



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**MANDERA CENTRAL
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012**

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION | vii |
| FOREWORD | ix |
| PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... | xi |
| LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS | xiii |
| ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS | xiv |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... | xvi |

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 1.0 | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Features and Settlement Patterns in the District..... | 1 |
| 1.1.1 | Position and Size of the District..... | 1 |
| 1.1.2 | Administrative and Political Units..... | 3 |
| 1.1.3 | Settlement Pattern | 5 |
| 1.2 | Physiographic and Natural Conditions | 5 |
| 1.2.1 | Topographic features | 5 |
| 1.2.2 | Climatic Information..... | 5 |
| 1.3 | Population Profiles and Projections | 5 |
| 1.4 | Sector Profile | 9 |
| 1.4.1 | Agriculture and Rural Development..... | 9 |
| 1.4.2 | Trade, Tourism and Industry | 10 |
| 1.4.3 | Physical Infrastructure | 10 |
| 1.4.4 | Environment, Water and Sanitation..... | 11 |
| 1.4.5 | Human Resource Development..... | 11 |
| 1.4.6 | Governance, Justice, Law and Order | 12 |
| 1.4.7 | Research Innovation and Technology..... | 12 |
| 1.4.8 | Special Programmes..... | 13 |
| 1.4.9 | Public Administration..... | 13 |
| 1.5 | District Fact Sheet | 13 |

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 2.0 | Introduction | 25 |
| 2.1 | Review of the Previous Plan 2002-2008 | 25 |
| 2.2 | Constraints | 26 |
| 2.3 | Lessons Learnt From the Previous Planning Period | 26 |
| 2.4 | Linkages of the District Development Plan with Vision 2030 and the National Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals | 26 |
| 2.5 | Major Development Challenges and Cross-Cutting issues | 27 |
| 2.5.1 | Major Challenges | 27 |
| 2.5.2 | Cross Cutting Issues..... | 28 |
| 2.6 | Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies | 32 |

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 3.0 | Introduction | 35 |
| 3.1 | Agriculture and Rural Development..... | 35 |
| 3.1.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 35 |
| 3.1.2 | District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission..... | 35 |
| 3.1.3 | Importance of the Sector in the District..... | 35 |
| 3.1.4 | Role of Stakeholders in the Sector | 36 |
| 3.1.5 | Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies | 37 |
| 3.1.6 | Projects/Programmes: Agriculture..... | 37 |
| 3.1.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 41 |
| 3.1.8 | Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues | 42 |
| 3.2 | Trade, Tourism and Industry | 42 |
| 3.2.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 42 |

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 3.2.2 | Response to the Vision and Mission..... | 43 |
| 3.2.3 | Importance of the Sector..... | 43 |
| 3.2.4 | Role of Stakeholders | 43 |
| 3.2.5 | Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies | 43 |
| 3.2.6 | Projects/Programmes | 44 |
| 3.2.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 45 |
| 3.2.8 | Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues | 45 |
| 3.3 | Physical Infrastructure | 45 |
| 3.3.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 45 |
| 3.3.2 | Response to the Vision and Mission..... | 45 |
| 3.3.3 | Importance of the Sector..... | 46 |
| 3.3.4 | Role of Stakeholders in the Sector..... | 46 |
| 3.3.5 | Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies | 46 |
| 3.3.6 | Project and Programme Priorities | 47 |
| 3.3.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 48 |
| 3.3.8 | Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues..... | 48 |
| 3.4 | Environment, Water And Sanitation..... | 48 |
| 3.4.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 48 |
| 3.4.2 | Response to Sector Vision and Mission | 48 |
| 3.4.3 | Importance of the Sector..... | 49 |
| 3.4.4 | Role of Stakeholders..... | 49 |
| 3.4.5 | Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies | 49 |
| 3.4.6 | Projects and Programmes | 49 |
| 3.4.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 51 |
| 3.4.8 | Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues..... | 51 |
| 3.5 | Human Resource Development..... | 52 |
| 3.5.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 52 |
| 3.5.2 | District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission..... | 52 |
| 3.5.3 | Importance of Sector in the District..... | 52 |
| 3.5.4 | Role of Stakeholders in the District | 53 |
| 3.5.5 | Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies..... | 53 |
| 3.5.6 | Projects and Programmes | 54 |
| 3.5.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 56 |
| 3.5.8 | Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues | 56 |
| 3.6 | Research, Innovation and Technology..... | 57 |
| 3.6.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 57 |
| 3.6.2 | Response to Vision and Mission..... | 57 |
| 3.6.3 | Importance of the Sector in the District..... | 57 |
| 3.6.4 | Role of Stakeholders | 57 |
| 3.6.5 | Sector/ Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies | 58 |
| 3.6.6 | Projects and Programmes | 58 |
| 3.6.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 59 |
| 3.6.8 | Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues | 59 |
| 3.7 | Governance, Justice, Law and Order..... | 59 |
| 3.7.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 59 |
| 3.7.2 | Response to Vision and Mission..... | 60 |
| 3.7.3 | Importance of the Sector..... | 60 |
| 3.7.4 | Role of Stakeholders | 60 |
| 3.7.5 | Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies..... | 60 |
| 3.7.6 | Projects and Programmes | 61 |
| 3.7.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 62 |
| 3.7.8 | Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues | 62 |
| 3.8 | Public Administration..... | 63 |
| 3.8.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 63 |
| 3.8.2 | District Response to Sector Vision and Mission..... | 63 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 3.8.3 | Importance of the Sector in the District..... | 63 |
| 3.8.4 | Role of the Stakeholders | 63 |
| 3.8.5 | Sector/Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies | 64 |
| 3.8.6 | Projects and Programmes | 64 |
| 3.8.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 65 |
| 3.8.8 | Strategies of Mainstreaming Crosscutting Issues | 65 |
| 3.9 | Special Programmes..... | 66 |
| 3.9.1 | Sector Vision and Mission..... | 66 |
| 3.9.2 | Response to Vision and Mission | 66 |
| 3.9.3 | Importance of the Sector..... | 66 |
| 3.9.5 | Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints & Strategies | 66 |
| 3.9.6 | Projects and Programmes | 67 |
| 3.9.7 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 68 |
| 3.9.8 | Cross Sector Linkages..... | 69 |
| 3.9.9 | Strategies of Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues | 70 |

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 4.0 | Introduction | 73 |
| 4.1 | Institutional Frame Work for Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in the District..... | 73 |
| 4.2 | Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix 2008-2012 | 73 |
| 4.2.1 | Agriculture and Rural Development | 73 |
| 4.2.2 | Trade, Tourism and Industry | 76 |
| 4.2.3 | Physical Infrastructure | 77 |
| 4.2.4 | Environment, Water and Sanitation..... | 78 |
| 4.2.5 | Human Resource Development..... | 80 |
| 4.2.6 | Research, Innovation and Technology..... | 82 |
| 4.2.7 | Governance, Justice Law and Order | 82 |
| 4.2.8 | Public Administration | 83 |
| 4.2.9 | Special Programmes..... | 84 |
| 4.3 | Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators (Milestones) Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators | 86 |

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A peaceful, empowered, dynamic and prosperous district that will utilise and manage local resources for sustainable socio-economic development.

Mission

To empower, coordinate and mobilize local people to manage their resources in a sustainable manner

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Administrative Units and Their Area by Division..... | 3 |
| Table 2: Projected Populations by Sex and Age Groups..... | 6 |
| Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Group..... | 6 |
| Table 4: Population Projections for Urban Areas 2010 and 2012..... | 8 |
| Table 5: Population Distribution and Density per Division..... | 8 |
| Table 6: Project Implementation Status as from 2002-2008..... | 25 |
| Map 1: Location of Mandera Central District in Kenya..... | 2 |
| Map 2: Mandera Central District Administrative Units..... | 4 |

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ALRMP | Arid Lands Resources Management Project |
| CBO | Community Based Organisation |
| CDC | Constituency Development Committee |
| CDF | Constituency Development Fund |
| CDC | Community Development Committee |
| COCOP | Consortium of coordinating partners. |
| CPMR | Community Project Monitoring Report |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DAMER | District Annual Monitoring & Evaluation Report |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DFRD | District Focus for Rural Development |
| DIDC | District Information Development Centre |
| DMEC | District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee |
| DO | District Officer |
| DPMU | District Planning and Management Unit |
| DSG | District Steering Group |
| DTC | District Technical Committee |
| ECD | Early Child Education |
| ERS | Economic Recovery Strategy |
| FBO | Faith-Based Organisation |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GOK | Government of Kenya |
| IGA | Income Generating Activity |
| KFS | Kenya Forest Service |
| KRB | Kenya Roads Board |
| KTB | Kenya Tourism Board |
| LDC | Location Development Committee |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MOGC&SD | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development |
| MOMS | Ministry of Medical Services |
| MOPH&S | Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation |
| MOPW | Ministry of Public Works |
| MOR | Ministry of Roads |
| MOWI | Ministry of Water and Irrigation |
| MOYA | Ministry of Youth Affairs |
| MOPND&V2030 | Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 |
| MTC | Medical Training College |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |

| | |
|-------|---|
| NALEP | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme |
| NCAPD | National Coordinating Agency for Population & Development |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Authority |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organizations |
| NIMES | National Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System |
| NMK | Njaa Marufuku Kenya |
| PID | Participatory Integrated Development |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| RVF | Rift Valley Fever |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society |
| SMS | Short Messaging Service |
| SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats |
| TLU | Tropical Livestock Unit |
| TOWA | Total War against Aids |

Mandera Central is one of the districts in North Eastern Province, covering an area of 11,648 km². It borders Ethiopia to the North, Mandera East to the North East and Eastern side, and Somalia to South East, Wajir East district to the South and Mandera West district to the West. The district lies between latitude 2^o20' north and 4^o10' north's and longitudes 40^o 30' east and 41^o 0' east. Mandera Central district has seven divisions, thirty two locations and thirty nine sub locations. Ashabito division is the largest with 4,509 square kilometres, while Rhamu is the smallest with 145 square kilometres. Ashabito division with 8 locations has the largest number of locations.

Mandera Central falls under the jurisdiction of the Mandera Country Council which also extends to Mandera West and Mandera East. The Country Council has 44 civic wards and three parliamentary constituencies. The people are mainly being nomadic pastoralists. Their settlements and density are mainly influenced by water and pasture. Areas with permanent water have high population concentrations especially around boreholes and earth dams. Rhamu with its high potential for farming because of River Dawa has the most significant attraction and, therefore, is the most concentrated. Elwak town also has high concentration because of its high water table and commercial vibrancy.

Parts of the district are covered by a range of low lying hills starting from Wargadud stretching to Gari hills towards the North. The rest of the district is low lying plains which rise to around 400m above sea level. These are covered by shrubs, boulders and stunted Acacia trees. The underlying rocks are sedimentary and comprise alluvial lathstrine and fluvial sediments. River Dawa stretches 50 Km starting from Garse to Girisa to the Northern part of the district and forms the boundary with Ethiopia. During rainy season these points are exposed to heavy floods which displaces human and animals besides destroying crops.

Temperatures are relatively high throughout the year. They range from a minimum of 27^o Celsius in July to a maximum 38^o Celsius in February. The district gets scanty rainfall averaging 255 mm, which peaks in the months of April & May. Short rains are received in the months of October & November. Droughts have become common phenomenon lately, with adverse impact to livestock and crop production.

Projections based on the 1999 census puts the district's population at 124,162 in 2008. This is further projected to grow to 157,491 by 2012. The district's population growth rate of 3.96% is higher than the national population growth rate of 2.9%. The population of the district is predominantly Somali with Nomadic way of life. More than half of the population (66%) lives below poverty line.

In the 2002-2008 plan periods, the district proposed to complete 53 projects of which 47 were completed and only, 1 stalled and the total cost was Kshs 205.350 millions. The challenges that were facing the district were; underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed raw materials, inaccessibility to credit facilities, high school dropout rates, morbidity, high population growth rate and HIV and Aids . Other challenges included difficulty in attainment of universal primary education due to cultural practices and setting up of middle level colleges.

