shown in Table 1.1 the district is divided into thirteen administrative divisions, seventy-four locations and one hundred and two sub-locations.

Table 1.1 Administrative Area and Political Units

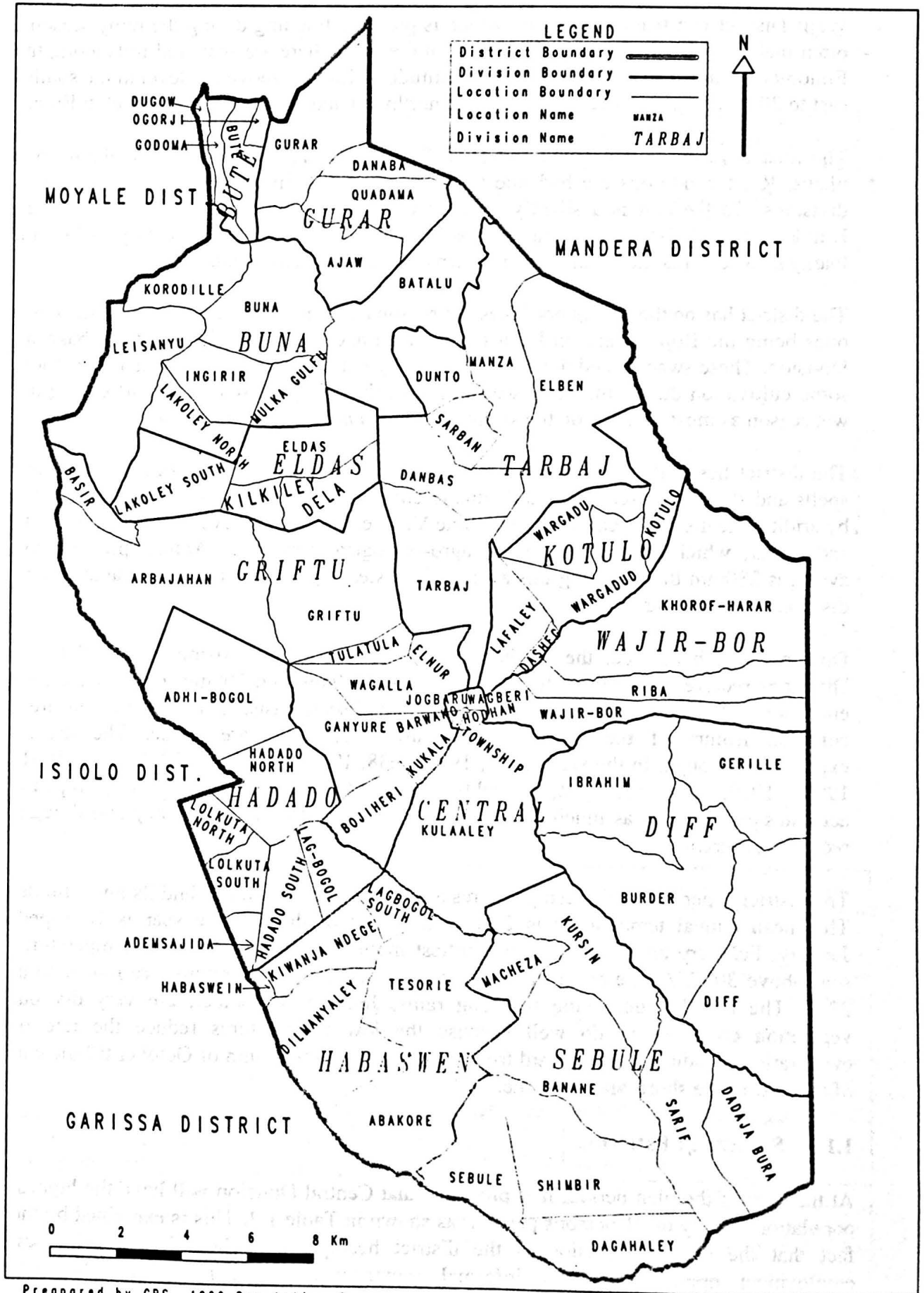
Division	Area (sq.km)	Number of Locations	Number of Sub Locations	Number of Wards
Buna	7,500	7	8	7
Sabule	6,977	8	11	8
Diff	6,755	4	8	4
Griftu	5,740	9	14	9
Tarbaj	5,382	7	8	7
Habaswein	4,955	7	9	7
Hadado	4,272	7	7	7
Wajir-Bor	4,163	3	5	3
Central	2,673	6	10	7
Gurar	2,380	4	5	4
Eldas	2,373	4	4	4
Kutulo	2,253	4	8	4
Bute	1,078	4	5	4
Total	56,501	74	102	75

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Wajir, 2001.

Wajir County Council, which has seventy-five wards, is the only local authority in the district. All the wards coincide with locational boundaries except one, which coincides with a sub-location boundary.

There are four constituencies in the district. Wajir North Constituency comprises Bute, Gurar and Buna Divisions, Wajir West Constituency covers Griftu, Hadado and Eldas Divisions, Wajir South Constituency covers part of Central, Habaswein, Sabule and Diff Divisions, while Wajir East Constituency covers part of Central, Wajir Bor, Kutulo and Tarbaj Divisions.

WAJIR DISTRICT: Administrative Boundaries



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Population Census

This Map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Wajir District is a featureless plain, which is prone to flooding during the rainy seasons, often making roads impassable. However, in the north there are scattered hills along the Ethiopian border. The plain rises from an altitude of 150 km above sea level in the south - east to 200m above sea level at Buna in the northwest and 460m above sea level in Bute.

The area covering Gurar, Buna and Bute Divisions consists of gently undulating pen plains. Road conditions are bad due to the numerous drainage lines that dissect these divisions. To the east is a slightly elevated plateau area covering the areas of Tarbaj, Kutulo and Wajir Bor. The district is mostly covered with young sedimentary rocks with loamy soils towards the north at the footsteps of Ethiopian Highlands.

The district has neither rivers nor lakes but seasonal swamps exist in the south, the major ones being the Boji Swamp in Lagh Boghol area and the Lorian Swamp in Habaswein Division. These swamps and drainage serve as dry season grazing zones which also allow some cultivation during the rainy season though these impede road transport during the wet season as most sections on the swamps and *laghas* become impassable.

The district lies within the Sahelian climatic region, which is characterized by long dry spells and short rainy seasons mainly due to continentality. In the classification of areas by aridity, the district is categorized as zone VII (i.e. 100 per cent ASAL) except for Bute and Gurar, which are categorized as agro-ecological zone IV. Annual precipitation averages 280mm though using this average is misleading due to variation in amount and distribution from year to year.

Due to its high altitude, the northern tip of the district comprising Bute and Gurar Divisions receive higher rainfall ranging between 500mm and 700mm per annum. This enables rain fed agriculture to be practiced on small-scale basis. Rainfall variations are a common feature of the district, and recurrent droughts, are cyclic. The district experienced drought in the years 1927, 1933, 1938, 1949, 1952, 1969, 1979, 1984, 1991-1993, 1999. The recurrent droughts hinder the implementation of proposed activities/programmes as much of the resources are diverted to emergency and drought recovery programmes.

The district experiences high temperatures as a result of continentality and its low altitude. The mean annual temperature is 28°C whose pattern through the year is U-shaped. January, February and March are the hottest months during which mean temperatures soar above 30°C. At the onset of the long rains in April, temperatures are moderate at 28°C. The months succeeding the long rains, June to September, are very dry but vegetation continues to do well because the low temperatures reduce the rate of evaporation. Gradually, the upward trend picks up from the month of October till the end of the year as the short rains continue.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

At the start of the plan period, it is projected that Central Division will have the highest population density of 21 persons per km² as shown in Table 1.2. This is explained by the fact that the Central Division is the district headquarters where large businesses, employment opportunities and informal sector income generating activities are

concentrated. Similarly, Bute has a higher density than other divisions due to its potential in both crop and livestock farming among others. On the other hand, the division with the lowest density is Diff Division due to its vastness and low carrying capacity. Therefore, there is need to provide basic social amenities to the divisions with higher density.

Most of the settlements in the district are found in the divisional headquarters, which serve as market centres and watering points. The pastoralist homesteads are found in the grazing reserves, which may sometimes double as administrative locations and sub-locations. The pockets of the poor are found in all the locations especially in the peri-urban areas. The division with the highest density is Central (21 persons per km²) followed by Bute (15) and the division with the lowest density is Diff (3) as can be seen in Table 1.2

Table 1.2 Projected Population Density by Division 1999 - 2008

Central Division	Population 1999	1999	2002	20004	2006	2008
Central	5,1006	19	21	23	25	27
Habaswein	27,467	6	6	7	7	8
Buna	29,161	4	4	5	5	5
Tarbaj	22,758	4	5	5	5	6
Wajir-bor	17,046	4	5	5	5	6
Kutulo	23,016	10	11	12	13	14
Diff	19,052	3	3	3	4	4
Gurar	18,087	8	9	9	10	11
Griftu	42,333	7	8	9	10	10
Bute	14,684	14	15	16	18	19
Eldas	9,166	4	4	5	5	5
Hadado	19,787	5	5	6	6	6
Sabule	25,699	4	4	4	5	5
Average Density		6	6	7	7	8

Source: District Planning Unit, Wajir, 2001

1. 2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This section provides a variety of information, prepared in a user - friendly manner that provides factual information on the district at a glance.

Area	
Total area	56,501 km ²
Arable area	39,550 km ²
Non-arable land	16,950 km ²
Urban area	32 km ²
Topography and climate	
Altitude	
Lowest	150m above sea level
Highest	460m above sea level
Rainfall by seasons	
Lowest	150mm
Highest	270mm
Temperature range	
Highest Jan-March & Oct -Dec	30° C
Lowest April - September	28° C
Temperature Average	29.5° C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size	356,340
Population structure	
Total no. of males	191,154
Total no. of females	165,186

Female/male sex ratio	100:116
Total No. of youthful population (15-25)	82,899
Total Population of primary school going age (6-13)	97,212
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)	40,724
Total labour force (15-64)	174,495
Dependency ratio	100:104
Population growth rate	3.7%
Density	
Highest density (Central):	21 persons per km ²
Lowest density (Diff):	3 persons per km ²
Average density	6 persons per km ²
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start and end of the Plan Period	
2002	239,599
2008	299,657
Urban Population	
Number of towns	13
Urban population at the start of the Plan Period	116,741
Crude birth rate	24/1000
Crude death rate	20/1000
Life Expectancy	Female-53 Male-51
Infant Mortality Rate	90/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	98/1000
Total Fertility Rate	7.5
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	54,343
Average household size	6
Number of female headed households	10,000
Number of children headed households	Negligible
No. of disabled	5,000
Children needing special protection	40,000
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	57% (203,114)
Contribution to National poverty	1.8%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture/Livestock	75%
Rural Self employment	10%
Wage Employment	1%
Urban self employment	4%
Other (Kinship, Gifts etc)	10%
No of unemployed	120,000
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	2.4 ha
Main food crops produced	Maize (Katumani), sorghum, beans, pulses, fruit and vegetables.
Total acreage under food crops	3,000 ha
Main storage facilities (on and of farm)	Cribs, grain banks, granaries
Population working in the agriculture sector	50,000 persons
Main livestock bred	Cattle (Borans), Camel (Dromendary-Somali type), Goats (Galla), Sheep (Black head Persian), Donkey, Poultry (indigenous birds and hybrid layers).
Land Carrying Capacity	50 acres per LU
Population working in the livestock sector	224,000 persons
Main forest products	Gum Myrrh, Gum opo panax, Gum Arabica, Gum olibanium
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mills, furniture works etc).	5%
Co-operatives	
Number of active cooperatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, agriculture coops, unions, housing etc).	SACCO 3: Building construction - 1 Livestock marketing- 1 White wash - 1 Boge, livestock marketing
Key coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years	

Total registered members by type total turnover		Members	Turnover
Horset		41	42,625 Kshs
Barre		180	422,275
Wajir white wash		43	21,335 Kshs
Wajir livestock		110	6,665 Kshs
Water and Sanitation			
Number of households with access to piped water		68	
Number of households with access to potable water		40% of the population	
Number of permanent rivers		Nil	
Number of wells		10,000	
Number of protected springs		Nil	
Number of boreholes		35	
Number of dams		160	
Number of households with roof catchments		Negligible	
Average distance to nearest potable water point		15km	
Number of VIP latrines		30	
Education Facilities			
Pre-Primary			
Number of pre-primary schools		77	
Total enrolment rates (males and females)		3,890(12%)	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:52	
Primary			
Number of primary schools		67	
Total enrolment rates by sex		Males	9,968 (18%)
		Females	4,959 (10.9%)
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:50	
Average years of school attendance by sex		8 years for both sexes	
Secondary			
Number of secondary schools		8	
Total enrolment rates by sex		Males	1417 (6.1%)
		Females	578 (3.2%)
Total drop-out rates by sex		Negligible	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:40	
Average years of school attendance by sex		Not available	
Tertiary			
Number of other training institutions (polytechnics)		1 Griftu Pastoral training centre (GPTC).	
Main type of training institutions		Youth Polytechnics	
Adult literacy			
Number of adult literacy classes		Full time – 14 part time – 60	
Enrolment by sex		Male	2,918
		Female	4,078,
		Total	6,996
Dropout rates by sex		Male	772(21%)
		Female	485(11%)
Literacy levels by sex		Male	20.2%
		Female	4.9%
		Total	12.55%
Health			
Three most prevalent diseases		Malaria, Diarrhoeal diseases, URTI	
Doctor /patient ratio		1:356,340	
Number of hospitals		1	
Number of health centres		4	
Nuner of Dispensaries		25	
Average distance to health centres		70km	
% Households with access to health centres		20	
Energy			
Number of households with electricity connections		750	
Number of trading centres with electricity		1	
% Rural households using solar power		1	
% Households using firewood /charcoal		1%	

% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	85% 5%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of roads i.e. earth, murrum, (RAR) bitumen.	
Class B	266 km
Class C	348 km
Class D	392 km
Class E	1,423.5 km
Classified	2,429.5 km
Unclassified Total	3,500 km
Number of airports and airstrips	2
Number of public service vehicles	100
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	264
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	300
Mobile service coverage	Nil
Number of post/sub-post offices	3 (Wajir, Habaswein, Griftu)
Number of telephone booths	45
Number of households with radios	Approx. 5,000
Number cyber cafes	Nil
Trade and commerce and tourism	
Number of trading centres	56
Number of hotels	100
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife –(ostrich, Gazelle, Giraffes, Birds), traditional art & craft, landscape features.
Number of registered hotels	40
Number of licensed business	309
Total number of informal sector enterprises	50
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	1
Number of other financial institutions	Nil
Number of micro-finance institutions	Nil

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES
AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will give an overview of the 1997-2001 Plan, its implementation by sector and factors that constrain the performance of different sectoral programmes/projects and lessons learnt. It also gives the linkage of the District Development Plan with the 2002 - 2008 National Development Plan, PRSP/MTEF, NPEP and other relevant policy documents. The sections briefly describe the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that are relevant to the attainment of the plan theme, "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 - 2001 PLAN

At the start of the 1997 - 2001 Plan period, the level of development and utilization of the communication network, health, education and water facilities were inadequate. The district's capacity to industrialize was therefore bogged down by underdeveloped infrastructure in all of these sectors. Moreover, the district suffered from perennial food shortages making the poor members of the population to be dependent on relief handouts during production shortfalls. Major constraints to development at the start of the plan period include recurrent drought, insufficient water supplies, poor road network, inadequate veterinary infrastructure, insufficient power supply, inadequate health facilities, poor sewerage system, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing system, inaccessibility to credit facilities, and inadequate extension services among others.