Poor physical infrastructure was another challenge in the previous plan period. Inadequate funds to implement the proposed projects and programmes also hampered the targeted progress. High poverty levels affected projects, especially those that required community contribution before donor funds were released. This slowed down implementation rate of donor funded programmes such as Community Development Trust Fund, Arid Lands Resource Management Project II.

These also posed a major constraint in the implementation of projects and programmes. The conflicts slowed down the implementation rate of projects and also led to diversion of some of the funds meant for development activities to security operations. Natural disasters such as floods, drought and outbreak of the Rift Valley fever led to the shift of priorities and funds earmarked for the implementation of the district development plan projects and programs: NGOs like COOPI and VSF which support the livestock sector spent resources treating and controlling the fever instead of livestock water points improvement and livestock marketing support to pastoralists.

Other constraints included low levels of funding and late and irregular disbursement of funds allocated for both on-going and new projects and shortage of technical staff; In addition low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities and weak capacity in monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with high turnover of staff, poor infrastructure, lack of political good will, financial & procurement procedures that delayed implementation of planned projects contributed to poor performance of the 2002-2007 plan.

District development plan in most cases is not referred to when it comes to resource allocation especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the DDP. There is lack of emergency funds which should be used whenever disasters strike. In addition, the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues and their linkage to the sectors was not considered in the budgetary allocation

The chapter three deals with sector and sub sector vision and mission, the District response to the sector vision and mission, importance of the sector in the District, role of stake holders in the sector, sector priorities, constraints and strategies. In addition it highlights all the projects by sub sector, cross sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting. The chapter four contains specifies Programmes and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programme implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

Monitoring and evaluation is crucial after implementation of projects as a tool to control performance standards. This will ensure relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and corrective measures for the challenges encountered. Monitoring and evaluation ensures projects make progress and funds used for the intended original purpose, transparency and accountability. The feedback is reported to stakeholders and where appropriate guidance on mechanisms for policy makers and project managers for timely comments on performance.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background description of the district in-terms of its location, area, administrative boundaries, settlement patterns, topography, climate, physical features and a sector profile. The chapter also provides a district fact sheet that provides a summary of key District indicators.

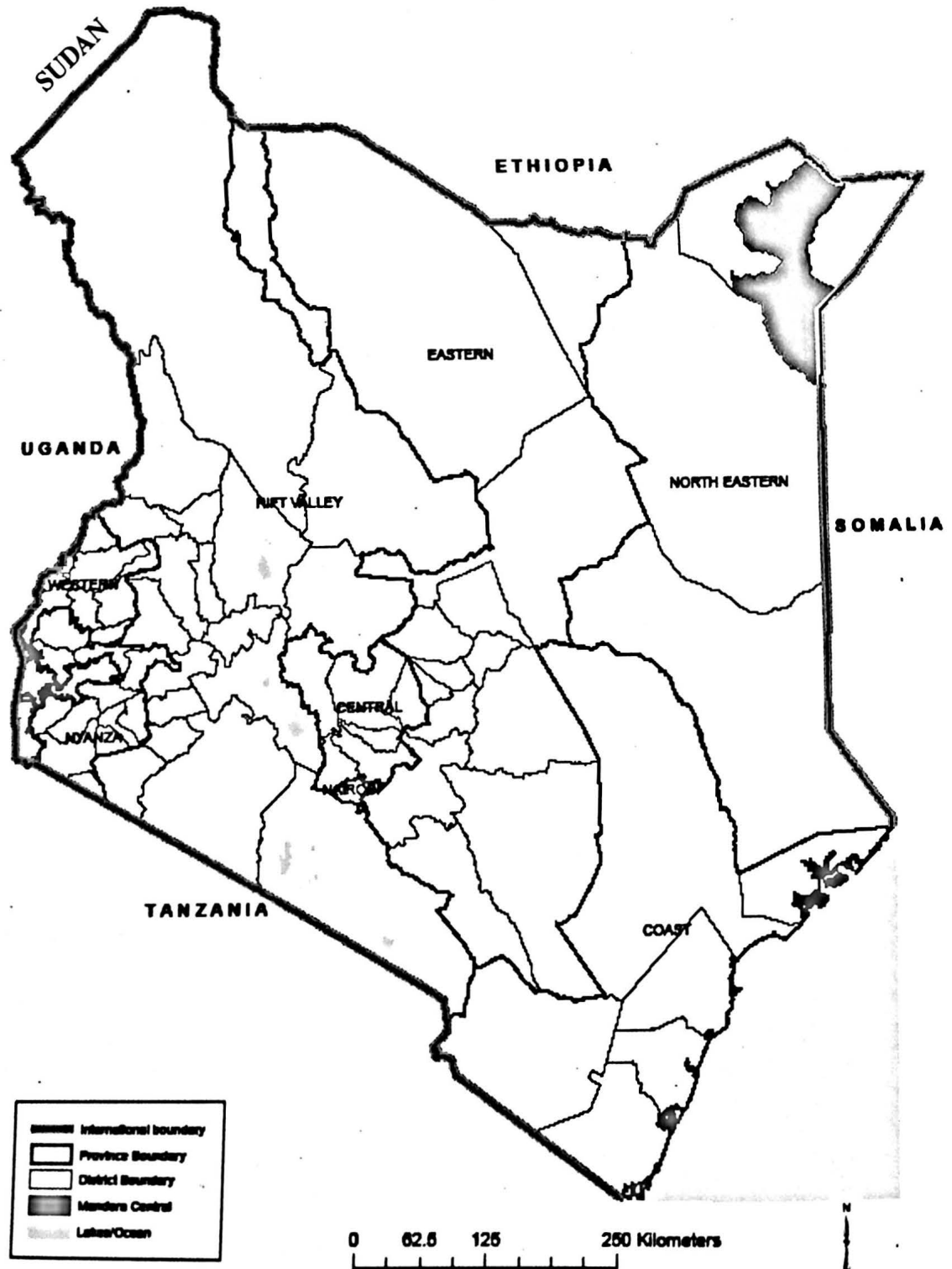
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Mandera Central is one of the districts in North Eastern Province, covering an area of 11,648 Km². It borders Ethiopia to the North, Mandera East to the North East and Eastern side, and Somalia to South East, Wajir East district to the South and Mandera West district to the West.

The district lies between latitude 2°20' north and 4°10' north's and longitudes 40° 30' east and 41° 0' east.

Map 1: Location of Mandera Central District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Mandera Central district has seven divisions, thirty two locations and thirty nine sub locations. Table 1 below shows the administrative divisions and the area covered by each.

Table 1: Administrative Units and Their Area by Division

| Division | Area | Location | Sub-location |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Rhamu | 145 | 3 | 4 |
| Rhamu/Dimtu | 935 | 4 | 5 |
| Ashabito | 4,509 | 8 | 8 |
| Elwak | 632 | 5 | 6 |
| Shimbir Fatuma | 1,878 | 4 | 4 |
| Wargadud | 1,066 | 2 | 4 |
| Kotulo | 2,483 | 6 | 8 |
| Total | 11,648 | 32 | 39 |

Source: KNBS, Mandera 2008

Ashabito division is the largest with 4,509 square kilometres, while Rhamu is the smallest with 145 square kilometres. Ashabito division with 8 locations has the largest number of locations.

Mandera Central falls under the jurisdiction of the Mandera Country Council which also extends to Mandera West and Mandera East. The Country Council has 44 civic wards and three parliamentary constituencies.

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The people are mainly being nomadic pastoralists. Their settlements and density are mainly influenced by water and pasture. Areas with permanent water have high population concentrations especially around boreholes and earth dams.

Rhamu with its high potential for farming because of River Daua has the most significant attraction and, therefore, is the most concentrated. Elwak town also has high concentration because of its high water table and commercial vibrancy.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic features

Parts of the district are covered by a range of low lying hills starting from Wargadud stretching to Gari hills towards the North. The rest of the district is low-lying plains which rise to around 400m above sea level. These are covered by shrubs, boulders and stunted Acacia trees. The underlying rocks are sedimentary and comprise alluvial lathstrine and fluvial sediments. River Dawa stretches 50 Kms starting from Garse to Girisa to the Northern part of the district and forms the boundary with Ethiopia. During rainy season these points are exposed to heavy floods which displaces human and animals besides destroying crops.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Temperatures are relatively high throughout the year. They range from a minimum of 27^o Celsius in July to a maximum 38^o Celsius in February. The district gets scanty rainfall averaging 255 mm, which peaks in the months of April & May. Short rains are received in the months of October & November. Droughts have become common phenomenon lately, with adverse impact to livestock and crop production.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

Projections based on the 1999 census puts the district's population at 124,162 in 2008. This is further projected to grow to 157,491 by 2012. The district's population growth rate of 3.96% is higher than the national population growth rate of 2.9%. The population of the district is predominantly Somali with Nomadic way of life. More than half of the population (66%) lives below poverty line. Table 1 shows the population of the district by age cohort

Table 2: Projected Populations by Sex and Age Groups

| Age Group | 1999 Projections | | | 2008 Projections | | | 2010 Projections | | | 2012 Projections | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 0-4 | 7,635 | 7,169 | 14,804 | 10,908 | 10,242 | 21,150 | 11,807 | 11,086 | 22,893 | 12,781 | 12,001 | 24,782 |
| 9-May | 8,489 | 7,588 | 16,077 | 12,128 | 10,841 | 22,968 | 13,127 | 11,734 | 24,861 | 14,211 | 12,703 | 26,913 |
| 14-Oct | 8,857 | 7,427 | 16,284 | 12,653 | 10,611 | 23,264 | 13,696 | 11,485 | 25,181 | 14,827 | 12,433 | 27,260 |
| 15-19 | 6,521 | 5,349 | 11,870 | 9,316 | 7,642 | 16,958 | 10,084 | 8,272 | 18,356 | 10,916 | 8,954 | 19,871 |
| 20-24 | 4,022 | 3,388 | 7,410 | 5,746 | 4,840 | 10,586 | 6,220 | 5,239 | 11,459 | 6,733 | 5,672 | 12,405 |
| 25-29 | 2,505 | 3,008 | 5,513 | 3,579 | 4,297 | 7,876 | 3,874 | 4,652 | 8,525 | 4,193 | 5,035 | 9,229 |
| 30-34 | 2,448 | 2,832 | 5,280 | 3,497 | 4,046 | 7,543 | 3,786 | 4,379 | 8,165 | 4,098 | 4,741 | 8,839 |
| 35-39 | 1,814 | 2,211 | 4,025 | 2,592 | 3,159 | 5,750 | 2,805 | 3,419 | 6,224 | 3,037 | 3,701 | 6,738 |
| 40-44 | 2,104 | 1,919 | 4,023 | 3,006 | 2,742 | 5,747 | 3,254 | 2,968 | 6,221 | 3,522 | 3,212 | 6,735 |
| 45-49 | 1,112 | 922 | 2,034 | 1,589 | 1,317 | 2,906 | 1,720 | 1,426 | 3,145 | 1,862 | 1,543 | 3,405 |
| 50-55 | 1,266 | 1,166 | 2,432 | 1,809 | 1,666 | 3,474 | 1,958 | 1,803 | 3,761 | 2,119 | 1,952 | 4,071 |
| 55-59 | 560 | 349 | 909 | 800 | 499 | 1,299 | 866 | 540 | 1,406 | 937 | 584 | 1,522 |
| 60-64 | 850 | 645 | 1,495 | 1,214 | 921 | 2,136 | 1,314 | 997 | 2,312 | 1,423 | 1,080 | 2,503 |
| 65-69 | 282 | 169 | 451 | 403 | 241 | 644 | 436 | 261 | 697 | 472 | 283 | 755 |
| 70-74 | 423 | 368 | 791 | 604 | 526 | 1,130 | 654 | 569 | 1,223 | 708 | 616 | 1,324 |
| 75-79 | 137 | 87 | 224 | 196 | 124 | 320 | 212 | 135 | 346 | 229 | 146 | 375 |
| 80+ | 245 | 251 | 3,870 | 350 | 359 | 709 | 379 | 388 | 767 | 410 | 420 | 830 |
| Total | 49,270 | 44,848 | 97,492 | 70,390 | 64,073 | 134,460 | 76,192 | 69,353 | 145,542 | 82,478 | 75,076 | 157,557 |

Source: KNBS, Mandera 2008

The analysis below gives the major demographic features of the district's population by Special Age Groups.

Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Group

| Age Group | 1999 Projections | | | 2008 Projections | | | 2010 Projections | | | 2012 Projections | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Under 5 yrs | 7883 | 7,090 | 14973 | 11,262 | 10,251 | 21,513 | 12,190 | 11,090 | 23,280 | 13,196 | 12,012 | 25,208 |
| 6-13 | 13,795 | 12,128 | 25,923 | 19,709 | 17,926 | 37,635 | 21,334 | 19,421 | 40,755 | 23,093 | 21,021 | 44,114 |
| 14-17 | 5,420 | 4,764 | 10,184 | 7,743 | 7,043 | 14,786 | 8,381 | 7,630 | 16,011 | 9,073 | 8,255 | 17,328 |
| 18-29 | 13,048 | 11,745 | 24,793 | 18,641 | 16,779 | 35,420 | 20,174 | 18,163 | 38,337 | 21,842 | 19,661 | 41,503 |
| 15-64 | 23,042 | 21,749 | 44,991 | 33,148 | 31,129 | 64,275 | 35,881 | 33,695 | 69,574 | 38,840 | 36,474 | 75,318 |
| 15-49 (female) | - | 19,629 | 19,629 | - | 28,043 | 28,043 | - | 30,355 | 30,355 | - | 32,858 | 32,858 |

According to the table 1.2 an analysis is made of Age groups as below:

Age Group (Under 5 Years): This age group constitutes 16% of the district's population. To take care of the needs of this age group, there is need to emphasise on projects and programmes such as child health care, development of early childhood development facilities in school and hiring of additional ECD teachers to cater for the increasing population of the ECD age children.

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary School Age): .this group constitutes 28% of the total population in the district According to the population projections; the population in this age group is 37,635 in 2008 and is expected to rise to 44,144 in 2012. The increase is expected to put pressure on the infrastructure in the existing 35 primary schools and therefore spells the need for additional investments in classrooms, Watsan infrastructure and training of more teachers in order to improve education standards. Programmes to reduce the school drop out rates will also be required.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary School Age): Around 11% of the population fall in this group. The population in this age group is projected to be 13,798 in 2008 and expected to have grown by 26% by 2012. Currently, the district has 8 secondary schools, which are also ill equipped. There is an obvious need to increase the capacity of the schools by at least 25% by the year 2012 in order to ensure secondary school access. Further investments will be required at the tertiary level to prepare the secondary school graduates for the labour market. Given that this is also the most vulnerable age group to HIV and AIDs, behaviour change programmes and advocacy programmes will be needed.

Age Group 15-29 (Youth): This is estimated to be 35,420 in 2008 and will continue increasing to 46,882 in 2012.

There is need to harness the potential of the Youth through the devolved funds and other initiatives.

Women in Age Group 15-49 (Reproductive Age): This is estimated to be 28,043 in 2008 and will continue increasing to 32,858 in 2012. This represents a 21 percent of the total population. This age group is a major determining factor of population growth. With a fertility rate of 7 births per woman and low levels of contraceptive adoption rates of less than 2%, the rapid population growth rate of 3.96% is expected to continue. There is need for increased reproductive health education and promotion of acceptable family planning methods.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64): This age group forms the majority of the population; it is the working group. This age group will have a population of 64,275 in 2008; which represents 48% percent of the total population; the figures are projected to increase to 75,318 at the end of the plan period. This is the economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities. Due to increase in this category, it becomes necessary to offer training to the group to make it more productive

Dependent Population (Under 15 Years and above 64 Years): The district has a 100:110 dependency ratio. The district is estimated to have 64,920 dependants who are expected to reach 82,347 by the end of the plan period. This implies that a lot of resources have to be used to provide basic needs to this group. This situation puts a lot of pressure on the resources that could be used for investment and capital formation

Urban Population: There are two urban centres in the district. These are Elwak and Rhamu towns which have a population of 26,514 at the beginning of the plan period. As seen from table 1.3 below, the urban population is expected to reach 31,065 by 2012. With the projected increase in levels of urbanization in the district, investment is required in urban

planning and urban infrastructure such as roads, urban water and sewerage system, telephones and housing among others.

Table 4: Population Projections for Urban Areas 2010 and 2012

| Urban Centres | 1999 | | | 2008 | | | 2010 | | | 2012 | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Elwak | 5,525 | 5,603 | 11,128 | 7,893 | 8,005 | 15,898 | 8,544 | 8,664 | 17,208 | 9,249 | 9,380 | 18,629 |
| Rhamu | 3,692 | 3,745 | 7,437 | 5,275 | 5,350 | 10,625 | 5,709 | 5,791 | 11,501 | 6,181 | 6,269 | 12,450 |
| Total | 9,217 | 9,348 | 18,565 | 13,168 | 13,355 | 26,523 | 14,253 | 14,456 | 28,709 | 15,430 | 15,649 | 31,078 |

Source: KNBS, Mandera 2008

Population distribution and density per Division Mandera Central District

At the start of the plan, Rhamu division has the highest population density (98) followed by Elwak(35). The least density is to be found in Shimbir Fatuma(4). The same trend is expected in 2012. The overall population density is as per the Table 1.1 below:

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density per Division

| DIVISION | TOTAL | 1999 | | 2008 | | 2010 | | 2012 | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Area (Km Sq) | Density | P | Density | P | Density | P | Density |
| Rhamu | 10,818 | 145 | 74 | 14,271 | 98 | 14,596 | 100 | 18,102 | 124 |
| Rhamu Dimtu | 7,371 | 935 | 8 | 9,724 | 10 | 9,945 | 11 | 12,334 | 13 |
| Ashabito | 33,034 | 4,509 | 7 | 43,578 | 10 | 44,569 | 10 | 55,276 | 12 |
| Elwak | 16,391 | 632 | 26 | 21,623 | 34 | 22,115 | 35 | 27,427 | 43 |
| Shimbir Fatuma | 5,179 | 1,878 | 3 | 6,832 | 4 | 6,987 | 4 | 8,666 | 5 |
| Wargadud | 8,372 | 1,066 | 8 | 11,044 | 10 | 11,295 | 11 | 14,009 | 13 |
| Kotulo | 12,955 | 2,483 | 5 | 17,090 | 7 | 17,479 | 7 | 21,678 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 94,120 | 11,648 | 8 | 124,162 | 11 | 126,986 | 11 | 157,491 | 14 |

Source: KNBS, Mandera 2008

1.4. Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

a) Livestock

This is the economic mainstay of the community in the District; more than 70% of the population directly/indirectly draw their livelihood from this sector. The major livestock kept in the District are camels, goats, sheep, donkeys and cattle.

The main objectives are; improving animal health, value addition for animal products and marketing networks to facilitate commercialisation of the industry in the District.

b) Agriculture

Farming is practiced mainly in the irrigated zones along River Daua. The major crops grown here are maize, sorghum and cow peas. Pawpaw, mangoes, bananas, water melons, kales and tomatoes are also grown.

The average farm holding in the irrigated agriculture ranges between 0.4 ha –1ha while those of rain fed ranges between 2ha -4ha. The Ministry has initiated some programmes such as Njaa Marufuku, use of certified seeds and provision of extension services to increase Agriculture production and attain food security. It also advises and disseminates new technologies to farmers and give other services through field demonstrations for value addition.

c) Cooperatives and Marketing

This sub sector is not well developed, there are two active societies in the district; in total they have a total registered membership of around 200 with a turnover of less than a million.

d) Land Tenure

Most of the land in the District is trust Land or Government owned. Private ownership is only limited to market centres.

Most of the land in the District is used for grazing. There are however pockets that can be used for rain fed & irrigation agriculture; total acreage under food crops is 3640ha.

e) Forestry and Wildlife

There are no gazetted forests, but there is a proposal to gazette Rhamu-Gerse forest areas on the Northern part of the District. The sub sector policy is to promote farm forest, commercial tree farming for efficient marketing and utilization of forests products. Kenya forest service at the District plans to register community forest association for better management of the existing natural forest.

The District is a home to a number of wild animal species, the most notable ones being Giraffes, Gazelles, Antelopes and Crocodiles in River Daua; there is no gazetted park in the area.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

a) Trade

The District is strategically positioned to accommodate both local and cross- border trade. Trade has significantly grown over time and currently the commercial sector is an economic strong hold in the District. The trade potential has not been fully exploited.

b) Tourism

There are no marketed tourism sites in the District. The potential of this sector in the district has not been exploited.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

a) Roads

The District road network is made of gravel roads, majority of which are unclassified. During rainy seasons most of the roads become impassable.

b) Transport

The main modes of transport are roads, camels and donkey carts. The district also has 3 airstrips which handle light aircraft which operate on charter.

c) Energy

The main source of energy is wood fuel, which is used by the majority of house holds for cooking. Kerosene is the main lighting energy source with a few house holds using solar energy a resource which is tapped from the abundant sun light in this district. Wind and solar energy can be of great potential if extensively exploited.

The Kenya Power & Lighting company is currently undertaking an electricity generating and supplying project in Elwak town and its environs.

d) Housing

In town and market centres there are permanent and semi- permanent houses, but temporary houses are also common.

Majority of rural houses are temporary grass thatched houses.

Generally there is a scarcity of residential and commercial houses.

e) Local Government

The District is served by the Mandera county council. The County Council has a total of 54, elected and nominated councillors.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

a) Water and Irrigation

The main source of water is ground water through boreholes and wells. Earth pans and dams are used to harvest & preserve rain waters harvested during the sporadic rainfall. River Daua is also a major source of water for domestic and animal use. Water pumps and gravity flow is employed for irrigation purpose along the river.

b) Environment and Mineral Resources

There is Environmental degradation due to overgrazing and human activities. Poor waste disposal is also rampant in settlement areas & in trading centres. There is no major mining taking place in the District. The mining potential has not been explored and exploited.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Health

There is one District hospital and a total of 12 health centres & Dispensaries. Life expectancy for male and female is 61 and 58 years respectively at the start of the plan period. The HIV and Aids prevalence is estimated to be 2% at the beginning of the plan period. Over 50% of children under the age of 5 years are fully immunized by the start of the plan period.

b) Education

The District has the following enrolment rates; primary (male – 64%, female – 34%); secondary (16% male & 12%). There are a total of 213 primary school teachers which translates to teacher pupil ratio of 1:68; with 71 secondary school teachers, the ratio is 1:22.

The District has 35 primary schools, 8 secondary schools and two non-functional polytechnic.

c) Labour and Human Resource Development

The labour force is projected to be 59,524 at the start of the plan period and projected to be 75,502 at the end of the plan. The labour force will be 48 percent of the total population; most of this labour is unskilled. There is no vocational training centre in the District.

The development of human resource in the district is poor; this could be a result of high school dropout rates in the district. There are no tertiary and vocational institutions to impart knowledge and skills to school leavers. With the Youth Enterprise Fund, CDF and other devolved funds in the District, there are prospects to initiate programmes that will enhance business and entrepreneurial skills among the youth.

1.4.6 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

a) Provincial Administration and Internal Security

The provincial administration has out posts in all administrative areas and its security agencies continue to ensure existence of law and order.

The provincial Administration provides an important link between the Government and community at the grass root level, the protection of life and property and ensuring law and order prevails in the district. There are incidents of inter-clan conflicts in the District that occur from time to time but cases of burglary are quite rare in the area.

b) Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affair

The judicial & Kadhi courts in Mandera town serve residents of Mandera Central. Justice is mainly provided through a local judicial system known as the Maslaha system.

c) OVP & Home affairs

At the beginning of the plan period this ministry is not well established in the District, most services are sought from Mandera town, for instance the only prison around the area is in Mandera town.

d) Immigration and Registration of Persons

The Kenya National Registration Bureau has staff in the district that serves the residents when seeking for national identity cards. The provincial administration also helps in vetting those seeking registration.