The district hoped to make strides in overcoming these constraints in order to be better positioned for industrialization. By the end of the plan period, the district envisaged to have achieved effective drought management system, improved infrastructural facilities, fully exploited its untapped local resource potential and raw materials for industrial use, increased access to credit facilities, improved delivery of extension services and institutional capacity building, among others.

As at the end of the plan period, major achievements have only been made in access to water facilities by the pastoralists mainly due to support from the on going Wajir Pastoralists Development Programme by Oxfam GB -Wajir and Arid Lands Resource Management Programme (OP) and the drought mitigation interventions by several organizations. Also, there were some slight improvements in health and education facilities, in all other sectors, there has been negligible or no interventions.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 - 2001 PLAN

This section gives a sectoral overview of the implementation status of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan.

Agriculture: The National Extension Programme (NEP II) was not implemented since support by donors was withdrawn. The National Soil and Water Conservation Programme was implemented up to June 2000 after which the donor pulled out. Also, ASAL-KLDP project was implemented. Moreover, there are on going pastoral development programmes in the district that were in the 1997 - 2001 DDP. Further, well capping and installation of windmills in central division were achieved though not in the plan. Annual vaccination campaigns on CBPP and Rinderpest were carried out as

scheduled. Also, a district veterinary laboratory has been renovated, equipped and commissioned though it is faced with staffing problems.

Water: In the 1997 - 2001 plan period, most of the projects were accomplished due to the concerted efforts of GOK, NGOs, and donor support. Five replacement boreholes have been drilled and equipped at Habaswein, Sarif, Biyamathow, Adamasajida & Sabuli Towns. Six new boreholes have been drilled at Basir, Garsekoftu, Adhi-Bohol, Konton, Diff and Lagbogol. Three contingency boreholes were drilled and equipped at Hadado, Arbajahan and Harakhotkhot. Moreover, 11 pans were desilted and 100 shallow wells capped. Further, replacements of power generating sets and submersible pumps were done in some boreholes. However, construction of sub-district headquarters offices was not undertaken and geo-physical and hydro- geological survey was not completed for the whole district. Therefore, it is imperative to note that in the water sector, the achievements were much higher than anticipated due to support from the GOK, Oxfam GB Wajir, Arid lands Resource Management Project, UNICEF, DFID, among other donors.

Physical Infrastructure: Gravelling and spot improvement on B9 Modogashe-Wajir road and Wajir-Kutululo road has been undertaken though there is need for continued spot improvement. Other gravelling works were not carried out except the Eldas junction (2.2km). On the other hand, routine grading and bush clearing were carried out. Drifts were constructed in certain sections though there is need for more. Classification of roads is on going. However, works, which were not undertaken, include block and tiles project in Central Division, construction of District Works Office and 3 houses for senior officers.

Commerce and Industry: Trade department, Joint Loans Board and small-scale business promotion are on going though residential housing construction has not been implemented.

Information and Broadcasting: Construction, equipment and furnishing a library has been undertaken. However, recording studio and Wajir News Bulletin have not been implemented.

Transport and Communication: The department intended to undertake office and staff house construction during the plan period under review. However, this was not implemented due to the limitation of funds.

Health: Achievements in the health sector include the construction and commissioning of dispensaries at Diff, Leheley and TB Project. On the other hand, primary health care project, mobile health services and district hospital expansion project were partially implemented. However, Dental Service Unit, improvement of health centres (Buna and Griftu Divisions) and expansion of dispensaries (Kutululo and Gurar Divisions) were accomplished. Construction of Dambas Dispensary is currently on going. HIV/AIDS awareness creation has been successfully carried out and is on going.

Finance and Planning: Participatory planning project was carried out but strengthening of the district-planning unit was only partially achieved. The planned ASAL Integrated Project was not implemented.

Culture and Social Services: All activities and projects planned were not implemented.

Local Government: All the projects planned under the local government were not implemented. These include Wajir Town sanitation and sewerage project, construction of fresh produce and grains market and street lighting project.

Table 2.1 District Development Plan Implementation by Sector/Departments

Sector/Department	No. of Projects Proposed during 1997-2001 Plan Period	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status of Projects Physical/Financial
Office of the President	8	4	25
Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing	17	4	15
Health	7	4	50
Land Reclamation Regional and Water Development	5	3	60
Public Works and Housing	10	4	40
Education	10	6	60
Home Affairs and National Heritage	5	2	20
Commerce and Industry	2	1	10
Technical Training	5	-	Nil
Transport and Communication	1	-	Nil
Environment and Natural Resources	2	1	20
Planning	3	1	40
Lands and Settlement	2	2	Nil
Culture and Social Services	4	-	Nil
Co-operative Development	2	-	Nil
Local Government	6	2	18
Total	89	34	38

Constraints: Factors that constrained the performance of different sectoral programmes include the lack of budgetary provisions coupled with freeze of donor funds, the inability of the government to meet large subsidies, severe drought in 1998 – 2000, the El Nino phenomena which destroyed the existing infrastructure and facilities hence funds were diverted to rehabilitation and used for relief operations and other emergencies.

Lessons Learnt: It was established that the community has the resources and capacity to contribute towards development programmes/projects and community involvement ensures sustainability in the long run. It was evident that the plan implementation rate was higher in programmes and projects which had donor support as has been observed in projects undertaken by Oxfam GB, Wajir and ALRMP (Office of the President) especially in water, education and health sector. It was also learnt that poverty could be reduced through addressing the cause of poverty rather than its effects. For instance, interventions in social infrastructure projects like schools, health facilities, among others will enable communities to tackle both food and non-food aspects of poverty since the cost of accessing basic social services will be reduced thereby freeing some income.

Finally, it was observed that lack of institutionalised framework in monitoring the DDP would lower its implementation rate.

In summary the implementation rate for the entire plan period was about 24.0 percent.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

This section provides a linkage between the current District Development Plan and the National Development Plan (2002 – 2008) and other policy documents. The theme of the 2002-2008 development plan is “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. Poverty has been acknowledged as a serious problem in Wajir District with over 65 per cent of the population living in abject poverty.

The government's National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) provides national policy and institutional framework for urgent action against poverty. This was necessitated by the persistence of poverty despite past efforts to combat it through national planning and development and special programmes. The district concluded the Participatory Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) consultations, which guides expenditure under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The government has also put forth several policy documents, which, inter alia, include the National Water Master Plan, Master Plan of Education and Training (1999 - 2010), National Health Sector Strategic Plan (1999 - 2004), which are geared towards the vision of poverty reduction. The District Development Plan will be strongly guided by the above documents in setting out its priorities and strategies to achieve them.

It is envisaged that the district will tremendously reduce the levels of poverty by the end of the plan period, through two rolling PRSP/MTEF periods. The 2002-2008 Wajir District Development Plan is the medium term district-planning document for poverty reduction and spurring economic growth while the PRSP would be a short term planning document for poverty reduction. On the other hand, the National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999-2015) is a long-term policy document hence the DDP is expected to draw priorities from it.

The 2002-2008 Wajir DDP will thus synchronize the various development efforts envisioned in various policy documents, to realize the district's aspiration of poverty reduction in the medium term through concerted efforts by the government departments, the donor community and other development partners.

The NGOs are expected to play a greater role in the implementation of the DDP through linkage and integrating their activities with the government departments to avoid duplication and wastage of resources. Moreover, they are expected to move from ad hoc relief and other emergency interventions to special programmes like irrigation development, water, health, education and infrastructural facilities in order to attain economic growth and poverty reduction.

The communities are expected to provide the linkage at the grass root level with all other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the DDP and meet their obligations through community contributions for the sustainability of the interventions. Further, they

are expected to ensure the DDP is implemented through their participation in monitoring and evaluation activities.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section briefly outlines the major challenges and conditions under which the current plan will be implemented. Each of the development challenges and cross cutting issues is discussed below.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	24,458	22,427	27,329	25,060	29,428	26,985	31,689	29,057	34,123	31,289
5 - 9	28,856	24,420	32,244	27,287	34,720	29,383	37,387	31,639	40,258	34,069
10 - 14	31,380	25,279	35,064	28,247	37,757	30,416	40,657	32,752	43,780	35,268
15 - 19	23,060	18,095	25,767	20,219	27,746	21,772	29,877	23,444	32,172	25,245
20 - 24	14,232	11,832	15,903	13,221	17,124	14,236	18,439	15,330	19,856	16,507
25 - 29	9,459	11,011	10,569	12,304	11,381	13,249	12,255	14,266	13,197	15,362
30 - 34	8,957	9,622	10,009	10,752	10,777	11,577	11,605	12,467	12,496	13,424
35 - 39	6,566	7,299	7,337	8,156	7,900	8,782	8,507	9,457	9,161	10,183
40 - 44	7,391	6,006	8,259	6,711	8,893	7,227	9,576	7,782	10,312	8,379
45 - 49	3,875	2,811	4,330	3,141	4,662	3,382	5,021	3,642	5,406	3,922
50 - 54	4,555	3,551	5,090	3,968	5,481	4,273	5,902	4,601	6,355	4,954
55 - 59	1,984	1,178	2,217	1,316	2,387	1,417	2,571	1,526	2,768	1,643
60 - 64	2,834	1,844	3,167	2,060	3,410	2,219	3,672	2,389	3,954	2,573
65 - 69	979	532	1,094	594	1,178	640	1,268	689	1,366	742
70 - 74	1,283	905	1,434	1,011	1,544	1,089	1,662	1,173	1,790	1,263
75 - 79	377	287	421	321	454	345	488	372	526	400
80 +	825	732	922	818	993	881	1,069	948	1,151	1,021
Total	171,071	147,831	191,154	165,186	205,836	177,873	221,645	191,535	238,669	206,246

Source: District Planning Unit, Wajir, 2001

Table 2.2 gives the population projections for the district up to the end of the plan period. At the beginning of the plan period the population was 356,340 and is projected to increase rapidly such that by the end of the plan period (2008) it is expected to rise to 444,915. The age-cohorts reveal the trend of growth whereby the majority population is found in the ages below 25 (over 70 percent). This has a significant impact on the district resources as more services and employment opportunities are needed. Dependency ratio is high thereby retarding development activities.

Population growth in Wajir District is rapid due to socio-cultural practices, which are common to the pastoralist society. For example, the high rate of polygamy in the district possibly explains the prevailing 3.7 percent population growth rate. The ability of the district to house, feed, educates, provide health and security for its people is severely constrained since most of the social infrastructure facilities were planned for a smaller number of people.

Over 70 percent of the population practice nomadic pastoralism and drought has impacted negatively on them. Several pastoral families have fallen back to sedentary life thereby settling in the periphery of the major urban centres due to loss of livestock thereby increasing the population of the peri-urban poor. This has made urbanization to be more pronounced. Due to the peculiar nature and/or health hazard of the bucket latrine system in Wajir Town the health planners can hardly cope with the sanitation needs of the town residents since there are quite a number of unexplained and faecal oral related diseases. The town, which is located in Central Division, has contributed to the relatively high density in the division. Therefore there is need to provide basic social amenities in the divisions.

The unemployment rate is very high in the district. Employment is mainly provided by the public sector, which absorbs less than 2 per cent of the labour force. Otherwise, livestock herding where the majority of the labour force is considered as unemployment by many of the local residents provides the bulk of the employment. Furthermore, those who completed middle level colleges and school leavers are all idle since the district is not endowed with industrial, manufacturing and informal sector (jua kali) jobs.