1.4.7 Research Innovation and Technology

a) Higher Education, Science and Technology

Plans are at an advanced stage to establish a technical institute in the district

b) Information and Communication

The District is served by two post offices located in Elwak town and Rhamu. Elwak town is also served by all telephone networks, but the rest of the District is not covered save for a few heavily settled areas like Rhamu, Ashabito, and Wargadud.

There are no cyber cafes. Internet is accessed through mobile phones and computers using dial-up connection.

The Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has provided funds for construction of a DIDC in the district

1.4.8 Special Programmes

a) Gender and Children Affairs

There is District Social Development Office. The Children's Office is un-staffed & Area

b) Youth and Sports

Mandera Central District has a youthful population of 42,951 persons which constitutes around 34% of the population. Majority of the youth have not been educated beyond basic primary level. The District has two youth polytechnics, which are not functional.

c) Northern Kenya and Arid Areas

This is a new ministry which is represented by the ALRMP II. The Ministry has been active in mitigating disasters and development. The project continues to support the sensitive areas of livelihoods, security, health, education and water.

1.4.9 Public Administration

The District Development Office is operational and the DIDC is under construction. Being a new District, the DEC and the DDC has stepped up its role of planning, implementation and monitoring of projects/programmes.

The District treasury handles the financial matters of the District. Understaffing is the biggest drawback.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The district fact sheet gives a wide range of snap shot data on the district. It captures current and factual information like area, topographical and climate demographic and settlement patterns, social and economic indicators among other statistics.

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| District Area: | |
| Total Area | 11,648 |
| Water mass | Nil |
| Gazetted Forests | Nil |
| National Parks/Reserves | Nil |
| Arable land | 6,318 |
| Non-arable Land | 5,330 |
| Total Urban Areas | 1 |
| No of towns | Nil |
| Topography and climate: | |
| Lowest altitude | 400 |
| Highest altitude | 970 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Temperature range: | |
| High | 38°C |
| Low | 27°C |
| Average rainfall | 250mm |
| Demographic Profiles: | |
| Total Population 2008: | 124,162 |
| Total Male Population | 65,676 |
| Total Female Population | 58,486 |
| Sex Ratio | 100:123 |
| Projected Population: | |
| Mid Plan period | 126,986 |
| End Plan Period | 157,491 |
| Infant Population: | |
| Female | 1,541 |
| Male | 1,642 |
| Total | 3,183 |
| Population under five | |
| Female | 7,796 |
| Male | 8,511 |
| Total | 16,307 |
| Pre-school Population: | |
| Female | 6,296 |
| Male | 7,009 |
| Total | 13,305 |
| Primary school age group: | |
| Female | 16,041 |
| Male | 18,745 |
| Total | 34,785 |
| Secondary school age group: | |
| Female | 7,823 |
| Male | 10,006 |
| Total | 17,829 |
| Youthful population: | |
| Female | 17,575 |
| Male | 19,382 |
| Total | 36,957 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Labour Force: | |
| Female | 27,312 |
| Male | 29,296 |
| Total | 56,609 |
| Aged population: | |
| Female | 2,790 |
| Male | 2,445 |
| Total | 5,235 |
| Eligible voting population: | |
| Rhamu Division | 5,964 |
| Rhamu Dimtu Division | 4,064 |
| Wargadud Division | 4,616 |
| Ashabito | 18,213 |
| Shimbir Fatuma Division | 2,855 |
| Kotulo Division | 7,143 |
| Elwak Division | 9,037 |
| Total | 51,892 |
| Urban population: | |
| Female | 13,032 |
| Male | 13,482 |
| Total | 26,514 |
| Rural population: | |
| Female | 46,135 |
| Male | 51,513 |
| Total | 97,648 |
| Population density: | |
| Highest (Rhamu Division) | 98 |
| Lowest (Shimbir Fatuma Division) | 4 |
| District | 11 |
| Crude Birth rate | 49.3 |
| Crude Death rate | 7.3 |
| Infant Mortality rate(IMR) | 67.4 |
| Under Five Mortality Rate(U5MR) | 107/1000 |
| Life expectancy: | |
| Female | 60.5 |
| Male | 61.4 |
| Total | 61.0 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|---|
| Total Number of households | 22,575 |
| Average Household size | 5.5 |
| Female headed households (33.4%) | 7,540 |
| Children in labour (5-17 years) (49%) | 23,802 |
| Orphans | No information |
| Number of the physically handicapped | No information |
| Child-Headed households | No information |
| Poverty Indicators | |
| Absolute poverty: | |
| Percentage | 66 |
| Number | 83,811 |
| Contribution to national poverty | 0.4 |
| Urban Poor: | |
| Percentage | 70 |
| Number | 18,560 |
| Rural Poor: | |
| Percentage | 66 |
| Number | 64,448 |
| Average H/H Income | Ksh.12,000 |
| Sectoral contribution to House-Hold income: | |
| Agriculture | 10% |
| Rural self employment | 13% |
| Wage employment | 3% |
| Urban self-employment | 4% |
| Number employed per sector: | |
| Agriculture | 30% |
| Rural self employment | 13% |
| Wage employment | 3% |
| Urban self-employment | 4% |
| Crop farming: | |
| Main crops | Maize, Sorghum, Cowpeas, Bananas, Tomatoes, Kales and Mangoes |
| Average farm size(Small scale) in Acres | 0.4 1 Ha |
| Average farm size(Large scale) in Acres | Nil |
| Percentage of Farmers with title deeds | 0 |
| Total acreage under cash crops | Nil |
| Total acreage under food crops | 3640 Ha |
| Main domestic Agric. storage facilities | Local Stores/Traditional Granaries |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Population working in Agriculture | 36.431 |
| Livestock Farming: | |
| Number of company ranches | Nil |
| Number of group ranches | Nil |
| Total number of ranches | Nil |
| Average size of ranches | NA |
| Main livestock bred(main livestock types) | Cattle, Camel. Sheep. Goats. Donkeys |
| Land carrying capacity-livestock per Ha | NA |
| Number of Bee apiaries | 44 |
| Number of bee hives | 600 |
| Milk production: Quantity annually in litres | 5,805,000 |
| Value annually in Kshs | 174,150,000 |
| Beef Production: Quantity annually in kilogram's | 14,528 |
| Value annually in Kshs | 2,179,263 |
| Mutton Production: Quantity annually in kilogram's | 21,984 |
| Value annually in Kshs | 25,721,280 |
| Eggs Production: Quantity annually in Trays | 12,000 |
| Value annually in Kshs | 1,200,000 |
| Poultry meat production: Quantity annually in kilograms | 6,400 |
| Value annually in Kshs | 704,000 |
| Honey production: Quantity of honey production in KGS | 6,647 |
| Value annually in Kshs | 1,036,876 |
| Pork Production: Quantity of pork produced in kilograms | Nil |
| Value annually in Kshs | Nil |
| Fish Farming: | |
| Number of fishermen in the district | Nil |
| Number of fish farm families | Nil |
| Area of fish ponds in M ² | Nil |
| Main species of fish catch & Tonnage | Nil |
| Wild life Resources: | |
| Number of Animals by type | Not available |
| Number of Wildlife estates-private | Nil |
| Number of KWS staff | Nil |
| Number of KWS camps | Nil |
| Number of hunting licenses sold by type of license and type of animal | Nil |
| Number poachers arrested | Nil |

| Category | Statistics |
|---|-------------|
| Number of firearms confiscated | Nil |
| Forestry: | |
| Number of gazetted forests | Nil |
| Number of Non Gazetted forests | 1 |
| Size of gazetted forests in KM ² | Nil |
| Size of Non gazetted Forests in KM ² | Nil |
| Main types of forestry products | None |
| Number of people engaged in forestry activities | None |
| Number of seedlings produced | Nil |
| Quantity of timber produced in tones | Nil |
| Cooperatives: | |
| Number of cooperatives by type: | |
| Number of active cooperative societies | 2 |
| Number of semi active co-op societies | 1 |
| No. of dormant co-op societies | Nil |
| Number of collapsed co-op societies | Nil |
| Total number of registered membership | 210 |
| Total Annual turnover by type: | Ksh 350,000 |
| Health: | |
| Number of hospitals | 2 |
| Number of Nursing Homes | Nil |
| Number of Health centres | 0 |
| Number of Dispensaries | 8 |
| Number of private clinics | 15 |
| Number of beds in all H/facilities wards | 60 |
| Doctor/population Ratio | 0;124,000 |
| Nurse/population Ratio | 1;7000 |
| HIV prevalence Rate | 2% |
| Av Dist to Nearest Health facility in Kms | 40 km |
| %age of expectant mothers attending ANC | 20% |
| %age of children under-5 yrs fully immunized | 20% |
| Number of TBAs | 20 |
| Number of CHWs | 45 |
| Education | |
| Pre-School: | |
| Number of ECD centres | 36 |
| Number of ECD Teachers | 59 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|-------------------------|
| Teacher/Pupil Ratio | 1:47 |
| Total Male Enrolment | 1.656 |
| Total Female Enrolment | 1.108 |
| Total ECD Enrolments | 2.764 |
| %age Drop out rate | 10% |
| Average yrs of pre-school attendance | 2 |
| Primary school: | |
| Number of primary schools | 35 |
| S.N.E Schools | 2 integrated programmes |
| Number of teachers in primary schools | 213 |
| Teacher/Pupil ratio | 1:68 |
| Total Male Enrolment | 9,723 |
| Total Female Enrolment | 4,658 |
| Total primary schools Enrolment | 14,381 |
| %age Drop out rate in primary schools | 12% |
| Average yrs of primary school attendance | 8 |
| Secondary schools: | |
| Number of secondary schools | 11(2 private) |
| Number of teachers in secondary schools | 71(12 Private) |
| Teacher/student ratio | 1:21 |
| Total Male Enrolment | 1,442(150 private) |
| Total Female Enrolment | 368(16 private) |
| Total secondary schools Enrolment | 1,810 |
| %age Drop out rate in secondary schools | 4% |
| Average yrs of secondary school attendance | 4 |
| Number of tertiary institutions by type: | Nil |
| Adult Literacy: | 10% |
| Number of Adult Literacy classes | 33 |
| Total enrolment | 746 |
| %age of Literate Population in the district | 18 |
| Water and Sanitation: | |
| No. of H/holds with access to piped water | 1,800 |
| No. of H/holds with access to potable water | 4,720 |
| Number of permanent rivers | Nil |
| Number of shallow wells | 180 |
| Number of Protected Springs | Nil |
| Number of Unprotected Springs | Nil |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|----------------------------|
| Number of water pans | 43 |
| Number of Dams | Nil |
| Number of Boreholes | 23 |
| Number of H/holds With Roof Catchments | 53 |
| Average distance to nearest water point in Kms | 10 km |
| %age of H/holds with Latrines | 16% |
| Energy sector | |
| Number of H/holds with Electricity connections | 67 |
| No of trading centres connected with electricity | 1 |
| Proportion of H/holds using wood fuel | 95% |
| Proportion of H/holds using kerosene | 5% |
| Proportion of H/holds using solar energy | Information not available. |
| Proportion of H/holds using Bio-Gas | Not available |
| Transport & Communication: | |
| Bitumen surface in kilometres | Nil |
| Gravel surface in kilometres | 205 |
| Earth surface in kilometres | 1,083 |
| Total length in kilometres | 1,288 |
| Feeder roads in good condition in Kms | 200 |
| Feeder roads in bad condition in Kms | 1,088 |
| Trunk roads in good condition in Kms | 5km |
| Trunk roads in bad condition in Kms | 195km |
| Number of bridges in good condition | Nil |
| Number of bridges in bad condition | Nil |
| Number of landline telephone connections | 20 |
| Number of Airports by type | 3 Air strips |
| %age coverage of cell phone network | 10% |
| Number of cyber cafes | Nil |
| Number of private courier services provide | 5 |
| Number of Post Offices | 2 |
| Number of sub Post offices | Nil |
| Number of Licensed stamp vendors | Nil |
| Tourism, trade and Industry: | |
| Number of trading centres | 14 |
| Number of registered retail traders | 165 |
| Number of registered Wholesale traders | 18 |
| Number of Bakeries | Nil |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Number of Manufacturing industries | Nil |
| Total production by Industries | Nil |
| Total consumption in KGs or tons | Nil |
| Indicate Surplus/deficiency in Kgs or tons | n/a |
| Number of hotels | Nil |
| Number of commercial banks | Nil |
| Number of Micro-Finance Institutions | Nil |
| Number of Village Banks | 1 |
| Number of Jua Kali Associations | Nil |
| Number of Jua Kali Artisans | Nil |
| Cross Cutting Issues | |
| HIV/AIDS | |
| Location of VCT | Elwak, Rhamu |
| -Number of trained counsellors | 2 |
| -Average No tested per month | 2 |
| Number of home based care centres | Nil |
| No of youth clubs & Y/ friendly corners | Nil |
| Number of institutions offering ARVs | 2 |
| Security | |
| No of Police posts and stations | 11 |
| Number of crime cases | Not available |
| Location and No of victim support units | Nil |
| Number and Location of prisons | Nil |
| Housing Sector | |
| Type of housing in urban areas | Permanent/ semi permanent |
| Type of housing in rural areas | Temporary |
| Number of high cost houses | Nil |
| Number of unplanned settlements | Not available |
| Community Development And Social Welfare Sector | |
| Number of active women groups: | 86 |
| Their membership | 1153 |
| Number of community based projects: | 153 |
| Their location | Across the district |
| Funding sources | CDF, ALRMP, YEF, WEF, SC-UK |
| Number of youth groups: | 200 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|--|
| Total membership | 7.000 |
| -Their activities | Sports, community mobilisation, environmental and forestry, IGAs, charitable activities. |
| Number of Adult literacy classes: | 33 |
| Number of males attendance | Not available |
| Number of females attendance | Not available |
| Number of orphans and vulnerable children | Not available |

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of the implementation of the previous plan, delving into the constraints experienced and lessons learnt. The linkages of this district development plan with the Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals are also discussed.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan 2002-2008

The previous DDP aimed at achieving poverty alleviation and wealth creation as linked to the objectives of the ERS. This was to be achieved through proper co-ordination of government investment programmes, monitoring and evaluation of projects and collaboration of all development partners in implementation of the plan.

The challenges that were facing the district were: underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed raw materials, inaccessibility to credit facilities, high school drop out rates, morbidity, high population growth rate and HIV and Aids. Other challenges included difficulty in attainment of universal primary education due to cultural practices and setting up of middle level colleges.

Poor physical infrastructure was another challenge in the previous plan period. Inadequate funds to implement the proposed projects and programmes also hampered the targeted progress

Despite all the challenges present, most of the projects were successfully implemented.

In the 2002-2008 plan period, the district proposed to complete 53 projects of which 47 were completed and only, 1 stalled and the total cost was Kshs 205.350 millions

Table 6: Project Implementation Status, 2002-2008

| Department | No. of Projects in the Previous Plan | No. of Projects Implemented | No of Stalled Projects | Total Project Cost (Kshs) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agriculture | 6 | 3 | Nil | 35m |
| Water | 0 | 10 | Nil | Not available |
| Co-operatives | 4 | 3 | Nil | 0.3M |
| Roads | 8 | 6 | Nil | 95m |
| Communication | 2 | 2 | Nil | 10m |
| Energy | 2 | 1 | Nil | 20m |
| Transport | 1 | 1 | Nil | 3m |
| Trade | 5 | 2 | Nil | 2m |
| Education | 9 | 7 | Nil | 30m |
| Health | 7 | 7 | Nil | Not available |
| Culture, Recreation and Sports | 1 | 1 | Nil | 50,000 |
| ICT | 1 | 3 | Nil | Not available |
| Provincial Administration | 5 | 3 | 1 | 10m |
| Probation | 2 | 0 | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 53 | 49 | 1 | 205.35 m |

2.2 Constraints

(a) High Poverty Levels

High poverty levels affected projects, especially those that required community contribution before donor funds were released. This slowed down implementation rate of donor funded programmes such as Community Development Trust Fund, Arid Lands Resource Management Project II.

(b) Inter Clan Conflicts

These also posed a major constraint in the implementation of projects and programmes. The conflicts slowed down the implementation rate of projects and also led to diversion of some of the funds meant for development activities to security operations.

(c) Disasters

Natural disasters such as floods, drought and outbreak of the Rift Valley fever led to the shift of priorities and funds earmarked for the implementation of the district development plan projects and programs: NGOs like COOPI and VSF which support the livestock sector spent resources treating and controlling the fever instead of livestock water points improvement and livestock marketing support to pastoralists.

(d) Other Constraints

Other constraints included low levels of funding and late and irregular disbursement of funds allocated for both on-going and new projects and shortage of technical staff. In addition low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities and weak capacity in monitoring and evaluation system, coupled with high turnover of staff, poor infrastructure, lack of political good will, financial & procurement procedures that delayed implementation of planned projects contributed to poor performance of the 2002-2007 plan.

2.3 Lessons Learnt From the Previous Planning Period

District development plan in most cases is not referred to when it comes to resource allocation especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the DDP.

There is lack of emergency funds which should be used whenever disasters strike. In addition, the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues and their linkage to the sectors was not considered in the budgetary allocations.

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

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life

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

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

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross-Cutting issues

The district is faced with the following challenges and crosscutting issues; High Levels of Poverty, High Prevalence of HIV /AIDS, ICT, Gender Inequality, High unemployment among the Youth, Environment and disaster management.

2.5.1 Major Challenges

a) Environmental Degradation

The interaction of the community and environment has brought about undesirable environmental consequences which have worsened the poverty situation in the district. Key human activities which have degraded environmental integrity include the sinking of boreholes and overgrazing. The district is almost wholly dependent on farming (livestock

and crop). this degradation of the environment has significantly affected the grazing fields and the farm lands, therefore, hampering the productivity of the district.

b) High Poverty Incidence

Poverty levels in this district currently stand at 66% which is significantly above the national level of 46%. This has posed a major challenge to development. This situation has led to low school enrolment rates in the district, transition to secondary schools, a situation that is further escalated by high dropout rates (12% in primary schools) which affect the levels of education in the district. This translates to very few accomplishing their secondary school education to join tertiary institutions; thus denying the district the much needed skilled manpower to give impetus to economic growth. Medical and health services are not accessible to the poor who are not able to pay for the costs this result in many lost man-hours through sickness or catering for the sick.

c) Poor Transport and Communication Infrastructure

The road network in this district is in poor condition. The little allocation for regular gravelling and maintenance does not change the situation for long. During rainy seasons roads are extensively destroyed. This state of the road network has made the transport services expensive. The transport expenses have rendered almost all resources immobile, greatly reducing the economic potential of the district. The better part of the district - 80% is not covered by any communication networks apart from animal tracks that serve as roads during emergencies.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

a) HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS Prevalence is on the rise, but many are not willing to discuss the same due to moral positions taken in the community. The prevalence is highest among the working age group (15-64). This is a growing challenge to development as more productive people get infected and affected by the pandemic thereby affecting the productivity levels in the district. The level of awareness is generally low and this needs to be stepped up. Infrastructure to provide support services is also inadequate. The causal factors include cultural practises such as; high divorce and re-marriage rates, polygamy, arranged marriages.

The pandemic is bound to have adverse impact in the district. On the social front household expenditure on health care is increasing thereby resulting to reduced savings and investments, pressure on the health services also increased thus reducing the quality of services offered. People especially women and children are expected to spend more time in caring for the sick, further affecting productive activities at the household and community levels, increase in school dropout rates and or irregular attendance as affected children look after ailing parents thus lowering education quality and standards. An increase in orphans led to a rise in dependency ratio of the district. The SWO analysis of this issue is as follows:

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Presence of strong NACC structures in the district, DTC, CACCs; Trained staff; Declining Strong community participation in HIV and Aids activities; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10).</p> | <p>Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV and Aids activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile; Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT; ARVs not available in all dispensaries; Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutrition support; There is low support for PLWHAs in the District; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & Aids on the Human Resource in the district; Lack of harmonization of donor support organisations.</p> | <p>Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma; Increase ART services; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs.; Impact assessment survey of HIV & Aids on the Human Resource; Study to find out the drivers of HIV and Aids ;transmission Initiate Home care Based programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centers /corner; Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive.</p> | <p>Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Tribal conflicts; Food shortage; Floods; Epidemics; Poor transport and communication network Number of OVCs is increasing significantly.</p> |

b) Gender

The female population is slightly lower than that of men (12:13); the basic gender concerns in the district relate to limited access to economic assets and retrogressive cultural practices that hinder females from fully participating in the development activities and decision making. Men take leading roles in making major decisions.

The enrolment rates for both secondary and primary school show higher figures for boys than those of girls. The dropout rates for girls at secondary schools level is higher than that of boys. The completion rate for girls is equally lower. This is due to the communities preferring to educate males to females in spite of the great potential of women to contribute towards economic growth; this constrains the economic empowerment of women and predisposes young women to economic dependence and early marriages.

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Strong presence of Mandela ya Wanawake, UNICEF and women for peace and development, a civil group.</p> | <p>Lack of funds for the district activities.</p> | <p>Chairlady of MYWO comes from the region there is going to be support from the national office. UNICEF supporting girls in school by initiating gender friendly programmes.</p> | <p>cultural practices; illiteracy</p> |
| <p>Ministry of gender & children</p> | <p>understaffed; poor physical infrastructure</p> | <p>Good support from the civil organisations working in this sector: UNICEF, women for peace active in the region</p> | <p>Cultural practices; ignorance</p> |

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Increased awareness | Lack of exposure; no media coverage | UNICEF, women for peace active in the region | retrogressive culture |
| Affirmative action | illiteracy; ignorance | Income generating activities arising from Youth enterprise fund, Women enterprise fund. Devolving development to constituency level through such committees as CDC, YEF & WEF committees. | Cultural practices |

c) Insecurity

Insecurity has been a major drawback to economic development in the district. Insecurity relates to inter-clan conflicts and banditry. This hinders access to education and health services amongst others.

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Strong presence of security forces | lack of necessary equipment; under staffing | Community participation. | Vastness of the District; Proliferation of small fire arms; conflicts on the other side of border resulting in influx of aliens; cross border conflicts. |
| Peace and Conflict Management Committees | Delayed decision making due to large lengthy consultative Process. | Community support; Wide Membership. | Ignorance; External pressure from businessmen & politicians; |

d) Disaster Management

The district is prone to disasters such as droughts, floods and diseases. Disasters are expensive and usually divert development funds. There is need allocate adequate resources to mitigate disasters.

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weakness | Opportunity | Threat |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Regular supplies by the Ministry of special programmes | low funding levels | support from partners like COCOP, and Kenya Red Cross; community participation | Consistent droughts |
| Presence of Metrological department | Inadequate funding, poor equipment | international support; an established unit in the District | Worsening climatic conditions. |
| Waters of River Daua | Cuts across upper part of the District | increase Irrigation potential; Tourism attraction; Transport and Electricity generation | Floods during rainy seasons. |

e) Devolved Funds

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, Youth Fund, CDTF, and Women Enterprise Fund has improved the pace of development in the district. These funds have been used to put up a good number of facilities that require support from government and the community for posterity.

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|---|---|---|
| Functional CDC, DDC, DPC, YEP, LATF, NGO's | Weak coordination; Poor community participation. | Increased allocations ;MTEF; Monitoring and Evaluation; Affirmative action; Greater awareness | Political patronage Change of political leadership |

f) Link of Budget and Planning

There is poor linkage between the planning units at the District and the funding done at the national level, thereby hampering the implementation of the plans.