HIV/AIDS has claimed quite a number of people from the few skilled labour in the formal employment thereby worsening the effect of HIV/AIDS. With the freeze on employment, the demand for services will not be quenched in the near future if replacement is not done effectively.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Groups	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
6-13 (primary)	49,130	37,868 ⁷	54,898	42,314	59,114	45,563	63,654	49,063	68,544	52,831
14-17 (Secondary)	20,714	15,731	23,146	17,578	24,923	18,928	26,838	20,382	28,899	21,947
15-49 (Female)		66,676		74,503		80,226		86,388		93,023
15-64 (L/Force)	82,913	73,249	92,647	81,848	99,762	88,135	107,425	94,904	115,676	102,193

Primary School Going Age Group (6-13 years): This is projected from 89,960 children in 1999 to 128,546 in the year 2008 which is 27 per cent of the total population as shown in Table 2.3. This shows that there is need to improve on the existing education facilities and establish new primary schools to cope up with the growing demand for primary school education. Moreover, there is need to provide more desks and textbooks to ensure better learning environment and establish youth polytechnics and other skill training centres to absorb some of these children.

Secondary Going Age Group (14-17years): This is projected from 36,445 children in 1999 to 43,851 in 2004 and 50,846 in 2008, which is 11.4 per cent of the total population as shown in Table 2.3. The current secondary school facilities are inadequate to cope up with the demand for secondary education. This depicts that there is an urgent need to expand the existing education infrastructure and establish more day secondary schools, which are cost effective. This achievement will lead to human resource development at the district level hence poverty reduction through employment creation.

Reproductive Female Group (15-49): This is projected from 66,676 in 1999 to 80,226 in 2004 and 93,023 in 2008, which is 20.9 per cent of the total population as shown in

Table 2.3. Therefore it is imperative to note that there is an urgent need to expand the maternal child health care centres in order to reduce morbidity and mortality.

Labour Force (15-64 years): This is projected from 156,162 people in 1999 to 187,897 in 2004 and 217,869 people in 2008, which is 47 per cent of the total population as shown in Table 2.3. It is against this background that both the formal sector and informal sector have to generate employment in order to raise household incomes, thus economic growth and poverty reduction. Similarly, there is need for more interventions to empower the people to engage in income generating activities and financial services associations among others.

2.4.2 Poverty

According to the second poverty report in Kenya (June 2000), the poor are defined as "those members of society who are unable to afford minimum basic human needs, comprising of food and basic non-food items". The WMS, 1994 noted that 57 per cent of the population in Wajir District lives below the abject poverty line. This estimate is on the lower side since the WMS done in 1997 depicted an upward trend in all other districts (WMS was not carried out in 1997 in North Eastern Province). Furthermore, Wajir District is relatively underdeveloped than the rest of Kenya and lags behind in social infrastructure (i.e. health, education and water).

The analysis of trend lines indicated that poverty is on the increase in the district just like any other place in the country. However, the trend seems to be increasing faster here than any other area because of frequent destitution as a result of loss of livestock during drought, famine/crop failure and cattle rustling. Poverty is very severe in the district and conservatively it is estimated that over 65 per cent of the population currently live below the abject poverty line. The types of poverty in the district are the hard core poor who are the majority, food poor and non-food poor.

Causes of poverty in the district, include inter alias, cyclic droughts, lack of fully developed livestock market, diseases (livestock and human), illiteracy, lack of proper planning and reduced government spending in projects that require subsidies, unemployment, land tenure problems, over reliance on pastoral economy, lack of innovativeness and insecurity. The causes relate to the challenges and cross cutting issues mentioned earlier.

Poverty in Wajir District is mainly distributed among the pastoralists, small-scale farmers who constantly face crop failure, peri-urban poor (who sell firewood and charcoal), and extended families, among others. Generally contribution to national poverty levels could not be established since WMS was not carried out in the district in 1997.

It is evidently clear that there is need to combat poverty through a multifaceted approach with the involvement of all stakeholders, that is, the government, NGOs, CBOs, community and donors. Poverty can thus be addressed through interventions in food security, livestock marketing, small scale processing plants, community development programmes, proper post harvest storage system, physical infrastructure (roads, energy, education) and information communication technology in attaining market information and to take advantage of the positive effects of globalisation.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

This section provides a brief insight into the HIV/AIDS situation in the district and its implication on poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth. Table 2.4 shows the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district.

Table 2.4 HIV/AIDS Prevalence in the District

Type	Prevalence	Impact	Age Cohorts	Gender	Coping Mechanism
Rural Household	Very minimal	Very minimal	18-40yrs	Both sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation • Education
Urban Household	High	Deaths Orphans Family Stigmatisation	18-40yrs	Both sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education /sensitisation • Give love to affected • Give assistance to affected persons • Counselling • Aids drugs to be made affordable & available

Source: District Planning Unit, Wajir, 2001

As shown in Table 2.4 above, it is evident that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is minimal in the rural areas and high in the urban areas since it leads to loss of income, children needing special protection, stigmatisation, among others.

The impact of HIV/AIDS is pronounced both at the rural and urban household level and there is need to fight the pandemic at both levels. This can be done by carrying out aggressive HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns at all levels, laws enacted to punish those who infect people intentionally, enforce aggressively statutes against immorality and encourage voluntary testing before marriage through guidance and counselling.

The cultural practices which encourage the spread of HIV/AIDS should be abolished and those that deter the spread of HIV/AIDS be encouraged. Also, all circumcision practices should be carried out in hospitals or health facilities. At the district level, awareness creation has been carried out successfully. The District AIDS Control Committee (DACC) and Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACC) have been formed and launched. The committees will guide the HIV/AIDS control activities and will come up with district-based priorities for future interventions.

2.4.4. Gender Inequality

In Wajir District, the gender disparity and imbalance is significant in terms of access to resources, rewards and benefits. This manifests itself in terms of division of labour and available economic opportunities. Women and girls are generally disadvantaged due to the way the society perceives them. Generally as regards issues of choice between the sexes, the boy child becomes the most preferred. These imbalances exist in access to education, training and decision-making. The woman/girl hence becomes susceptible to diseases like HIV/ AIDS, domestic violence, rape, and so on.

From the foregoing, it is evident that there is an urgent need to close the gender gap to attain sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in which women will play a greater role. These inter alia, include; enhancing girl child education through increased

girls enrolment in primary and secondary education; Special bursary schemes establishment to reduce girl drop out rates; attaining gender balance through increased involvement of women in decision making both at the family and management level; non-formal education for out of school women/men and sensitising the men on women rights through religious lectures; discouraging early marriage and availing IGAs and credit accessibility to female headed households; women rights to be considered in ownership of land and assets.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

This section presents an insight into the disaster preparedness of the district to avoid frustrations of plan implementation due to some anomalies. Many projects implemented in the last plan period were of the emergency type as a result of natural disasters like drought. There is need to incorporate the concept of disaster management in our planning process to avoid unplanned diversion of resources.

It is noteworthy to state here that recurrent drought is the most frequent disasters in the district. There are other disasters like disease outbreaks and fire outbreaks, which may occur from time to time. The district does not have the capacity to respond to disasters in whatever form or nature it takes. Measures will be put in place for any eventuality; and this will include Strengthening the existing early warning system in place and combining it with the traditional early warning system for effective coping by the pastoralists; Putting in place emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation safeguard measures; creating a drought contingency fund in the district; Enhancing livestock marketing through provision of marketing infrastructure like abattoirs and purchase/sales points in case of drought; establishing effective grazing management systems, that is, wet and dry season grazing areas; institutionalising conflict management systems with a bias towards the traditional conflict management systems.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Wajir District is currently under the threat of desertification, which is approaching very fast. The cutting of trees for firewood and charcoal has already exacerbated the fragile ecosystem. Moreover, uncontrolled permanent settlements and indiscriminate grazing has also contributed to the worsening trend.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish grass-root environmental management committees at the local level to spearhead conservation efforts through enactment of by laws. Also, these committees will be mobilized to spearhead pollution control mechanisms. The DDC will also vet the creation of any new settlement that is disastrous to the ecosystem and environment.

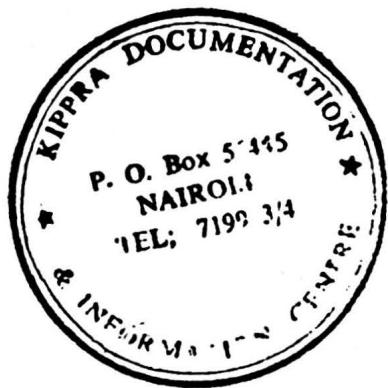
2.4.7 Security

Cross-border incursions from both Ethiopia and Somalia have often led to the loss of livestock and deaths of people in the District. This aggravates the level of poverty in the district since the pastoralist livelihood is threatened. Hence, cross-border security issues should be given paramount importance so as to attain economic growth and poverty reduction.



CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES



3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will give detailed information on the development priorities and strategies that the district will put in place in order to achieve the objective of the 2001 - 2008 District Development Plan. The priorities will be in the order identified in the district PRSP consultative forum under the major sectors contained in the MTEF/PRSP policy documents. The priorities will be set in light of the constraints, sector vision and mission, and programme priorities to achieve the theme of the plan.

3.1 AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, Wajir District expects to attain strides in rural development through development in agriculture, water supply, rural employment, trade and the tapping of untapped natural resources potential through sustainable utilization. Moreover, the district intends to move from a food deficient to a food secure state.

The sector envisages targeting poverty reduction priorities with a specific objective of engaging in food security activities. The aim is to eliminate malnutrition and create employment through income generating activities; appropriate grazing schemes; rural afforestation, initiating development of water resources for ample portable water for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes.

3.1.2 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture contributes 75 per cent of the household incomes and employs over 120,000 people. While the dry conditions do not favour crop farming, crops like sorghum, maize, beans, pulses and horticulture are produced with the use of simple tools and implements. However, the major agricultural activity in the district is pastoralism. The main types of livestock kept are cattle, sheep, goats, camels and donkeys.

Other benefits from the sector include, extension – research liaison services, facilitation of co-operative development and provision of water for both human and livestock activities.

3.1.3 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Provides funding and extension staff; Support to research in agriculture and livestock development
NGOs	Funding and support to research
Private sector	Provides consultancy and credit facilities. Participate in management of projects.
Community	Provide labour, funds.

3.1.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Promotion of oil crop production; Production of root crops; Agro-forestry training and extension; Small scale irrigation for horticultural production; Promotion of dry land crops and post harvest.	Frequent droughts; Low technology adopted by farmers; Poor soil fertility; High incidences of pests and diseases; Inadequate farm inputs Lack of credit facilities; Communal land ownership; Inadequate funding; Lack of relevant research information appropriate for the district; Poor infrastructure development; Wildlife menace; Unsuitable extension package for pastoral districts.	Strengthen EWS; Create drought contingency plans; Promote growing of drought resistant crops e.g. sorghum; Enhance micro-irrigation projects in central division for horticultural production; Enhance proper soil and water conservation management; Develop improved extension package for the district e.g. Mobile extension unit; Create farmers association and Co-operatives e.g. PA Improve research-extension linkages; Promotion of oil crop product e.g. sim-sim.
Livestock Development	Livestock census; Development of zonal livestock markets; Bee production; Establishment of milk and meat processing plants; Establishment of Tanneries; Identifying and control of livestock diseases; Training of CAHWs.	Drought; Livestock disease & parasites; Poor market for livestock and their products; Low exploitation of poultry and agriculture; Degradation of grazing resources due to overgrazing; Inadequate funding; Wildlife menace; Local and cross border conflicts leading to cattle rustling; Lack of research information; Low level of managerial skills for PA management committee; Poor exploitation and marketing of natural gums and resins;	Strengthen drought monitoring & EWS; Enhance pests and disease control measures; Promote and strengthen livestock traders associations; Establish livestock information system; Develop infrastructure along stock routes; Improve animal husbandry practices; Create zonal markets; Advocate for environmental conservation and grazing management principles; Promote adoption of poultry and Agriculture. Improve and develop appropriate extension products;

		Inadequate clinical service i.e. provision and extension of veterinary services. Lack of baseline data-livestock census.	Enhance extension research linkages. Improve managerial skills for PA's through training; Improve sustainable harvesting and marketing of natural gums and resins; Establish a small-scale meat processing factory at Wajir; Encourage forage conservation (hay) during time of good rainfall.
	Fodder progration	Lack of enough forage resource base.	Encourage farmers to grow. Fodder/grass species for bulking.
	Introduction of improved annual breeds.	Production from indigenous breeds is low.	Introduce goat breeds.
Food Security	Harvesting of run offs for use in irrigation of crops; Establishing of abattoirs and milk processing plants; Construction of post harvest stores like granaries and grain banks.	Adverse weather/climatic conditions due to recurrent drought; Crop and livestock developments and rural water supply; Lack of food security policy for the region; Weak EWS and food security assessment system; Non- exploitation of ground water potential for irrigation in crop production; Lack of livestock marketing infrastructure; Lack of storage facilities for grain reserves Lack of appropriate dry land farming research and development; Lack of processing and preservation of livestock products; Breakdown of traditional farming practices.	Strengthen drought monitoring (EWS) systems; Identify and adopt suitable food security policy for the region; Exploit ground water for irrigation using boreholes and windmills and harvest run-offs for livestock and human beings; Enhance research on dry land farming; Educate farmers on post -harvest storage facilities Preservation of milk; Strengthen traditional food security strategies; Improve road network; Strengthen pastoral Associations at times of emergencies.
Rural Water Supply	Expansion and improvement of rural water supplies; Development of urban water supply and sewerage system; Drilling of new boreholes and replacement boreholes; To carryout GPS and hydro geological survey in the district; Maintenance of water supply.	Poor distribution network; Poor managerial skills for the water users association committees Inadequate hydrological data; Inappropriate technology leading to inaccurate data Political interference; Low funding levels; Water distribution network not in line with principles of environmental conservation; Lack of proper water supply and sewerage system; Lack of effective water policies.	Develop the distribution network; Train the WUA committees; Develop hydro geographical data bank the district by carrying out a baseline survey and geographical remote sensing technique (GPS); Proper co-ordination and planning through the district water board; Put in place appropriate water supply & sewerage system in Wajir Town; Develop clear and effective water policies.
Environment	To carry out environment awareness campaigns;	Destruction of trees (for firewood, dry fencing,	Protection of indigenous trees species;