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|--|---|---|
| The DDP and strong DFRD structures such as the DDC, DPC and County Council | Weak consultation mechanisms; Duplication; Low funding; Poor coordination | MTEF that is currently used by the government in budgetary process. | Low awareness and ignorance reducing community participation. |

g) ICT

The District has not fully benefited from the ICT potential; there is low number of ICT facilities within the District thus hampering the economic potential of the community. In addition the information needed for development activities and Government policies lags behind.

SWOT Analysis

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|--|---|--|
| Kenya ICT Board, Entrepreneurs, Ministry of information and communication, | The Ministry is not established at the district level; Lack of infrastructure; ignorance and low literacy rates. | National fibre optic cabling; Incorporated computer learning into the school curriculum | High illiteracy; Power supply; Vandalism of ICT utilities |

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, and Strategies

| Issues | Causes | Immediate Objectives | Development Objectives | Strategies |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Food insecurity | Regular supply of relief food reducing demand for food production; Unfavourable climatic conditions; human wildlife conflict; recurrent droughts, soil erosion | Increase land under irrigation to at least 40% of irrigable land | Create self sufficiency and improve on food security. | Increase farm input, use alternative hybrids, use scientific methods of farming, increase farm budget allocation... |
| Water scarcity. | Persistent drought, poor water management, poor water harvesting techniques. | Provide safe drinking water to all divisional headquarters (7) | Enhance water availability and safety to international standards. | Digging at least two water pans in every location; Train water user associations on management skills. |
| Low literacy level | Retrogressive culture, lack of learning facilities, high poverty level | Increase enrolment in adult literacy classes to utilise the available capacity. | Improve literacy rates from the current 18.5 (ken info 05/06) to 40% | Increase number of teachers; classrooms and learning facilities; create friendly learning environment for the girls. |
| Poor medical and health services. | Inadequate health facilities and personnel, lack of transport, inadequate supplies. | Improve services as per service charters. | Provide quality healthcare to all residents; reduce distance to the nearest health facility to the recommended 1km. | Source for funds for construction and equip more health centres; upgrade the sub district hospital in Elwak to handle referral cases in the district; conduct regular outreach programmes to reduce distance to a health facility to the recommended 1km |
| Deteriorating productivity of livestock. | Inadequate & ineffective extension services; undeveloped rangelands, keeping of poor breeds, nomadic life making it difficult in diagnosing & treating diseases in good time. | Reach 50% of livestock farmers for awareness and extension programmes. | Attain optimal production of 4ha per livestock unit in 5 years. | Partnering with all stakeholders in the sector like NGOs such as COOPI, VSF etc; improve staffing levels for effective & timely service; |
| Denial of HIV/AIDs | Stigmatisation; inadequate awareness. | Create awareness to reach 60% of the residents. | Reduce new infections by at least 50%. | Ensure success of TOWA and all other Aids programmes that will be implemented. NACC. Use local leaders to help in awareness campaigns. |

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES



3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the district projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period. They are prioritised based on consultations with the stakeholders and in line with the guiding Kenya Vision 2030. The projects and programmes are presented according to the new Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and Special Programmes.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries development, Cooperative development, Lands, Forestry and wildlife.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

Sector Mission:

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The decline in livestock and crop productivity over time has continued to hamper economic output of the district. It should be noted that more than 70% of the residents of this district rely on this sector; to address the decline in productivity, this plan outlines programmes and projects that are going to facilitate commercialisation of livestock sub sector; initiate value addition of the livestock products; shift land tenure system from communal to private in order to optimise land use; and facilitate economic cooperation amongst the residents through cooperative movements and organisations. Successful implementation of these programmes is going to reverse the downward trend in productivity thereby improving the incomes of the district.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture supports almost 30% of the population through wage employment and farm owners. Around 3,640 ha of land is under cultivation in the district. The sector is also important to the district as 70% percent of the district residents are food insecure and cannot access enough food; therefore it is a very important sector; in this plan it aims to reduce the food insecurity and eliminate dependency on food aid.

Livestock sub sector is the mainstay of the communities in the district: more than 60% of the residents are nomadic pastoralists making pastoralism the main economic activity. Over 70% of the residents derive their livelihood from this sector. The sector is the backbone of the district economy as a major source of food and income to the residents

Cooperatives play an important role in mobilizing of resources and advancing credit to members. Cooperatives are also business entities and vehicles for faster economies growth and development if properly managed. This plan aims at pooling & consolidating the resources in the district through cooperative movements to form the capital base for investment in new economic areas.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The many stakeholders in this sector are going to be the driving force to achieving the planned targets.

| Stakeholders | Role |
|---|---|
| The community | Being the owners of the resources, they will participate through provision of capital, labour and land. The community is also going to exploit all entrepreneurial opportunities presented by the transformation of this sector and therefore perpetuate the growth. |
| ALRMP | This project aims at empowering the community economically through training, provision of modern technologies and mitigation during emergencies such as floods and severe droughts. |
| Ministries of Cooperative & marketing and that of Lands. | Provide policy guidelines and coordination support to all stakeholders. Facilitate smooth transition of land tenure system to avoid conflicts amongst the communities. Train the community on modern farming techniques, cooperative management and support formation of structures like marketing linkages. |
| Department of Livestock Production | Development of Livestock Industry in the District; Planning of Livestock Production Activities; Implementation of Livestock Production Activities; Monitoring Livestock Production Programmes in the District; Giving technical advice (Directions) on Livestock; Production activities in the District to stake holders; Updating Livestock Production Activities information in the District. |
| Department of Veterinary Services | Joint Planning, implementation and Monitoring of some Livestock Production Programmes (ALLPRO); Collaboration; Sharing of information. |
| Ministry of Agriculture | Joint Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of some programmes (NALEP); Collaboration; Sharing of Information |
| Care-K, COOPI, VSF and any new NGOs in the sector. | Partner with the concerned ministries; Sharing of information; Joint implementation of development related programmes they are engaged in. |
| Provincial administration, MoPND & V2030, MoDNK & Other Arid areas. | Partners in Development of Mandera Central District; Collaboration & Information sharing |

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| Livestock Development | Development of Livestock sub sector from subsistence towards Commercial Livestock Production; Seeking for livestock markets in Kenya and abroad; Disease control; Value addition; Provision of extension services. | Poor Quality Livestock; inadequate funding; Emerging livestock diseases; Inadequate staff; Poor communication infrastructure; Lack of organized grazing pattern; Local community settlement pattern a major setback to planning of grazing pattern. | Improve extension services; Disease surveillance; Availing more fund; Employing more staff; Joint planning with all Stake holders on board on Livestock Programmes; Development of Livestock industry from being subsistence oriented towards Commercial Livestock Production Industry. |
| Agriculture | Improve food production. | Persistent droughts; Lack of equipment; Soil erosion. Poor infrastructure; Land tenure system; Dependence on relief food. | Advocate for change in land tenure system from communal to private to enhance productivity; Introduce drought resistant crops. |
| Cooperative and Marketing | Sensitise the community on the benefits of economic cooperation amongst them to serve as a base for establishing cooperative societies. | inadequate of management skills; Inadequate finances. | Continuous capacity building of the leaders; Regular monitoring & evaluation of cooperative societies. Encourage community participation. |

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes: Agriculture

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes

| Project Name Location / Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--|---|
| NALEP (National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme) | Providing extension services to farmers. Capacity building. | Farmers groups in all the Divisions. | Training farmers. Regular follow ups and monitoring. |
| Njaa Marufuku | Capacity building. Grants to farmers. | Farmers groups trained and funded from all divisions | Training. Monitoring and regular advice. |
| Construction of pan – Kotulo | Water harvesting for irrigation. | A group 100 farmers using the pan for irrigation. | Excavation. |

B) New Projects/Programmes:

| Project Name Location / Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Administrative Support Services District HQs | 1 | Improve service delivery. | Coordination of all District programmes and out posts. Continuous. | Coordinating administrative structures. |
| Building Offices and Purchase of Computers District Headquarters | 2 | Facilitate office operations. Improve service delivery. | 1 District HQs. 7 Divisional offices. 7 computers. By 2012 | Designing and planning. Tendering and Procurement. Construction. |
| Extension Support Services District Wide | 3 | Improve farmer's skills. Motivation and competition promotion. | 20 consultative meetings per year at the District and Divisional level. | Consultative meetings. Professional group meetings held. Farm judging and awarding winners. |
| Water harvesting for papaw and banana fruit production District wide. | 4 | Improve fruit production and work towards food security. | 10 meetings, 20 demonstrations and 10 training workshops in 5 Divisions by 2012. (except rhamu and rhamu dimtu) | Demonstrations. Workshops and meetings. |
| Water harvesting. Construction District Wide | 5 | Increase land under irrigation and improve land productivity. | 7 pans by 2012 benefiting 70 farmers with a total of 70 acres of land. | Designing and planning, tendering, training and construction. |
| Promotion of simsim production, processing and marketing District Wide. | 6 | Value addition and crop diversification. | 10 CIGs, 10 demonstrations, 10 processing and marketing groups by 2012. | Training, demonstrations |
| Njaa marufuku District wide | 7 | Improve agricultural production, service delivery and accountability. | 20 meetings, 20 backstopping activities. 50 groups assisted with grants by 2012. | Meetings and workshops. |
| Agribusiness development for farmers groups District wide. | 8 | Commercialize agriculture | 25 planning workshops, 15 training sessions, 15 groups, 15 demonstrations in 5yrs. | Demonstrations, workshops and training. |
| Boards and committees District wide | 9 | Improve service delivery. | 20 meetings, & 5 training sessions. 50 DAC & Sub-DAC meetings in 5 yrs. | Meetings, training and supervision. |
| Introduction of emerging crops, District Wide. | 10 | Crop diversification. | 20 CIGs, 20 farms and 400 farmers. Acreage under AV increased to 5 acres in 5yrs. | Training and extension services. |

| Project Name Location / Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Farm layout for soil and water conservation in all divisions | 11 | Soil conservation. | 600 farms, 20 committees, 20 barazas, 30 kms protected in 5 years. | Training, demonstration. |

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|---|
| District Livestock Extension services (District Wide) Continuous Programme | To increase Livestock Productivity; To seek for better Livestock and Livestock Products markets; Monitor and Evaluate Livestock Production Programmes; Diversify Livestock Production activities; To keep updated Livestock Information (Data). | 50% of Livestock Producers District Wide; in collaboration with cooperative ministry, establish 7 pastoral cooperative societies for ranching, 1 in each division. | Training of Livestock Farmers; Field days; Demonstrations; Workshops and seminars for Livestock keepers and stakeholders; Monitoring of Livestock Sub sector programmes and activities; Maintaining of updated livestock Information (Data). |
| National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) | To Concentrate Extension services in one focal area for increased Crop and Livestock productivity | 100% of Farmers and Pastoralists living in and around Rhamu division focal area | Community Mobilization; Drawing of community action plan (CAP); Common interest groups (CIGs) mobilization; Flagging of Opportunities; Training of CIGs; Monitoring of programmes progress. |
| ASAL Based Livestock and Livelihood Support Project (ALLPRO) | To support Community micro projects; Train Pastoralist on Livestock Production Activities. | 100% of the Pre selected community by stake holders. | Community mobilization; Drawing of Community action plan (CAP) proposal; Funding of some components of CAP by the Project (Wargadud funded to a tune of 2,090,000). |