	Tapping of untapped natural resources potential like gums and resins in an environmentally sustainable and friendly manner.	white wash etc); Absence of environmental plan for the district; Too many administrative centres not in line with environmental conservation; Pollution through littering of non-biodegradable materials e.g. polythene bags; Improper grazing management plan.	Proper environmental plan to be put in place; Reverse the emergence of administrative centres; Recycle through mat making etc; Educate the community on hazards of used polythene; Improve the grazing management plan.
Irrigation Development	Construction of dams for irrigation; Construction of pans and sub-surface runoff for irrigation.	No rivers or springs in the district; Lack of proper knowledge on irrigation.	Harvest surface run off during rainy season. Exploit the windmill system, which uses wind energy.
Research and Development	Development of appropriate irrigation system in the district.	No irrigation system in place.	Development of appropriate irrigation system.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Service District wide	Promote food security; Adoption of green technologies; Provision of rural employment; Promote sustainable use of natural resources.	Train TA's annually; Train 1000 agro pastoralists; Conduct 200 field days and 100 demonstrations annually; Daily farm visits by the extension officers.	Training of agro pastoralist on improved crop and livestock husbandry practices; Conservation and management of natural resource; Range resource monitoring; Control of pest and diseases; Information management for Agriculture; Promote bee keeping & poultry production; Technical support to crop & livestock related groups e.g. PA & CBO's.
Disease & Pest Control district wide	Control /eradicate livestock diseases.	80-percentage coverage.	Vaccination of livestock against noticeable diseases.
Pastoral Area Clinical Services. District wide	Control/eradicate diseases & parasites	50 percentages.	Treatment of livestock against disease & parasites.
Drilling of Boreholes	Access water to both human and livestock.	Target 4 locations: Diff Kenton, Laghbogol, Ingirir Divisions.	Drilling of borehole.
Desilting of Pans District wide	Harvest run off water; Access water to both pastoralists and their herds; Increase holding capacity of pans.	6 Location targeted.	Desilting and pans.
Maintenance of Water Supply District wide	Improve the efficiency of the existing water supply system.	13 Divisions.	Repair of gensets and servicing of the same; Replacement of pumps, reticulation system (pipes etc).

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/District	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Census District wide	1	Establish the correct livestock population in the district for planning and management purposes.	Once during the plan period.	Carry out a survey to establish the livestock numbers, herd structure & distribution. Justification: Currently, operating with estimate of livestock production hampering planning for the actual production.
Development of Zonal Livestock Markets in Buna, Kutulo Divisions	2	Improve facilities along stock routes; Enhance livestock market.	Improve off take by 20 per cent.	Develop structures e.g. crush, loading dump, water point along stock routes. Justification: Facilitate sale of livestock from the vast division.
Bee Production Central Bute, Gurar Divisions	3	Self sufficiency; Income generation.	40 suitable Beehives provided annually; Establish 4 on farm demos; 4 groups of 5 member each; Training of members of the established groups.	Introduce suitable Beehives; Organize & train beekeepers. Provision for bee keeping equipment. Justification: These areas have the potential for agriculture.
Poultry Production Central Division	4	To supplement protein; Generate income.	40 farmers; 20 layers per farmer.	Introduce commercial poultry breeds to farmers. Establish commercial poultry feed store. Justification: Production of the district's 24,000 chicken is low due to poor species.
Gum & Resin Production - Tarbaj, Kutulo ,(K/Harar), Wajir, Bor, Griftu Divisions	5	Raise income levels; Sustainable harvests to protect the trees; Organize the marketing of the crop.	200 harvesters trained Gum processing study done.	Train tapers; Organize them in association for ease of marketing the products; Feasibility study of gum and resin processing in Wajir. Justification: Gum tree species are dying due to poor Production of gum and resins and has a great potential in the district.
Small Scale Meat Processing Plant Wajir Town	6	Establishment of ready market; Preserve meat for future use; Employment.	20 per cent off take of animals.	Constructing & equipping a processing unit in the district. Justification:

				Creation of employment raises in income level hence poverty reduction.
Mobile Vaccination Crushes District wide	7	Enhance proper vaccination district wide.	5 mobile trailers.	Trailers to go round the district pulling crushes for vaccination purposes. Justification: To improve on vaccination coverage to pastoralists livestock.
Hides & Skins Improvement Services District wide	8	Income generation; Improve market.	Covers entire district.	Construct hides /skins stores. Justification: Hides and skins are produced in large quantities.
Tanneries Bute, Buma, Griftu., Habaswein and Tarbaj Divisions	9	Income generation; Ready market for hides & skins.	5 divisions.	Construct & equip 5 tanneries. Justification: Hides and skins are produced in large quantities in the district.
Contagious Bovine Pleuro pneumonia (CBPP) Testing Unit Establishment Habaswein Division	10	Test CBPP & control the disease; Enhance marketing of livestock.	1 location 50,000 Bovine covered.	Construction and equipment of a testing unit. Justification: No existing facilities to diagnosis diseases.
Pastoral /Animal Health Service Delivery District wide	11	Health service delivery; Access to animal health services by the pastoralist.	142 CHW trained.	Training of community based animal health workers (paravets). Justification: To make veterinary services available to the herd owner at all times.

B: New Project Proposals:

Agriculture Extension Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building District wide	1	Improve agricultural extension services delivery; Improve and increase agricultural production; Staff and farmers skills improved; To train PA on leadership & resource management skills.	MSC training; 20 short causes 150 farmers; annually 25,000 farmers trainings; 500 field days and weekly on farm demonstrations; 3,000 PA committee members.	MSC training on dry land farming; In-service short courses in crop protection dry land agriculture, bee keeping disaster management, pastoral conflict resolution, camel husbandry, small stock production; Retraining frontline agricultural extension staff; Field days and demonstration; Training of farmers in livestock /crop production husbandry practices, home economics activities also included;

				Train pastoral associations on managerial skills. Justification: Improve service delivery and skills hence efficiency.
Office Block in Bute Division	2	Improve service delivery at the sub-district level.	3 office rooms, 1 store 1 toilet block.	Construct an office block in the sub-district Justification: There are no existing office premises in the sub-district for the officers presently.
Purchase of Office Equipment Central Division	3	Improve efficiency & effectiveness of the SMS (subject matter specialist) of the district headquarters to improve service delivery, linkage.	2 computers 1 video deck, 1 screen 1 video camera	Purchase of computers, photocopy machine, overhead projector, video camera, screen and deck. Justification: The office equipment do not exist in the district.
Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Motor Bikes Central Division	4	To improve service delivery.	Land rovers/land-Cruisers 10 motorbikes.	To purchase 4 wheel drive vehicles and motorbikes Justification: Operation are hampered by logistical problems due vastness of the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Research and Development of appropriate irrigation system, Central, Bute, Gurar, Habaswein	1	Enhance food security through irrigated agriculture.	Establish 4 pilot; Irrigation schemes.	Design and develop appropriate irrigation system. Justification: No irrigation system in place.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of oil crops Central, Buna, Bute, Habaswein, Gurar Divisions	1	Promote self-sufficiency in food production and protein supplement.	Establish 1 demonstration plot in the named divisions; Target 20 ha in each division and gradually cover the entire district.	Introduce Sim Sim crop; Purchase oil presser. Justification: To attain food security; Sinsim is hampered by lack of oil processor.
Production of Food Crops Central, Habaswein, Griftu, Wajir bor, Buna, Gurar Divisions	2	Self-sufficiency in food production.	Establish on farm trials in every division (10 ha in every division).	Introduce Cassava. Justification: To attain food security; Root crops do very well in the district.
Agro Forestry Training and Extension District wide	3	Conserve soil and water in order to increase food production; Provision of shade, life fence, hedges & fuel wood.	Establish 4 nurseries annually; Train 120 farmers annually.	Establish group/farmer managed agro-forestry nurseries; Train farmers on the same. Justification: This is an area, which can be exploited very easily in the district.
Small Scale Irrigation for Horticultural	4	Promote fruit & vegetable	20 ha of vegetable /fruits;	Promote fruit & vegetable production

Production Central Division		production in Central Division for self sufficiency and Income generation; Enhance micro- irrigation.	5 windmills; 5 group farms assisted and trained.	e.g. water melons, guavas, spinach, amoranthus 5 more windmills/ hand -pumps. Justification: 80 per cent of the soil in the district is arable but agricultural production is hampered by lack of water.
Promotion of Dry-land Crops and Post- Harvest Management District wide	5	To increase ha; To minimize post- harvest loses.	Increase 40 ha per division annually.	Introduce cribs; Encourage water harvesting e.g. rock catchments pans. Justification: Farmers loose harvest to pests due to lack of proper post harvest storage facilities.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Water Supplies District wide	1	Access portable water to the beneficiaries.	Population in all the divisions.	Expansion/improvement of water supplies district network. Justification: Maintain water supplies at all times and keep them running since breakdown will make people go without water.
Urban Water Supply Wajir Township	2	Provision of clean drinking water in Wajir Township.	60,000 households.	Carry out comprehensive study for possible development of water supply & sewerage systems. Justification: Increase the number of people with access to piped water in the district headquarters.
Pans Desilting & Construction of new Pans District wide	3	Access to water by pastoralist & their animals; Harvest surface runoff of water.	Population in all the divisions.	Desilting of 30 pans Construction of 10 new pans. Justification: To increase access to fresh water.
Drilling of Replacement Boreholes at Khorofharar, Kutulo, Dambas, Dilmanyale, Abakore and Eldas; And New boreholes at Ajawa, Ogorji, Dunto, Dugo, Dela, Gerille, Quadama, Ogomdi, Lakole, Danaba, Mansa and Korondille.	4	Access to water by pastoralist & their animals; Harvest surface runoff of water.	Population in 14 locations.	Drilling & equipment of 12 new boreholes and 6 replacements. Justification: To increase the number of people with access to potable water.
Geophysical and survey hydro-geological survey District wide	5	Establish data bank for exploitation of underground water.	One survey conducted during the period under review.	Carry out surveys on geophysical hydro- geological and GPS. Justification: To guide future water

				development activities.
Training of Water Users Association Committees & Pump Attendants District wide	6	Improve efficiency of the association also effective & efficient water supply.	Efficiency of committee improved by 50 per cent.	Training on proper management. Water Techniques. Justification: Reduce breakdown through proper management.
Office Blocks Habaswein & Bute sub-Districts	7	Service delivery improvement for staff and the water users.	2 Sub- districts.	Construction of office blocks in Habaswein and Bute sub-district. Justification: No offices for the sub-districts
Drought Management and Preparedness; (EWS Contingency Fund Emergency off-take)	8	Improve drought management practices and preparedness.	Monthly drought bulletins; Establish drought monitoring unit Allocation of contingency; Emergency livestock treatment & marketing.	Put appropriate EWS in place; Establish drought contingency funds; Create grazing reserves; Increase emergency livestock off take during drought; Promote traditional coping mechanism. Justification: There is need to plan for drought management and response.
District Water Potential Data Bank District wide	9	To establish the District's water demand versus the water supply.	To cover all Divisions of the district.	Hardware and software to be put in place. Justification: Such a facility does not exist in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Food Security

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Awareness District wide	1	Enhance awareness on environmental conservation and management; Reduce pollution of environment; Reverse emergency of administrative centres.	Training 200 opinion leaders Training 40 youth, women, (4k clubs) young farmers clubs in all divisions Distribute audio-visual aids; Sensitise administrative officers.	Training of opinion leaders organized groups and community. Justification: Desertification is approaching very fast in the district.
Dams Bute, Buna, and Gurar Divisions	2	Enhance attainment of food security.	Increase hectareage under crop production by 400 ha.	Construction of 4 dams to irrigate crops. Justification: To attain self-sufficiency in food production.
Pans Habaswein and Dilmanyale location	3	Attain food security.	Increase hectareage by 600 Ha.	6 No. Pans along the UASO NYIRO belt for crop irrigation. Justification: To attain self-sufficiency in food needs.
Sub Surface Dam and Gumurey- Wajir-bor Guji and Mansa	4	Attain food security.	Increase Ha by 200 Ha.	No. of Dams for small scale irrigation. Justification:

				To attain self-sufficiency in food needs.
Abattoir Haba-swein Division	5	Boost food security income and employment.	Increase off take by 20 per cent.	Construction and equipping of an abattoir. Justification: To boost production levels.
Milk Processing Plant Central Division Wajir Town	6	Enhance food security Employment Income; Marketing of milk.	Scheming cattle and camel milk.	Construction and equipping a small milk processing plant. Justification: Creation of employment hence rise in income levels; Preservation of milk for longer period of time.
Post- harvest stores (granary) Korondile, Gurar ,Bute	7	To minimize post-harvest losses; Enhance food security.	Minimize post-harvest losses by 30 per cent.	Construction of 3 stores to be used by farmers. Justification: Reduce post harvest losses.
Rock catchments Korondile, Ogorji, Lesanyu, Ingirir, Bute	8	Enhance food security.	Increase coverage by 100 ha.	EO design rock catchments to harvest runoffs for use in irrigation of crops. Justification: To increase acreage under crop production.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agricultural production is boosted where there is good infrastructure (that is roads, transport and communication) and markets, security, skilled and semi-skilled labour etc in order for it to thrive. These make it dependent on other sectors, which must be able to provide the support to attain the targets it has set.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities that is likely to generate greater economic impact in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The current poor state of infrastructure in the district is a major constraint in poverty reduction hence in the medium term the district will resuscitate the infrastructure through

concerted efforts by the government, private sector and community (using labour intensive technology) where possible. Energy provision in major centres will encourage micro-and small-scale enterprises.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very critical in the district since an efficient and reliable road network is crucial for efficient delivery of goods and services within the vast district and efficient flow of market information within and outside the district. Moreover, energy is a critical ingredient for processing plants and is necessary for both domestic and industrial use. The availability of energy determines the operational efficiency of other sectors. In summary, it suffices to say that a good infrastructure will lead to higher income levels hence poverty alleviation.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads and Public Works	Maintenance of existing classified roads and construction of roads.
Ministry of Energy	Provision of energy through the Rural Electrification Programmes.
Local Authorities	Maintenance and construction of roads and provision of basic infrastructure.
Telecom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services.
Ministry of Transport and Communication	Facilitates quick transportation especially by air.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport and Communication	Commercial airstrip STD telephone services in major towns that is Bute, Buna, Griftu, Habaswein and Kutulo TV station in Wajir	Poor road network; No hydro electric power; Limited coverage of telephone services; High cost of telephone service; Lack of adequate resources.	Moving away from land lines via satellite and wireless loop; Retain customers and increase subscribers. Lobby for KBC to apply to Telecom and pay for it so that connection can be made from Telecom carrier and transmitted into space for viewers in Wajir.
Energy	Rural Electrification programme "REP" in Bute and Habasein Sub-district headquarters and all other division headquarters.	Requires major subsidies by the government.	To put in place isolated supplies of electricity through the use of generators and diesel power plant.
Roads	Tarmac B9 Kutulo – Modogashe road, C81 Modogashe – Garissa road; Tarmac Wajir - Bute-Moyale road (C80 E 851, E849, D 504) Spot improvements through gravelling and drifts; Classification and opening up of roads through bush clearing.	Lack of funds; Economic vs social costs; Lack of manpower and equipments; Lack of political will.	Identify and seek for donor support to tarmac roads in the district; Use labour intensive technologies in road construction, which reduce cost, create employment and reduce poverty.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Transport and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Road Works Project District wide	To open up roads cheaply and provide employment.	Roads opened by 500km	Bush clearing
D 504 Danaba-Bute-Watiti-Moyale	To connect Bute Sub-district to Moyale for market access and trade.	All weather roads by 115km.	Gravelling Drifts; Spot improvement.
Classification	To open up areas underserved and remote.	Mileage of roads opened up by 3,500 km.	Classification.

B: New Project Proposals: Transport and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
TV Booster/Transmitter Station Wajir Town	1	To enable viewers get information on time.	356,340 people who are currently in news black out.	KBC to apply for license from telecom carrier from Wajir; Construct TV Booster station and transmit into space for viewers. Justification: This is necessary for market information which is necessary for trade hence poverty reduction resulting from rise in income levels.
Commercialise Wagalla Airstrip	2	To enhance livestock marketing hence attain food security.	Off take by 50 percent during famine.	Commercialise Wagalla Airstrip through upgrading. Justification: To increase access to outside market hence poverty reduction and economic growth.
STD/VSAT/wireless Loop Telephone Service Bute, Buna, Griftu, Kutulo, Tarbaj	3	To enable residents to take advantage of globalisation e-mail, internet;	Establish 2000 more lines;	Erect trunk call telephone services in the centres. Justification: Allow people to take advantage of the e-mail for market information.

B: New Project Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification programme (REP) Bute Habaswein Griftu Buna Tarbaj	1	To enable residents in major towns to access energy for both domestic and industrial use.	Reach 22 per cent of the population in the district.	To put in place isolated supplies of electricity through the use of generators and diesel power plant. Justification: This determines the operation and efficiency of the ICT sector To increase the No of people with electricity connections by 80 percent.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C81 – Garissa-Madogashe B9-Madogashe - Wajir-Kutulo C80 – Wagalla-Korondille – Moyale C116 – Lagbogol’ Dagahley	1	Open up to access large markets multiplier effect and poverty reduction.	Easily access Moyale and Garissa, which are in accessible during rainy season.	Tarmacking. Justification: Proper road network will increase operational efficiency of all other sectors.
E 851, E849, D 504	2	Open up to access large markets multiplier effect and poverty reduction.	Easily access Moyale and Wajir, which are in accessible during rainy season.	Tarmacking. Justification: Proper road network will increase operational efficiency of all other sectors.
Opening up of New Roads District wide	3	Use labour intensive methods in opening up of the road in order to create employment and generate income for the poor .		Bush clearing of roads. Justification: To expand the road network in the district.
Construction of Drainage structures in E833, E849, E 851, D504, E841, E822, D500.	4	Improve drainage for better transportation within the district.	80 per cent.	Construction of drifts and culverts. Justification: Hilly area easily cut off during rainy season hence inhibiting transportation services.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The existence of a well-maintained and reliable infrastructure depends on public administration, safety, law and order sector, which ensures there is prudent management

of affairs and governance in order to enhance efficiency in the resources earmarked for physical infrastructure. Otherwise, since physical infrastructure requires greater subsidies by the government and high cost of construction and maintenance, misuse of resources will ultimately lead to a very poor and dilapidated infrastructure network which is not cost effective leading to wastage.

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term the district hopes to reduce the levels of poverty and sustain economic growth in encouraging fair trade practices in dissemination of market information, access to soft credit, solving trade disputes, providing consulting services, providing necessary regulatory policies and trade licenses.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Tourism, Trade and Industry is a sector that must take its place among the most important sectors in the district since it is a sector that has potential that could be used for poverty reduction. For instance, in tourism local resources in the district can be tapped most effectively since it is a resource the community has and gives ready access to income hence raising household income. Moreover, light industries are seen as a venue for job creation hence reduces the level of unemployment.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Trade and Industry	To promote Trade and Industry and to formulate and implement policies.
Department of Trade	District Joint Loans Board provides loans.
Banks and non Banks Finance Institutions	Provide credit to individuals.
NGOs	Assist committees to start income generating activities. Also training the committees.
Jua Kali association and KWCCI	Assist investors by providing marketing information.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Curbing poaching; Establishment of conservation areas; Formation of wildlife related coops;	Training on credit culture (attitude) and management; Training on business management; Encouraging good business	Community empowerment towards wildlife conservation; Establish conservation areas by communities;

	Drawing management plans for conservation areas; Attracting donors to negotiate with private conservation areas management; Predator management (human wildlife conflict reduction); Encourage ostrich farming through training locals in the possibility of the co-existence between ostrich and livestock.	practices; Extension of credit availability; Providing business counselling services and extension services.	G.O.K/ donors; Improvement of infrastructure; Attract donors to fund wildlife activities; Reduce human/wildlife conflict (compensation, management); Market Wajir District and develop tourist facilities (incorporate it into the tourist circuit); Tourist attraction diversification.
Trade and Industry	Training on credit culture (attitude) and management; Training on business management; Encouraging good business practices; Extension of credit availability; Providing business counselling services and extension services.	Poor credit culture; Insufficient credit facilities; Lack of Business management skills; Poor infrastructure especially roads; Unreliable marketing of livestock; No Jua kali training facilities; Lack of industrial investment & exploration of mineral resources; Lack of processing to increase value; Insecurity; Lack of title deeds for credit acquisition.	Involve local leaders in developing a good credit culture; Encourage NGO's to invest in credit provision and Continue training in business management; Improve infrastructure; Establish training institutions and facilities by NGO's; G.O.K for Jua kali sector; Locals to acquire technology & skills to process final products of tree harvests; G.O.K to issue title deeds.
Financial Services	To make credit accessible to the rural communities; To provide communities at the grassroots level with banking facilities; To pilot community owned community managed village banks (rural banks) in the district; Modern form of e-banking K -Rep to be approached to establish financial services Association (FSA).	Lack of collateral's; There is only one bank against the district population; Lack of borrowing culture since interest is considered as Treasury (Reba); Credit is not readily available.	Establishment of Fast's with support of K-Rep and other partners like Oxfam GB, Wajir at Bute, Sebule, Khorof Harare and Griftu; To introduce village banks with e-banking facilities; To form agricultural credit and savings co-operative societies at Bute, Khorof Harar, Sebule and Griftu.

3.3.6. Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training on Business Management District wide	To train businessmen & women to acquire good business management skills and access in business.	All business people but more especially small scale traders in retail, wholesale, catering etc.	Field seminars workshop.
Joint Loan Board Scheme District wide	To enable small-scale traders to grow into medium & later large scale.	Small-scale business people especially in retail and catering traders.	Providing loans on soft terms.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism and Conservation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of conservation areas District wide	1	Have an area designated for conservation; Attract donor funding; Create employment.	Local community; Wajir leaders.	Formation of work group; Environmental impact assessment (E.I.A) Management plan. Justification: Generate earnings from eco-tourism.
Local Leaders Tour District wide	2	Learn viability of establishing conservation areas.	Local leaders.	Visit existing conservation areas; Exchange notes and ideas with counterparts. Justification: To encourage locals exploit the tourism potential.
Ostrich Keeping District wide	3	Generate earnings.	Local community.	Training locals. Justification: There is large district population.
Computerization District wide	4	Improve efficiency.	Trade office officers.	Computerizing the running of the office. Justification To enhance efficiency and effectiveness.
Predator management District wide	5	To reduce human/wildlife conflict.	Hyena; Lions.	Reduce human predator conflict. Justification: Predators are a serious problem to both people and their livestock.
Formation of Wajir wildlife forum District wide	6	Community empowerment and to attract donor funding Entry point to any wildlife conservation projects.	People co-existing with wildlife in Wajir District.	Community formation of wildlife forums from location to district level. Justification: Allow the community to discuss how to exploit the tourist attractions in the district.
Formation of CBOs District wide	7	Establish common forum for people with common interest; Attract donor funding; Create employment.	Local community.	Registration by social service department. Justification: Organized groups can access funds from donors.

B: New Project Proposals: Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Establishment of Financial Services Associations (FSA) that is, village banks in Bute, Griftu, Sebule and Khorofharar	1	Identify donor for support; Seek the support of K-Rep for static facility documentation, safe and training; Community mobilization.	To make credit and e-banking accessible to the community at the grassroots level.	Communities banks (4) pilot regional centres and its catchments areas. Justification: Such facilities are lacking.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, trade and industry depend largely on all other sectors. This is because for tourism to thrive there has to be law and order hence security of the visitors and their property has to be guaranteed. Also, there has to be quality infrastructure for tourism to boom and reap benefits. On the other hand, trade and industry depend on agriculture for basic inputs to be used as raw materials and factors of production. Moreover, with globalisation tourism, trade and industry will not survive without information communication and technology in the current trend of e-tourism among others.

Therefore, Tourism, Trade and Industry more than any other sector depend on and are determined by all other sectors.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain quality life for all Kenyans”. The mission of the sector is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social cultural enhancement”.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will provide and promote quality education and health care, which are both affordable and accessible throughout the district. The sector will enhance human resource development hence enhance efficiency in both the public and private sector.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very crucial for both economic growth and poverty alleviation since it determines both production of goods and services and employment generation. It provides skilled manpower both technical and managerial to other sectors in order to enhance efficient delivery of services. Moreover, good and quality health makes people lead a productive and stress-free life.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	Development of education curriculum Provision of teachers.
Ministry of Health	Provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services.
NGOs/CBOs	Support capacity building programmes in both public and private and facilitate gender participation in development endeavours.
Private Sector.	AIDS awareness creation. Provide human and material resources.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<p>Provide adequate security in all centres within the district; Sensitise the community towards the attainment of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Education for all (EFA) and with special regards to the girl child; Strengthen and improve boarding primary schools to enable the pastoral community to leave their children. Opening of more day secondary schools; Provide adequate logistical support for quality control; Provision of Bursary to reduce school dropouts and increase retention rate; Provision of instructional & other teaching facilities; Provision of toilet facilities to make schools girl-child friendly; Capacity building for DEBs, BOGs, PTA, school committees and INSET courses for teachers; Equipping and improving Teachers Advisory Centres.</p>	<p>Poverty; High illiteracy level; Drought; High levels of dropouts. Inadequate instructional resources; Lack of qualified trained teachers; Poor transition from one level to the other; Lack of logistical support for DEO's office; Low enrolment; Poor performance.</p>	<p>Encourage peaceful co-existence among communities; Early warning systems and drought mitigation systems put in place; Mobilization of funds from NGO's /Donors/GOK to equip boarding schools, employ more teachers, provide both infrastructure and instructional facilities and logistical support to DEOs office; Expand the provision for school bursaries; Appoint female teachers to positions of responsibility (i.e.) to act as role models; Sensitising the community on the value of education for change of attitude; Strengthening non-formal and radio and distance; Education; Establishment of affordable Educational and institutional activities.</p>
Health and Nutrition	<p>IMR and MMR; Improvement on health service delivery points/statistic facilities; Improvement of communication system in health care delivery; Reduction in morbidity and mortality from epidemics diseases in the district; Improvement in the number of health personnel in district; Improvement of nutritional status OSP for the under 5s; HIV/Aids control and prevention; Improve the environment through well established sewerage and sanitation facilities; Enhance drug availability and accessibility; Establish and maintain effective health information system in the district; Capacity building for health personnel and facility committees, DHMT, DHMB; Strengthen supervision at all levels.</p>	<p>Shortage of qualified personnel; Inadequate number of static facilities; Shortage and/or lack of equipments; Lack of proper communication facilities/vastness of the district; Logistical problems e.g. inadequate transport /erratic drug supply; Lack of emergency preparedness; Inadequate funding; Community lifestyles (nomadic Pastoralism); Poor infrastructure; Poor sanitation /unique sanitation bucket latrine/shallow wells; Lack of maintenance of physical facilities; Lack of basic health information; Frequent calamities; droughts; disease outbreaks, tribal clashes.</p>	<p>Increased level of funding and re-sourcing for health care delivery; GOK to post qualified/adequate personnel in all cadres; Installation of EPI equipments and additional static facilities; Constant supply of essential drugs and other supplies (timely); Decentralization of services through zoning. Improved logistical support; Improved communication system; Continuous education or training for DHMB, DHMT, health workers and facility committees /emergency planning; Improve sanitation and water quality; Improve hygiene education at institutions, household level etc; Strengthen disease surveillance inter/intra-sectoral collaboration; HIV/Aids awareness creation in order to</p>