B) New Projects/Programmes

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Source of Funds | Description of Activity |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Construction of District Livestock Production Block Central Division | 1 | Efficient and Coordinated service Delivery | 1 Office block at District headquarters | Government of Kenya | Sitting of the Office; Architectural drawings; Development of Bill of Quantities; Floating of Tenders; Opening of Tenders; Awarding of |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Source of Funds | Description of Activity |
|---|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | Tenders: Construction of the Office Block: Commissioning of the Office Block. |
| Formation of pastoralists SACCOs, Marketing societies, livestock production cooperative societies. District wide. | 2 | Create marketing infrastructure | One SACCO for each Division totals 7, operational by 2012. | PPP | Registration of pastoralists. Training on management and optimal stocks. |
| Training of the pastoral farmers on commercial management of herds (commercialisation of the livestock sub sector) District wide | 3 | Strengthen marketing and rangeland management. | The leaders of the 7 SACCOs and subcommittees trained in 5 years. | PPP | Workshops. seminars. setting up model farms. |
| Range lands rehabilitation and management. District Wide | 4 | Optimal utilization of the range lands and improved quality of livestock. | 30,000 ha developed by 2012 | PPP | Training pastoralists. Seed distribution in the rangelands. Zoning of the rangelands. |
| Construction of Divisional Livestock Offices | 5 | Efficient and effective service Delivery | 7 Divisional Offices by 2012. | Government of Kenya | Siting of the Office: Architectural designs: Development of Bill of Quantities: Floating of Tenders: opening of Tenders. Awarding of Tenders: Construction of the Office Block: Commissioning of the Office Block. |

A) On-going Programmes: Veterinary Services

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Demonstrations and field days on good husbandry practices Kotulo, Shimbir Fatuma , Rhamu | Improved livestock productivity | 200 farmers in 08/09. | Identifying the sites for field days/ demonstrations: purchase of necessary items e.g. drugs; |
| Setting up locational disease control committees. | Control of livestock diseases | 27 disease control committees to be trained in 08/09 | Identifying committee members and training them. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Promotion of hides/ skins trade in Mandera Central district | Increase income from hides and skins | At least 80% of hides and skins to be processed locally for external markets by 2012 | Construction of 2 bandas at Elwak: Training of flayers and hides and skins traders. |

B) New programmes: Veterinary Services

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Source of Funds | Description of Activity |
|---|------------------|---|--|-----------------|---|
| Construction of district veterinary office at Elwak | 1 | Improvement of administrative services | 1 office block constructed by 2010. | GOK | Construction, and furnishing the office |
| Introduction of veterinary laboratory services at Elwak | 2 | Improvement of disease surveillance and diagnostic services | 1 Laboratory to be constructed and equipped by 2012. | | Construction and equipping the laboratory |

A) Ongoing Projects/programmes: Forestry

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|
| Provision of tree seedlings in the whole District. | To increase forest cover. | Educational and health institutions; government offices in the whole district | Procurement and distribution of seedlings and monitoring of their progress. |

B) New Projects/programmes: Forestry

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Source of Funds | Description of Activity |
|---|------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Sensitization on Forestry & environmental management District Wide | 1 | Improve residents knowledge | Rhamu, Elwak, Kotulo, Wargadud, Ashabito, Rhamudimtu, S/Fatuma. Reached by 2012 | GOK and youth groups funded by the environment component of the CDF. | Seminars and workshops. Set up demonstration plot. |
| Setting up demonstration plot in Rhamu and Elwak. | 2 | Continuous provision of seedlings. | The two plots (Elwak: Rhamu) operational by 2010 | GOK and NGOs | Ground preparation and seed preparation. |

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The success of this sector is primarily dependent on supportive infrastructural network and services. An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the productive sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation and production cost for inputs and outputs from this sector are substantially reduced.

Availability and accessibility of affordable credit is vital in the growth of sector. Concerted efforts should be made to address the plight of the informal sector by giving credit and other incentives to the Medium and Small Enterprise development which is a leading employer in the nation

An educated population is more enlightened, easily receptive to new ideas and innovative. They are able to adopt modern methods leading to higher production. To optimize and sustain production requires a healthy population. This underscores the importance of the education and health sectors in the overall production process.

Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector for producers to access timely market information to enable them make critical decisions of when and where to sell the produce. Growth of ICT sector in the district is also vital for producers seeking global market information and new technologies of production.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with other relevant sectors such as the manpower sector. Trainings will be conducted for women and youth to ensure they reap maximum benefits from the youth and women enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles in groups within the sector. This will help achieve the MDG 3- 'Promote gender equality and empower women'.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be mainstreamed in training for farmers to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS issues. This is in line with MDG 6- 'Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases'.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of overstocking, deforestation, encroachment of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the importance of conserving the environment and other natural resources. This is in line with the MDG 7- 'Ensure environmental Sustainability'.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

Sector Mission:

To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

3.2.2 Response to the Vision and Mission

In Response to the vision and mission, this plan puts a lot of emphasis on diversification of the district economy to enhance the livelihood of the residents. This sector seeks to provide the platform for this diversification. The projects and programmes to be undertaken aims at utilising local resources to provide employment and improve incomes through value addition. The plan also aims at opening up the district to trade through informing the potential investors on the existing opportunities and resources.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector

This sector presents a huge potential for economic expansion in the district. Most of the proposed projects in all sectors connect to this sector. In this plan this sector is going to be the backbone for wealth creation, poverty reduction and employment creation.

The Tourism, Trade and Industry sub-sector provides the employment opportunities and income. It is a major source of wage employment at the household level.

A lot of emphasis will be laid on the promotion of Medium and Small Scale businesses (MSEs), the informal sector, and wholesale and retail trade. These sectors create a lot of employment to the citizens especially the youth. This sector is going to enhance the trade in the district through linkage to business financing credit, market linkages of local production, sensitisation of investors on the available opportunities in the district. The community will be trained on simple methods of value addition, while investors will be encouraged to invest in this industry; this is going to improve the incomes of the residents and therefore contribute to poverty reduction in the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

| Stake holders | Role |
|-------------------|---|
| Private sector | Investing for sector growth. |
| Ministry of trade | Regulation through licensing and other statutory requirements; linkage to potential investors outside the region. |

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|--|---|---|
| Industry | Establish small enterprises for industrial processing. | Inadequate capital, underdeveloped financial services, unskilled persons. | Industrial training through the technical institute and the youth polytechnics. |
| Trade | Improve financial services; market the potential of the district to investors. | Inadequate funding, religion component in financial products. | Encourage compliant-financial institutions; entrepreneurial training. |

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

A) Ongoing Projects: Trade

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Extension services in all urban centres. | To equip and provide traders with necessary skills. | 200 traders reached in a year | To visit market centres and advise traders. |
| Loans project for local small scale business | To improve business performance | 15 trips per year | Visiting traders and loanees to advise them on technical services and loan recovery |

B) New Projects/Proposals: Trade

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Extension services in all urban centres. | 1 | To equip and provide traders with necessary skills. | 200 traders reached in a year | To visit market centres and advise traders. Justification. Reduce business failure. |
| Loans project for local small scale business | 2 | To improve business performance | 15 trips per year | Visiting traders and loanees to advise them on technical services and loan recovery |
| Formation of JKA and SACCOs District Wide | 3 | Mobilize the Artisans for easier management, assistance and Encourage savings, access to Funds | Have a new Jua Kali association and a SACCO registered at every commercial Centre; and operational by 2012. | Mobilize Artisans to form JKA and SACCOs which will ease the access to credit. enable them get training and other forms of assistance |
| Management training for MSE associations/SACCOs officials District Wide | 4 | Organizational Capacity building | Train 100 officials yearly district wide including study tours. | Train officials on running of vibrant JKA associations and SACCOs |
| Business/ Entrepreneurship Training District wide | 5 | Train Artisans on business management | Train at least 200 Artisans annually district wide | Training on basic business management, bookkeeping, costing etc. |
| Skill Upgrading District wide | 6 | Conduct regular workshops on skills improvement | Train at least 200 Artisans annually district wide including study tours | Train artisans on the latest technologies and products in the various trades. |
| Marketing promotion District Wide | 7 | Participate in trade fairs and Exhibitions | Have 20 Artisans participate in trade fairs and exhibitions annually | Choose 20 best artisan from the district to participate in local and regional Trade Fairs and exhibitions |

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Efficient labour force is a major contributing factor to economic development. Efficiency of the human resource depends on a good Education system. The health of the people is directly linked to their productivity, it is important to provide efficient health services for the good of the District economy.

Jua kali shades and extension services in urban areas are going to make use of the huge entrepreneurial potential in the District. This will be enhanced by making credit facilities accessible through micro-financing institutions, Youth Fund, Women Fund, LATF, CDF and other support avenues that will be appropriate. The tanning industry will provide ready market for the hides & skins from the slaughter houses. This industry will require technical skills, energy supply, raw materials supply(improved animal body and hide preservation.), efficient health services and strong education base; all these will be provided by the other sectors.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Trade and industry sub-sector is a leading source of employment in the district. The district team will endeavour to educate the public on the available investment opportunities and sources of credit within the district. The youth and the other unemployed citizens will be mobilized to form organized groups that can seek for the available credit in and outside the district.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030.

Sector Mission:

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

3.3.2 Response to the Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district through the sub sectors, will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure in the district to spur economic growth.

The sector will also provide technical advice on building plans, bills of quantities and provide supervision in the implementation of all government funded physical infrastructures initiated in the district.

The district will spearhead extension of electricity to upcoming urban centres and public institutions. The district will identify potential projects to be forwarded to the Rural

Electrification Authority for inclusion in the Rural Electrification Master Plan for consideration. The district will also promote the use of renewable energy technologies such as wind and solar to supplement the energy supply

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector

The district is very far from all major towns in Kenya, further this district is a net importer of both consumer and durable goods. This makes the transport and roads a very important component in the supply channel of commodities. The main market of the livestock produced in the district is outside the region. An efficient transport system is going to reduce transport costs for the livestock taken to market outside the district. The reduced transport costs will increase income from livestock sales and bring down commodity prices in the local market. This will increase the disposable income of the residents, increase savings and investment.

The distance to the sources of electricity supply in the country makes it very expensive to connect this district to electricity power. It is very important that alternative sources of energy sources like solar and wind be exploited; these have high potential in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|------------------------|---|
| MoR | Routine maintenance of existing road network; Open roads to new areas |
| Ministry of Energy | Energy supply and exploitation of alternative energy sources. |
| Ministry of Transport | Implementing the transport policy and enforcing transport rules. |
| Mandera County Council | Construction and maintenance of roads and other physical infrastructure under their mandate/jurisdiction. |
| CDF, CDTF | Fund infrastructural projects prioritised by the community and proposed to them (CDTF, CDF). |

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Energy | Exploit alternative and sustainable potential energy sources like Solar & wind | Low funding, Inadequate skills by the locals, Un willing attitude of locals. | Source for more funds, conduct extensive research and educate the community. |
| Roads | Bush clearing; Gravelling Routine maintenance | Low funding; Inadequate staffing; Lack of equipment Heavy runoffs during rainfall | More funding; Increase technical personnel; Engage modern equipments; Construction of drifts. |

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A) New Projects: Roads

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets (Kms) | Description of Activities |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--|
| Rhamu-Malkamari (E846) | 1 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Light grading. Gravelling. |
| Guticha-Chirchir- Kurdubo(uncl) | 2 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Heavy bush clearing. Heavy grading. |
| Ba-Ashabito (E200) | 3 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Light grading. Gravel parching. |
| Wargadud-Elele-Kokaihills (E843) | 4 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Light grading. Gravel parching. |
| Rhamu dimtu-Olla(uncl) | 5 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Heavy bush clearing. Heavy grading. |
| Kotulo-Qalanqalesa(uncl) | 6 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Light grading. |
| Rhamu-Sarmau (D509) | 7 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Light grading. Gravel parching. |
| Elwak-S Fatuma-Takaba (E848) | 8 | Improve access | No. of KMs | Gravelling. |

B) New Projects: Energy

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives. | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Training: introduction and facilitation of cheaper building technologies like use of interlocking soil block press machines for making stabilized soil blocks | 1 | Optimize the use of available resources. | Kotulo, Elwak, Ashabito, rhamu, rhamudimtu, and shimbir fatumamn. Covered by 2012. | Training, procurement, and support services. |

A) Ongoing projects: Energy

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Electricity supply Elwak town. | Supply electricity to institutions and residents. | 50% of town residents and 20% of surrounding villages by 2012. | Laying of transmission lines, connection of customers. |