			achieve behaviour/attitude changes; Early treatment/Diagnosis of local endemic diseases; HIV/Aids home-based care and counselling; HIV/AIDS voluntary testing; HIV/Aids screening centre Construction and equipping of a new district hospital.
HIV/AIDS	Advocacy and prevention; Treatment and support of a continuous care for the infected and affected; Mitigation of social and economic impacts; Monitoring, Evaluation of the measures ongoing programmes on HIV/AIDS; Management and co-ordination research.	Lack of awareness; Lack of appropriate IEC materials; Drug and substance abuse; Lack of family support and care due to stigmatisation.	Create awareness through posters, songs on HIV/Aids, Billboards, 'barazas', religious sermons, development of IEC materials, which are culturally appropriate; Sensitise the youth on the dangers of drug abuse; Encourage home-based care and provide counselling.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Creation of libraries at the community level to allow citizens to have access to information hence reduce illiteracy levels.	Lack of awareness on the need and usefulness of library services; High illiteracy levels, which make the population incapable of benefiting, form the library.	To provide relevant resource materials for user's information needs; Sensitise the members of the public on the importance of library services.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes Priorities: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Furaha Secondary School Development Project -Phase 11 Central Division	To enable the school accommodates the increasing demands for day student; To provide transport to teachers not housed by school.	Increase enrolment for both boys and girls by 100 per cent.	Build 4 No. Classrooms, Laboratory H/Teachers' house, Electrification and provision of transport.
Griftu Secondary School - Dining Hall and Kitchen and Administrative offices Griftu Division	To give clean cooking and eating environment and effective management.	For the whole school.	Build a dining hall and kitchen and an administrative block.
Khorof-Harar Secondary School Kutulo Division	Increase enrolment rate and improve access to education for the pastoralists.	Increase the number of secondary schools in the district for accessibility. Increase enrolment rate to 20 per cent.	Building of 4 classrooms, dining hall, kitchen, laboratory, H/teachers house and administration block.
Bute Secondary School Electrification Bute Division	To provide electricity so as to improve the learning environment and improve performance.	The whole school.	Electrification of the whole school.
Provision of Desks Bute Division	To improve learning environment and performance.	6 primary schools.	Provide desks to primary schools.
Construction of primary	Attain universal primary education	4 Primary	Construction of classrooms for

schools – Ndege, Ogorji, El Adow and Meri .	and education for all through increased enrolment of school going age.	Schools.	Ndege Primary School (1 No), Meri ((1No), El Adow (3 No) and Ogorji (3 No).
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B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Education Offices District Headquarters	1	To enhance effective and efficient service delivery..	Build and equip 10 rooms by 2008.	Build and equip new offices for the department. Justification: The current office is too congested and has limited space.
District Centre for Early Childhood Education Central Division	2	To enhance effective and efficient service delivery for early childhood activities.	Build 5 rooms for offices, one resource room and one conference room by 2008.	Build and equip offices for the centre. Justification: There is no centre for early childhood.
Capacity Building of DEB BOGs, PTA, School Committees and Teachers	3	To enhance and improve skills and efficiency of the school management committees.	Train 104 BOGs , 20 DEB, 67 school committees, 67 PTAs and 200 teachers.	To train DEB, OGs, school committee and in-service training for teachers. Justification: Community members can effectively manage schools when they are well trained.
Provide a 4 wheel drive vehicle	4	To enhance and improve service delivery.	One 4-wheel drive vehicle.	To procure 4 wheel drive vehicle. Justification: Only a 4WD vehicle can manage the rough terrain.
Five Secondary schools (day) 2 No. Central (1 girls, 1boys) 1 No. Bute (Girls) 1 No. Eldas (Girls) 1 No. Habswein (Girls)	5	To increase access to secondary Education for both boy-child and girl-child.	5 more secondary schools in the district to cope up with the increasing demand.	Building and equipping 5 No. Secondary schools (day). Justification: To improve girls enrolment in secondary schools.
Girls Primary School Central Division	6	To increase girl-child access to primary education, improve performance and reduce drop out rate.	1 No. of girls only primary school.	Building and equipping 1 No. of girls primary school. Justification: To increase girls enrolment and participation in education.
Materials to Non-formal Education District wide	7	To strengthen existing Non formal education and reduce illiteracy level.	To reduce illiteracy level from 47 percent to 20 percent of the population by 2008.	To provide learning materials to adult learners and non-school going children in non-formal centres. Justification: To reduce illiteracy levels.
Support to Boarding Primary Schools District wide	8	To increase school enrolment.	To increase enrolment to 80% by 2008.	Improving and equipping Justification: Enrolment levels lower than national average.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Accelerated Immunization Programme District wide	Reduce IMR and under 5 mortality rate.	All Children under 5 years by 2008.	Immunization.
Well Capping and Fitting with Hand Pumps Central Griftu Buna Bute Gurar Wajir bor	Reduce morbidity & mortality resulting from water borne disease.	Communities.	Well capping Hand pumps installation.
Schools Hygiene Education District wide	Improve hygiene behaviour.	All Schools by 2008.	Hand washing facilities in schools; Health message in schools walls; PHAST concepts.
Disease surveillance District Wide	Reduction in morbidity & mortality resulting from main diseases.	All Communities in the district.	Data collection, analysis, epidemic forecasting and sensitisation of health facility staff; Planning and preparedness; Eradication of EPI target diseases.
Construction of Dispensaries Dadajibula, Mansa, Batalu and Korondille	Improve access to health care delivery.	Approximately 60,000 persons.	Construction of Dispensaries.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
New District Hospital Central Division	1	Improved health care delivery/reduce congestion.	Complete the construction by 2008.	Construction & equipping Justification: The current hospital is congested and cannot cope with demand for health services.
Support to EPI District wide	2	Reduce IMR and under 5 mortality.	Under 5 years Population.	Installation of EPI equipments to existing and new facilities. Justification: Currently immunization coverage is low hence needed to be improved.
Support to Communication System All Health Facilities 31 District wide	3	Improved service delivery referral through rapid response.	Communities/ Facilities.	Installation of VHF radio network.. Justification: The district is under served in telecommunication services hence need to respond to emergencies.
Sewerage System Central Division	4	Reduce water borne/faecal oral diseases.	Modern sewerage for population in central division By 2008.	Provision of sewerage system for the district headquarters. Justification: E-coli levels unacceptably high and in order to reduce

				water borne diseases.
Logistical Support District wide	5	To enhance efficiency in drug supply, referrals, supervision and surveillance etc.	Transport to all rural facilities.	Purchase of 5 No 4WD vehicles Purchase of 20 No. Motorbike (175cc). Justification: Efficient delivery of service requires logistical support to reach the vast district.
Construction of Sub-District Hospital. Habaswein and Bute Division	6	Reduce on costs of health care.	Complete the construction by 2008.	Construction and equipping Justification: The district is very vast and the district hospital is out of reach for many pastoralists.
Protection of District Hospital Central Division	7	Improve security in the hospital.	Security for district hospital and staff.	Perimeter fencing. Justification: The district hospital needs protection from land grabbing and other intruders.
HIV/AIDS advocacy District wide Central Division	8	Attitude and behaviour change Arrest HIV/AIDS.	Population in the whole district.	Awareness creation; Testing kit supply and counselling. Justification: There is need for attitude change for control of HIV/AIDS.
Construction of Dispensaries Ingirir, Batalu, Mansa Ganyure, Burder, Meri, Ogomdi, Athi bohol, Quadama, Sayman Dugo, Danto Ogorji, Dela, Gerille Malkagufu, Garsekoftu	9	Improve access to healthcare delivery.	17 dispensaries; 17 health centres.	Construction of dispensaries Justification: To make health services accessible to the pastoralists and to reduce distance to health facilities.
M & E District wide	10	Improve the implementation of health care delivery and projects.	Project areas.	Supervision visits; Monitoring visits; Evaluation. Justification: Need for effective supervision for improved performance and service delivery.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Habaswein Community Library. Tarbaj community Library	Reduce illiteracy and provide reading and non-reading materials to the locals.	Community Library users.	Establishing library at Habaswein and Tarbaj.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bute Community Library Griftu Community	1	Reduce illiteracy.	Complete the library and provide books and equipment by 2004.	Establishing library at Bute and Griftu. Justification: This is important since it

Library				promotes a reading culture in the district.
Expansion of District Library-Central Division	2	Reduce illiteracy	New District Hospital established by 2004.	Construction of a Library. Justification: The current Library is congested.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development depends on public administration for policy and regulation for instance universal primary education has to be pushed through government policy. This is mostly financed by government income that is the value of goods and services produced hence depends on agricultural production.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision And Mission

In the medium term the district plans to put in place the basic infrastructure for IT utilization; that is telecommunication and electrical energy so that in the remote parts of the district especially in the divisional headquarters, the district can make use of electronic trade and commerce in livestock marketing and extension of markets for goods and services, among others in order to attain food security and reduce poverty.

More especially the district hopes that users locally will be in a position to utilize E-Mail and Internet in remote areas and globally to take full advantage of globalisation.

Further, the district hopes to establish a district information and documentation centre where departments can easily access their IT needs as regards information flow from the district to the national offices.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sub-Sector in the District

The sector is very important since it provides a medium for growth of other sectors through improvement of sectoral management and operational efficiency as well as identification and extension of markets for goods and services.

Again, electronic business and commerce when tapped and harnessed by all the sectors in the district will provide trade and market potential especially in livestock marketing and food security.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sub-Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establishment of District Information and Documentation Centres (DIDCs). Make operational the District Information System.
Telcom Kenya	Provide Telecommunication facilities.
Private Sector	Spearhead the development of Information Technology. Provision of cyber cafes and computer training schools/services.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Policy and Regulation	Development of policies that will harmoniously complement the existing telecommunication policies in order to increase and extend the IT and Internet services reach to the remotest areas.	Existing IT policies not fully understood by all players in the district.	Formulate and disseminate policy guidelines and standards for adoption and use by all players in the industry.
Infrastructure	Establish reliable and efficient telecommunication and electrical energy ICT utilization and extension.	Power and telecommunication infrastructure limited to the district headquarter only.	Focus significant effort and energy towards ICT infrastructural development for sustainable utilization, growth and extension to the rural areas.
Human Resources Development	Development of ICT human resource in order to attain optimal capacity for sustainability and self-regulation and for maintenance of acceptable performance level and steer it towards accelerated growth.	Poor knowledge and skills on ICT in the district.	ICT human capacity development activities.
E-Activities	Improve efficiency and performance of electronic business and commerce.	Inexistent or limited e-activities in the district.	Establish Cyber Café centres where people can access e-mail, internet, etc services.. Equip the DIDC with telephone, e-mail and internet so that the government departments can access their E-Activity needs easily.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Projects/Proposals: Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Planning Unit District headquarters	1	To develop and promote use of ICT in the districts development process.	All development partners at the district level; that is government departments, NGOs, CBOs, and other DIDC users.	Equip the DIDC with telephone, computer and its accessories; E-mail and internet connection, photocopiers; Post-adequate staff for the DIDC.

				Justification: The DPU is substantially immobilized and cannot deliver at its present form.
Telephone Services District wide	2	To develop a district information infrastructure.	Increase telephone services coverage by 60 per cent.	Establish STD in all the divisions. Justification: There is limited coverage of telephone services.
Rural Electrification Programme. District wide.	3	Facilitate general and IT development.	Increase power supply coverage by 80 per cent.	Connect power supply to all divisional headquarters Justification: Investment is constrained by lack of power supply.

3.5.7 Cross sector Linkages

The growth of information communication technology depends largely on the availability of reliable and efficient telecommunication and electrical energy infrastructure. For instance, telephone services and electricity constitute prerequisites for E-Mail and Internet services.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans" while its mission is "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance, development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall Macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district hopes to achieve a secure socio political environment where communities live harmoniously in order to enhance development and poverty alleviation. Further, the district hopes to sustain a community that has internal mechanisms for conflict resolutions, which needs facilitation only for their day-to-day setbacks. Moreover, the district envisages the institutionalisation of participatory planning and monitoring and evaluation system to ensure sustainability of all projects and interventions and efficient delivery of services. In addition, the sector envisages that effective co-ordination of government efforts and its partners will be achieved.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very crucial in the district in that all other sectors depend on its security and administrative coordination for their day-to-day operations. This involves co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation, conflict resolution, co-ordination of disaster management; land arbitration, dissemination of government policy and ensuring delivery of services by all government departments. It also safeguards security, law and order.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration Judiciary	Maintaining security, law and order. Provision of justice.
Local Authority Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Provision of necessary infrastructure. Coordination of all development activities in the district.
Children's Department.	Provision of quality service for welfare of children.
NGO's	Sensitising communities on issues of good governance, advocacy and rights of women and children.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration and, development of policies	Maintain peace and stability; Reduction of unemployment; Poverty alleviation.	Inadequate funds; High levels of poverty; Lack of political will/poor governance.	Dissemination of government policies; Sourcing for funds; Capacity building both at departmental and community level; Promote good governance.
Financial Management	Accountability and transparency in the utilization of limited resources/funds; Networking with treasury for financial discipline.	Cash flow problems; Rent seeking.	Computerize the operations of the district treasury; Remunerate staff adequately; Promote internal checks and balances in accounting for funds; Make financial management fully independent.
Development Planning	Establishment and equipping of the DIDC to serve as a resource centre in the district; Strengthen the District Planning Unit (DPU); Provision of IT for planning purposes; Provision of adequate transport for Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource mapping and development of a GIS network.	There is no linkage between planning and budgeting; Lack of participatory planning; The DPU is substantially immobilized; DIDC is non-existent; Lack of transport; Lack of staff.	Establish proper linkage between planning and budgeting; Involve all stakeholders in development planning; Construct and equip a District Planning Unit offices (DPU) which will also house the DIDC; Post adequate staff for the DPU; Provide adequate transport and funds for effective and efficient Monitoring and Evaluation; Capacity building to enhance participatory planning and development; Resource mapping and development of a GIS network for proper and targeted interventions; Effective co-ordination of various development activities.

Provincial Administration	Construction of sub district head quarters at Bute and Habaswein; Construction of police barracks and posts; Construction of district officers office blocks. Community policing. Enhance security and promote peaceful co-existence of various communities; Co-ordination and supervision of all activities at the district level.	Lack of funds; Inadequate staff; Logistical problems; Insecurity.	Recruitment of Kenya Police Reserves; Maintain law and order; Mobilization of funds through harambee for construction of Bute and Habaswein Sub-District Headquarters; Strengthen the existing security personnel and equipment; Capacity building; Sourcing for funds; Improve transport and communication networks.
Local Governance	Designing and development of a proper sewerage and sanitation system for the district headquarter. Strengthen community participation in local governance.	Poor revenue collection; Poor service delivery especially in hygiene and sanitation Inefficiency; Illiteracy; Lack of a proper sewerage and sanitation policy; Misallocation of cess and LATF funds; Lack of development plan by Local Authorities.	Promote good governance; Carry out a feasibility study for sewerage and sanitation services. Design and develop a sewerage and sanitation package for the district. Sourcing for funds for implementing the sewerage project; Construction of slaughter slabs; Strengthen and enhance revenue collection; Reduction of the number of wards for proper service delivery; Prepare development plans involving all stakeholders.
Administration of Justice	Up grade the Khadi's Court.	Ignorance of the law for both litigants and accused.	Promoting civic education.
Legal services	Prevail upon legal experts to provide legal services cheaply.	Legal services inaccessible.	Encourage legal service centres like FIDA and other organisations to open branches in Wajir.
Prosecution	Enhance motivation for investigating officers.	Delay in investigation of cases.	Improve efficiency in investigation.
Probation services	Publicity, sensitisation and awareness creation.	Lack of knowledge of probation services.	Advocacy, open field days and shows.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects /Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
AP line - Hadado Division	Enhance security in the division	Complete the AP-line.	Construction of 2 blocks; Construction of one house for Officer in Charge.
Police Post -Wagalla Location Griftu Division	Boost security in the location and Wagalla Airstrip.	Complete the Police Post.	Construction of blocks for police officers.
Bute Police Station Bute Division	Enhance security in the division.	Complete the works specified to 100 percent.	Open up the borehole; Generator for electricity supply to the station; Equipping the stadium.
Registration of Persons - All divisions	To register eligible Kenyans in the district.	All school leavers and other young persons over 18.	Issue identity cards to eligible citizens in all the divisions.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sub-District Headquarter Bute Sub-District Habaswein Sub- District	1	Promote efficient delivery of services.	Completion by 2008.	Construction of office blocks for the various departments. Justification: The administrative headquarters have no offices.
Police Barracks & Posts Diff, Eldas Divisions	2	Enhance security at the divisional level.	Diff and Eldas community.	Construction of a police barrack; Construction of a police post. Justification: Enhance security.
District Officer's Office Blocks Tarbaj , Kutulo, Wajir Bor, Sebule, Gurar Divisions	3	Promote efficient delivery of services.	Completion by 2008.	Construction of office blocks. Justification: No offices exist at the moment.
District Registrar of Persons and Civil Registration Offices Central Division	4	Promote efficient delivery of services.	Completion by 2008.	Construction of offices Justification: The level of registration low in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sewerage and Sanitation Systems District Headquarter	1	To reduce incidences of water born diseases and promotion of hygiene.	Wajir Town population.	Carryout feasibility study; Provision of sewerage system. Justification: Wajir lacks sewerage system and E-Coli levels are unacceptably high.
Livestock market Bute, Griftu, Tarbaj, and Habaswein Divisions	2	To promote livestock marketing and pastoralist income.	Zonal markets.	Improving the status of the markets to modern level. Justification: Livestock marketing.

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning and Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Planning Unit District Headquarters	1	Effective Co-ordination of development process in the district.	Complete the project within the plan period.	Construction of a DPU Hall and DIDC. Equipping the DIDC with a computer, telephone, Fax and E- Mail services. Justification: Currently the DPU is substantially immobilised.
Logistical Support District headquarters	2	To carryout monitoring and evaluation in order	All projects/programmes.	Purchase of a 4 wd vehicle.

		to avoid wastage and duplication.		Justification: Monitoring is constrained by the bad terrain and vastness of the district.
Capacity Building District wide	3	Improve the Communities Involved in participatory planning.	Divisional and locational development committees.	Training in participatory planning. Justification: Communities not in a position to participate in planning.

B: New Projects and Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Publicity Sensitisation and Awareness Creation All divisions	1	To ensure the population has a thorough and positive understanding of the probation programmes.	To ensure that at least 20 opinion leaders are trained from each of the 13 divisions and are sensitised in each financial year.	Participate in ASK shows; Produce brochures on departmental programmes; Organize open field days on probation service matters. Justification: There is general lack of proper knowledge and information on the services offered by the departments.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public administration sector depends on all other sectors. Capital and resources to give the services. It depends on the ability of the human resource development sector to produce manpower to satisfy the personnel needs of the sector.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DDP. The chapter also includes the institutional framework involving the formation of various evaluations and monitoring committees at different levels (community, division and district). Further, implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix and summary of impact and performance indicators are also discussed. While monitoring will be done throughout the project period, evaluation will be done in the mid term and at the end of the plan period in 2008.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Community Level: At this level, monitoring and evaluation of the DDP projects will be undertaken by various Committees, which will be composed of local community members. Monitoring will be a routine activity. Village Health Committees and Facility Health Committees will monitor health projects and programmes. Projects and programmes on education; will be monitored by PTAs School Management Committees (SMCs) and Board of Governors (BOGs). Agriculture and Rural Development projects and programmes will be monitored by Pastoral Associations (PAs), Farmers Associations, Water User Associations (WUAs) and Cooperative Societies, among others. Community Infrastructure Committees will monitor physical Infrastructure. The local peace and development committees will monitor security issues. The local Poverty Reduction Secretariat will monitor poverty alleviation projects and programmes.

Divisional Level: at this level, the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DIVMEC) will undertake monitoring and evaluation of the DDP. The DIVMEC will be chaired by the District Commissioner and will draw its membership from the departmental heads and representatives of other stakeholders.

District Level: District Development Committee (DDC) and its sub-committees like District Executive Committee, Pastoral Steering Committee, District AIDS Control Committee, District Steering Group, among others will also carry out monitoring and evaluation in the district under District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Crop Production Promotion of Oil Crops	25 M	2002-5	No. of farmers involved in oil crop No. of Ha. under oil crops; No. of oil extractors purchased and distributed.	Field visits Records at Agricultural Offices; Report to C/DEC.	MOARD	Farmers: Crop production; NGOs; Funds and expertise.

Production of Food Crops	3 M	2002-5	Acreage under food crops; No. of post harvest stores; Tonnage supply of relief food.	Visits to storage facilities; Market surveys on prices.	MOARD	Farmers: crop production; CBOs: piloting,
Agro Forestry Training and Extension	5M	2002-8	No. of farmers trained; No. of inputs purchased.	Workshop Reports; Records of farm inputs records; Visits to demonstration plots.	MOARD	Farmers: crop production.
Small Scale Irrigation for Horticultural Production	10 M	2002-8	No. of hand pumps and windmills installed, Amount of inputs provided; Supply of vegetables at the local market.	Receipts; Farm records; Visit to farms.	MOARD.	Research agencies and NGOs: funding and expertise.
Promotion of Dry Land Farming	40 M	2002-5	Amount of building materials for cribs and water harvesting structures purchased; No. of training sessions and on farm research; Demonstrations conducted.	Farm records; Work plans; Training reports; Reports of extension services.	MOARD KARI.	Research agencies and NGOs: funds expertise and research findings.
Livestock Development, Development of Zonal Livestock Markets	5 M	2002-4	No. of livestock markets established and operational; No. of crushes loading rumps and water facilities established.	Market Surveys; Assessment of facilities at the market.	MOARD.	County Council: Funding Kenya Livestock Marketing Council: Advocacy.
Bee Keeping	5 M	2002-8	No. of beehives purchased; No. of training sessions and group farm demonstrations held.	Field visits; Training reports; Agricultural extension services reports.	MOARD.	Community: Bee keeping. MOARD: Funding and expertise.
Poultry Keeping	1 M	2002-4	No of birds, Feeds and construction materials purchased; No. of trainings sessions.	Receipts; Training reports.	MOARD.	Community: Cost sharing; MOARD: Funding and expertise.
Gum and Resin Production	1 M	2002-8	No. of tapping/marketing Association formed; No. of training sessions	Training reports; Work plans; Credit records; Feasibility study records.	MOARD.	Community : gum and resin production

			conducted; Volume of credit to organized groups; No. of studies on processing.			
Livestock Census	10 M	2003	No. of livestock in the district.	Livestock Census Report.	MOARD.	NGOs: Funding, manpower
Small Scale, Meat Processing Plant	50 M	2003-4	No. of meat processing plants installed, equipped and operational.	Site meeting minutes.	MOARD.	Donors: Funding and expertise.
Mobile Vaccination Crushes	5 M	2002-8	No. of trailers and crushes purchased.	Field visits Mobile campaign reports.	MOARD	Community: Cost sharing. Private sector: Funds.
Hides and Skins Improvement Services	1 M	2002-8	No. of hides and skins stores and bandas constructed.	Handing over reports Site meeting minutes.	MOARD	Community: cost sharing.
Establishment of Tanneries	2 M	2002-8	No. of tanneries constructed.	Handing over reports Site meeting minutes.	MOARD	Community County Council: Funding
CBPP Testing	1 M	2002-4	Operational CBPP testing unit; No. of equipments purchased	Stores ledger.	MOARD.	NGO Support.
Support to Pastoralism	1 M	2003-6	No. of CAHWS trained.	Training reports.	MOARD.	Community: cost sharing.
Rural Water Supplies	40 M	2002-8	No. of supplies maintained.	Field visits; Work plans.	MENR.	Donor/NGO to provide financial support.
Urban Water Supply	250 M	2002-8	No. of Households served by piped water.	Water supply records.	MENR.	Multi-sectoral collaborating Donor support.
Desilting and Construction of New Pans	50 M	2002-8	No. of pans constructed No. of pans desilted.	Handing over reports; Site meeting Minutes.	MENR	Community involvement and participation Donor/NGO support.
Drilling of Boreholes	60 M	2002-8	No. of boreholes drilled No. of boreholes replaced.	Site meetings Completion certificates.	MENR	Community: Management of water supplies Donor/NGOs: Funding; expertise.
District Water Potential Data Bank	5 M	2002	No. of GPS/Hydro Geological survey done.	Survey findings.	MENR.	NGOs/Donors: Funding.
Capacity Building	2.5 M	2003-5	No. of pumps attendants mechanics, technicians, Water User Association members trained.	Workshop reports.	MENR.	Community: to manage water supplies.
Bute and Habaswein	5 M	2003-4	Offices constructed.	Site meetings Office records.	MENR.	Community to provide land.

headquarters office construction						
Drought Management and Preparedness: EWS Contingency Fund Emergency off-take	280 M	2002-2008	EWS established Contingency fund established; No. of emergency responses.	EWS monthly bulletin Rapid Assessment visits.	MENR Office of the President MOARD MOF & P.	Donor to provide grants. NGOs to provide financial support.
Dam Construction for Irrigation	200 M	2002-8	No. of dams constructed.	Feasibility study reports; Completion certificates.	MOARD, OP NGOs CBOs.	Bilateral partners to provide grants. Community to cost share.
Pans and Sub-Surface Dam for irrigation	18 M	2002-8	No. of pans constructed; No. of sub-surface dam constructed.	Field visits Workplans.	MOARD NGOs CBOs.	Donors to provide funds.
Abattoir	50 M	2002-8	Operational abattoir; Finished products.	Field visits; Abattoir records.	MOARD NGOs CBOs.	Donors to provide funds.
Milk processing plant.	20 M	2002-8	Operational milk processing plant; Finished products.	Site meeting minutes; Plant records.	MOARD NGOs CBOs.	Donors to provide funds.
Post Harvest Stores	10 M	2002-8	No. of stores constructed.	Field visits; Report to DDC/DEC.	MOARD NGOs CBOs.	Donors to provide funding support.
Construction of Rock Catchment for Irrigation	6 M	2002-8	No. of catchment constructed.	Field visits; Report to DDC/DEC	MOARD NGOs CBOs.	Donors to provide funds.
Agricultural Extension Services	20 M	2002-8	No. of extension services done.	Extension services records.	MOARD NGOs CBOs.	Donor/GOK/Community: funds, cost sharing.
Construction of Office Block in Bute	2 M	2002	Operational offices.	Site visits minutes.	MOARD.	GOK to provide funds.
Logistical Support	24 M	2002-8	No. of vehicles delivered; No. of bikes delivered; No. of field visits.	Reports Records.	MOARD.	GOK to provide funds.
Environmental awareness and conservation	4 M	2002-8	No. of opinion leaders trained; No. of environmental pollutants; No. of administrative centres; Rapid loss of indigenous trees.	Workshop reports; Scattered polythene bags; Acreage of land cleared for settlements.	MENR	Communities to come up with by-laws banning the use of polythene bags.

4.2.2. Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rural Road Works	135M	2002-2008	Kilometres of bush cleared; Kilometres of roads opened.	Site visit reports; Completion reports.	MOR & PW	DRO: Funding; expertise; labour.
D504 Danaba-Bute-Watiti-Moyale Graveling	400 M	2002-2008	Km of road gravelled; culverted; spot improved.	Site visit reports; Completion reports.	MOR & PW	Funding; expertise etc.
Roads classification	NIL	2002-2008	Kilometres of roads opened.	Site visit reports; Completion reports.	MOR & PW	Funding; Manpower and Expertise.
Tarmacking C81 – Garissa Madogashe B9 – Madogashe – Wajir-Kutulo C80 – Wajir – Korondille – Moyale C116 – Lagbogol - Dagahley	3.4B	2002-2008	Kilometres of roads constructed; Gravelled; culverted and bush cleared.	Site visit reports; Completion reports.	MOR & PW	Funding; Expertise, Labour; Equipment.
E 849 , E851 D504 Graveling	400M	2002-2008	Accessibility of markets; No. of Kilometres gravelled; tarmacked etc.	Inspectors reports; Completion reports; Reports to DDC.	MOR & PW	Funding; Equipment; Materials; Expertise; Labour force.
Construction of Drainage structures E853, E849, E851, D504, E841, E822 and D500	80M	2002-2008	No. of culverts laghas constructed/ Repaired.	Works reports; Site visit reports; Completion reports.	MOR & PW	Funding; Machinery; Expertise; Labour force.

TV Booster /Transmitter Station: Wajir Town	12M	2002-2008	No. of households served/receiving; Areas served.	DDC reports KBC reports.	KBC	Issue licences; install booster etc.
STD/VSAT/ Wireless Loop Telephone Service-Bute; Buna; Griftu; and Kutulo Divisions	40M	2002-2008	No. of lines installed.	Telcom Kenya Reports.	Telcom Kenya.	Funding; Expertise; Equipment; Labour force.
Rural Electrification	36M	2002-2008	No. of Towns served.	KP & L Co. Ltd reports.	KP & L Co. Ltd KEN GEN	Expertise; Labour force.

Programme (REP)						
Commercialisation of Wagalla Airstrip	25M	2002-2004	Volume of goods transported	DDC reports.	Kenya Airways.	Commercialisation of the Airstrip.

4.2.3. Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training in Business Management	2.7M	2002-2008	No. of small scale traders in retail; whole sale and catering business trained.	Reports from District Trade Officer.	MT & I	Expertise; Extension services.
Joint Loan Board Scheme	20M	2002-2008	No. of small scale traders who have grown into medium and large scale traders.	Reports from the District Trade Office.	MT & I	Expertise; Distribution of small loans; extension services.
Formation of CBOs	1M	2002-2008	No. of common interest groups established.	CBOs reports. CDOs reports.	MOHA	Registration of CBOs
Financial Services Association (FSA) in Bute, Griftu, Sebule and Khorofharar	4M	2002-2004	No. of village banks established.	DDC reports.	MOHA MT and I	Funding; expertise.
Establishment of Conservation Areas	1.5M	2002-2008	No. of Hqs designated for conservation.	No. of meetings; No. Ha conserved.	Community DDC; KWS.	Donors and NGOs; Funding and technical assistance.
Local leaders Tour	1M	2002-2008	No. of people trained on conservation. No. of visits to conservation areas.	No. of visits. Reports.	DDC; Donor Community	Donors and NGOs to fund and render expertise service.
Ostrich Keeping	3M	2002-2008	Volume of income generated; No. of people keeping Ostrich.	No. of farms established. No. of farmers trained.	MOARD Community KWS.	NGOs: Funding Expertise.
Computerization of Services	1.8M	2002-2004	No. of computers purchased; Volume of capacity building.	No. of computer bought.	DTDO Donor.	DTDO: to fund Donors and NGOs; to fund.
Predator Management	4M	2002-2008	Per cent of reduction of incidences of human/predator conflict.	Quarterly/Annual Reports	KWS.	KWS: To fund and provide technical assistance.

4.2.4 Human resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Furaha Secondary School Development Project Phase II	7M	2002-2004	% of completion	Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	MOEST The Board of Governors; Parent Teachers Association.	Parents, BOG, PTA: Funding; Labour.
Dining hall and Kitchen Griftu Secondary School	2.4M	2002-2004	Percent of completion	Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	MOEST The Board of Governors Parents Teachers Association.	Parents, BOG, PTA: Funding; Labour.
Khorof-Harar Secondary School	6M	2002-2004	Percent of completion.	Site visit reports; Certificate of Completion.	MOEST The Board of Governors; Parents Teachers Association.	Parents, BOG, PTA: Funding; Labour.
Electrification Bute Secondary School	1.9M	2002	Percent of completion.	Completion report.	MOEST The Board of Governors; Parents Teachers Association.	Parents, BOG, PTA: Funding; Labour.
Provision of Desks in Bute Division Primary Schools	0.6M	2002	No. of desks bought.	Board of Governors meetings minutes.	MOEST The Board of Governors; Parents Teachers Association.	Parents, BOG, PTA: Funding; Labour
Accelerated Immunization Programme	14M	2002-2008	No. of immunization cases of children under 5.	Immunization reports.	MOH.	Provision of drugs and other materials and expertise.
Well Copping and Fitting With Hand Pumps	11.2M	2002-2008	No. of hand pumps supplied/ Installed.	CBOs report DDC reports.	MOH NGOs Donors.	Provision of equipment; expertise, funds.
Schools Hygiene Education	3.5M	2002-2008	No. of schools covered.	School Hygiene Education Reports.	MOH; MOEST.	Expertise; Expertise and manpower.
Purchase of lorry for Drug transportation	5M	2003	Vehicle purchased Log Book	Inspection of inventories.	MOH.	Funding.
Drug Depot	7M	2004	Per cent of completion.	Site visit reports.	MOH.	Funding.
Disease Surveillance	3.1M	2002-2008	Percent of impact on reduction of disease incidences.	Disease surveillance Reports.	MOH.	Labour force/expertise.
New District Hospital Construction and Equipping	58M	2002-2008	Percent of completion.	Progress reports from site visits	MOH.	Funding.

Support to EPI	9M	2002-2008	Percent reduction of IMR and under 5 mortality.	Reports from the MOH.	MOH.	Expertise and materials provision.
Support to Communication System	2.5M	2002-2004	VHF radio network put in place.	Reports from the MOH.	MOH.	Funding.
Sewerage system	1B	2002-2004	Percent of reduction of cases of water borne/faecal oral diseases.	Completion reports.	MLG.	Funding Expertise.
Sub-district Hospital at Habaswein and Bute	28M	2002-2005	Percent completion.	Site visit reports; completion reports.	MOH;	Funds; Technical assistance.
Perimeter Fencing; District Hospital	0.4M	2002	Perimeter fence put in place.	Certificate of completion.	MOH.	Funds; Technical assistance.
Construction of Dispensaries; Ingirir, Batalu, Mansa, Ganyure, Ogorji, Burder, Meri, Ogomdi, Althibohol, Quadama, Sarman, Dugo, Gerille, Dela, Malkagufu and Garsekoftu	20.4M	2002-2008	No. of dispensaries completed; Percent completion.	Site visit reports; completion certificates.	MOH.	Funding; Expertise.
Monitoring and Evaluation	2.8M	2002-2008	No. of projects monitored and evaluated.	Projects monitoring and evaluation reports; Community; divisional; district.	CBOs; Div M & EC; DMEC.	Evaluation; Monitoring.
District Education Offices	6M	2002-2008	Percent of Completion.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	MOEST.	Funds; expertise.
Construction of District Centre for Early Childhood Education	12M	2002-2005	Percent of Completion.	Site visit reports; certificate of Completion.	MOEST.	Funds; Expertise
Capacity Building of DEB, BOGs, PTA, School Committees and Teachers	2.8M	2002-2005	No. of groups and individuals trained.	Workshops/seminars reports.	MOEST.	Provision of resource persons.
Provision of a 4 Wheel Drive Vehicle	4M	2002-2003	One vehicle purchased	-	MOEST.	Funding.
Five Day Secondary Schools: Central (1 boys, 1 girls) Bute (1 girls), Eldas (1 girls), Habswein (1 girls)	32M	2002-2008	Percent completion.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	MOEST.	Funding; Expertise.

Girls Primary School - Central	5M	2002-2003	One school constructed.	Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	MOEST.	Funding; Expertise.
Provision of Materials to Non-formal Education	2.4M	2002-2008	Quantity of materials provided.	Inventories.	MOEST.	Provision of materials; Funding.
Support to Boarding Primary Schools	10M	2002-2008	Quantity of materials provided.	Inventories.	MOEST.	Materials provision.
Habaswein Community Library Tarbaj Community Library Expansion of District Community Library	4.3M	2002-2004	Percent of completion; Reading materials.	Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	Director Kenya National Library Services.	Director KNLS: Funding; Provision of materials, documents etc.
Bute Community Library. Griftu Community Library	2.8M	2002-2004	Percent of completion; Reading materials.	Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	Director KNLS	Funding, staffing and provision of materials.
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Advocacy	12M	2002-2008	No. of cases counselled with; No. of tests done.	Medical reports;	NACC & MOH	Funding.

4.2.5. Information Communications Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Planning Unit	4 M	2002-2004	No. of computers purchased.	Annual reports to DEC /DDC; Financial Reports.	MOF & P.	Soliciting for funds.
Telephone Services	40M	2002-2008	No. of connections made.	DDC reports Telecom (K) Ltd reports.	Telecom (K) Ltd.	Lobby for services willing customers.
Rural Electrification Programme	36M	2002-2008	No. of connections made.	DDC/DEC reports.	KEN GEN KP & Co.	Expertise; Manpower; Funding.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
AP Line - Hadado	1.7M	2002-2008	Percent of completion.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	Office of the President.	Funding; Expertise.
Police Post - Wagalla	1.2M	2002-2008	Percent of completion.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	Office of the President.	Funding; Expertise.
Bute Police Station	3.5M	2002-2008	Percent of completion.	Site reports; Certificate of completion	Office of the President.	Funding; expertise.

Registration of Persons	2.0M	2002 - 2008	Quarterly/Annual reports.	No. of persons registered.	District Civil Registrar.	Registration of persons.
Sub-district Headquarter Bute and Habaswein	7M	2002-2005	Percent of completion.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	Office of the President.	Funds; Expertise.
Police Barracks & Posts at Diff and Eldas	3.1M	2002-2008	Percent of completion.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	Office of the President.	Funding; Expertise.
District Officers Office Blocks; Tarbaj, Kutulo, Wajir Bor, Sebule and Gurar	5M	2002-2008	Per cent of completion; Blocks completed.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	Office of the President.	Funding; Expertise.
District Registrar of persons and Civil Registration Offices	2M	2002-2008	Per cent of completion; Blocks completed.	Site reports; Certificate of Completion.	Office of the President.	Funding; expertise
Sewerage and Sanitation Systems	1B	2002-2008	Percent of completion; No. of offices completed.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	MLG MOH Local Authority.	Funding; Technical assistance.
Livestock Market: Bute, Griftu, Tarbaj, Habaswein	4M	2002-2008	No. of markets completed.	Site reports; Certificate of completion.	Country Council.	Funds sourcing; Expertise.
District Planning Unit	4M	2002-2008	A complete DPU.	Certificate of completion; Site visit reports.	RPD Donors	Funding.
Logistical Support	4.2M	2002-2008	Monitoring and evaluation activities; Purchase a 4 wheel drive vehicle.	Annual reports.	MOF & P.	Funding.
Capacity Building	2.1M	2002-2008	No. of persons trained in various fields.	Annual reports by monitoring and evaluation committee	DDC;	Funding; Expertise.
Publicity, Sensitisation and Awareness Creation	1.6 M	2002-2008	No. of people sensitised on probation.	Annual reports.	MOHA.	Funding; Expertise.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING, EVALUATION, IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects and programmes implemented in the district during the plan period: -

Performance Indicator	Present Situation 2001	Mid-Term Situation 2004	End of Plan Period Situation 2008
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	90/1000	80/000	75/1000
Under 5 mortality Rate	98/1000	90/1000	85/1000
Doctor/Population Ratio	1:356,340	1:178,370	1:89,185
Total Fertility Rate	7.5	6.5	5.5
No of health centres	4	6	8
Average distance to a health facility	70km	60km	55km
Crude Birth Rate	24/1000	22/1000	18/1000
Crude Death Rate	20/1000	15/1000	13/1000
Life Expectancy			
Male	51	52	54
Female	53	54	56
% Households with access to a health facility	20	25	30
Population			
Dependency Ratio	1:2.28	1:2.3	1:2.3
Population Growth Rate	3.7%	3.7%	3.3%
Education			
Primary School Enrolment Rate			
Boys	18.1%	20.5%	22.5%
Girls	10.9%	12.9%	14.9%
Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:50%	1:45%	1:40%
Secondary School enrolment Rate			
Male	6.1%	7.8%	9.8%
Female	321%	5.1%	7.1%
Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:40	1:35	1:35
Adult Literacy level	12.5%	15%	18%
Socio-Economic Profile			
Absolute poverty level	57%	56%	55%
Water			
Households with access to portable water	40%	60%	65%
No. of unemployed	120,000	100,000	80,000
No. of Dams	160	189	200
No. of borcholes	35	48	54
No of wells	10,000	11,000	11,500
No of micro finance Institutions	0	2	4