B) New Projects: Energy

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|---|---------------------|---|---|--|
| Training and research on the alternative sources of energy District Wide | 1 | To tap the massive solar and wind potential in the District. | 6 Divisional head quarters covered by 2012. | Training residents, Setting up model generating stations for demonstration. Technical support to investors. |
| LPG distribution channels. District Wide | 2 | Provide alternative energy to wood fuel. | Elwak and Rhamu in 2 years. | Reaching out to investors, Awareness campaigns for residents. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Provision of energy saving jikos. District Wide | 3 | Save wood (trees) used for energy needs. | 32 community groups spread in all Locations. Done by 2012. | Training. Providing loans for start ups. |

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good infrastructure facilitates all the other sectors. Infrastructure facilitates the transportation of livestock and other products to the Market. It also facilitates trade. This enhances the district earnings. The sector is thus strongly linked to the Agriculture and Rural sector development. Provision of human resource services such as Education and Health is also dependent on good infrastructure.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will apply labour intensive technologies thereby involving the Youth and Women. Their involvement will increase their earnings therefore fighting poverty. Gender will be mainstreamed through affirmative action and also by ensuring that women are involved in all activities of the sector. HIV/Aids will be integrated to the sector's services. Projects within the sector will give due regard to the environment management through the Environment Management Act.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprise of Water, Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Sector Mission:

To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development

3.4.2 Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will train and empower water users associations for effective management of water resources. The district has experienced environmental degradation in the past years. This continues to be a threat in the sustainability of projects dependent on environment. This plan will address this environmental degradation through sensitisation, reclamation and analysing all options of waste management in the district.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector

Water is a very vital resource in this arid district. The water sub-sector is a very important area and remains a major determining factor in the socio-economic wellbeing of the community. Its importance cannot be overemphasised as it affects the daily activities of the majority in the district. The environment is also a critical component for the residents of this district. Pastoralism remains the main source of livelihood in the District. The sector is wholly dependent on the environment.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| Mandera County Council. | Supply of water; Sanitation and waste collection & management |
| MOW & I | Development and management of Water and irrigation infrastructure. |
| Metrological department | Collection, analysis and dissemination of weather information. |
| Ministry of environment and mineral resources | Management of the environment; Managing exploration and extraction of mineral resources. |

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Water and irrigation | Develop irrigation infrastructure and increase water supply | Low funding Low capacity Lack of equipment | Increase technical personnel Engage modern equipments |
| Metrological | Recording of accurate data. Dissemination of information | Low funding Low capacity Lack of equipment | Increase technical personnel Engage modern equipments Expand coverage for data collection canter. |
| Environment and mineral resources | Establish the mineral deposits. Mechanisms for mineral extraction | Lack of personnel Inadequate funding | More skilled personnel. Increase funding |

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

B) New Project Proposals: Water

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Olo Location, Ashabito Division. | 1 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | 1 B/hole 1 tank 3 troughs 2 km distribution network 3 vending kiosks done by 2010 | Designing and planning, tendering, Drilling, construction, laying of pipes. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|--|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Kubi Location, Ashabito Division. | 2 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | 1 B hole 1 tank 3 troughs 1 km distribution network 2 vending kiosks. Done by 2010. | Designing and planning, tendering, Drilling, construction, laying of pipes. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Shishir Location, Ashabito Division. | 3 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | 1 B hole 1 tank 3 troughs 1 km distribution network 2 vending kiosks. Done by 2010 | Designing and planning, tendering, Drilling, construction, laying of pipes. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Ogorwein Location, Ashabito Division. | 4 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | 1 B/hole 1 tank 3 troughs 1 km distribution network 2 vending kiosks. Done by 2011 | Designing and planning, tendering, Drilling, construction, laying of pipes. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Elele Location, Wargadud Division. | 5 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | 1 B/hole 1 tank 3 troughs 1 km distribution network 2 vending kiosks. Done by 2010 | Designing and planning, tendering, Drilling, construction, laying of pipes. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Chachabole, Shimbir fatuma Division. | 6 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | 1 B/hole 1 tank 3 troughs 1 km distribution network 2 vending kiosks. Done by 2011 | Designing and planning, tendering, Drilling, construction, laying of pipes. |
| Construction of water supply infrastrucrc, Boji, Kotulo Division. | 7 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | 1 B/hole 1 tank 3 troughs 1 km distribution network 2 vending kiosks. Done by 2010 | Designing and planning, tendering, Drilling, construction, laying of pipes. |
| Construction and desilting of pans, District wide. | 8 | Enhance water accessibility of to all residents. | One pan per grazing block. Done in 5 years. | Designing, tendering, construction and desilting. |
| Augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply District wide. | 9 | Rehabilitate rural water supply for efficient service. | 3 no. per year. | Clean B/holes, Repair the gen sets and pumping sets, Replace draw pipes. |
| Purchase of water boozers | 10 | Provide efficient water services during emergency periods. | 1 no. water boozers per year. | Prc urement. |
| Construction of urban water supply. | 11 | Efficient water services in the towns. Elwak and | Drill 5 B/holes, lay rising main 5km, lay distribution network | Designing, tendering, civil and plumbing works, training. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Rhamu | 20 km, construct offices, train personnel. Done in 5 years. | |
| Construction of water reservoirs. | 12 | To provide resilience to drought. | 7 reservoirs by 2012. | Designing, tendering, civil works, plumbing. |

A) Ongoing Projects/programmes: Meteorological Services

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Installation of rain gauges. | Install at police stations, AP camps and schools. | Increase rainfall stations to at least 20. | Suitable sites identified and gauge s installed adhering to some basic specifications. |
| Maintenance of rain gauges. | All stations | Twice every year. | Painting, checking if the position is unchanged and for any leakages. |
| Training of observers, District wide. | To train AP's and regular Policemen | Cover the whole District. | Education on how and when to make observations. |

B) New Projects/Proposal:

| Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|---|
| Four wheel drive vehicle | 1 | Staff mobility | One vehicle purchased by 2010. | Tendering & procurement |
| Wind system | 2 | Reliable data | Installations done in all data stations by 2012 | Tendering, procurement , installation and commissioning |
| Rain gauges and measuring jars. | 3 | Reliable data | Installations done in all data stations by 2012 | Installation |
| Computers and networking. | 4 | Easy reporting | Installations done in all data stations by 2012 | Tendering and procurement |

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of clean water has a close linkage with the human resource development sector since it is a prerequisite for a healthy population. In addition, projects under irrigation and drainage sub sector require extension services from the agricultural and agricultural development sector in order to improve agricultural productivity.

At the same time, Environmental Management ensures that agriculture and rural development thrives especially through availability of adequate rainfall, protection of riverbanks protection through pegging and protection of mangrove which provides ideal ground for fish breeding.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Gender parity is a crossing issues that environment, water and sanitation will be able to integrate through maintaining at least 30 percent of the membership in the water users associations being women. This is because women are directly involved in the utilization

of water and maintenance of household health. This is in line with MDG 3- 'Promote gender equality and empower women'.

In addition, involvement of the youth in these groupings will create employment and reduce poverty in the long run in the district. This will contribute to the achievement of MDG 1- 'Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty'.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

"To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

Sector Mission:

To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post natal maternal services. The district will focus on reduction of Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

A technical institute has been proposed with the aim of producing skilled manpower in the fields of science, innovation & communication technology, energy technology, food technology, tanning in order to support the industrialization for diversification of livelihood. Improvement of school infrastructure such as classes will be implemented. There will be focus for Girl Child Education. A mentorship programme is to be implemented to support improvement of performance in both secondary and primary schools.

3.5.3 Importance of Sector in the District

The human resource development will be a key pillar in economic development by ensuring vibrant and dynamic manpower. The district is generally deficient of skilled manpower; for this reason it is extremely important for the education sub-sector to increase enrolment in learning institutions and enhance completion rates which are currently dismal. The Medical and Public Health services remain inaccessible for majority in the district; the region has unfavourable climatic conditions which might interfere with human health, the health sub-sector is therefore important in the district for

maintaining healthy population in order to engage in skill enhancing activities. There is also need to constantly expose the current labour force to modern technologies in order to be at par with current trends.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|--|
| Ministry Of Education | Formulation of policy, development of curriculum, its implementation and supervision; partial provision of facilities and equipment; staffing of education institutions. |
| Donor Agencies: DFID; UNICEF; WFP; USAID; and NGOs, EMACK, ITDG, AAH, etc | Logistical support for putting up and rehabilitating facilities and equipment; school feeding programme and in-service of staff. |
| Ministry of Education, MOPH&S, MOMS, MOL&HRD | Staffing, funding and technical support. |
| Save the children(UK) | Partnership with MOH in nutritional programmes and health education. |
| CDF | Have taken part in building dispensaries for MOH which have been prioritized by the communities. |
| KRC Society | Offer health outreach services or programmes. |
| APHIA II | Concerned with AIDS activities and renovating of laboratories in the District health facilities. |
| DANIDA | Involved in building and renovating of structures for M OPH&S, MOMS services in the District. |
| UNICEF | Support MOPH&S, MOMS with hiring of personnel; Safe motherhood programmes. |
| WFP and COCOP | Provide and fund nutritional programmes. |
| Care Kenya | Partners with MHH in areas of public health and sanitation. |

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Education and training | Strengthen quality assurance Enhance teacher skills Attain equity in teacher deployment Expansion of primary and secondary school vacancies | Lack of enough quality assurance officers in the District. Lack of funds for invoicing teachers, emoluments of teachers and initiatives from past leaders. | The ministry should post more officers in the District. Source funds from NGO's, donors and CBO's. Recruit more teachers. Avail more resources to establish new schools. |
| Medical Services | Provision of better health services for all. | Inadequate funds. Inadequate personnel. Inadequate facilities and other infrastructural facilities like water, electricity, roads, etc Lack of specialised facilities. | Encourage partnership with community, CBO's, NGO's and international partners. Improve state of infrastructure. Increase personnel. |
| Public Health and Sanitation | Improved health for all. | Inadequate personnel. Inadequate funds. | Increase personnel and funds. |
| Labour and Human resource development | Create a vibrant and responsive society in | Inadequate funds. Lack of vocational | Increased funding. Set up vocational training |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | terms manpower availability. | training institutions. | centres. |

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

A) New projects/programmes: Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Objective | Target | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--|---|
| Education institutions management Programme. District Wide | Improve schools management. | 3 DEB meetings per year. sensitise 300 stakeholders per year from selected institutions; purchase 10 computers & accessories. 500 documents distributed to one school per division yearly. | Meetings. seminars. distribution. |
| Procurement of vehicles for transportation | Provide transport to personnel. | 3 vehicles. 10 motor cycles by 2012. | Procurement. |
| Construction of District Education office. | Office space. | Office space enough for the District personnel. | Designing & planning. tendering. construction |
| Enhance implementation of KESSP | Enhance condition. implementation. and accountability in the District. | All schools and stake holders. | Auditing. seminars and workshops. |
| Support and Monitoring implementation of FPE. | Ensure sustainability: quality assurance. | 100% of all public primary schools in the district. | Meetings with management teams. field visits. |
| ECDE Programme District wide | Rise enrolment in ECDE. | 5000 children by 2012 | Construction. training. sensitization seminars. |
| Special needs education in learning institutions. District wide | Effectively include special needs students in the education system. | 15 units in schools. with separate classrooms for this by 2012. | Construction. sensitisation |
| Improvement of information Communication Technology. District Wide | Improve computer literacy. | Raise computer literacy from current 5% to 50% by 2012. | Procurement. recruitment of teachers. construction of facilities. |
| Education physical facilities improvement. District wide | Improve physical activities in institutions. | 10 science labs. 280 classrooms. 260 toilets. 10- libraries. 20 DHs. 56 water tanks. 30 dormitories constructed by 2012. | Construction. procurement. plumbing. |
| Improve access of education for girls. | Raise the number of girls attending school. | Increase enrolment for girls by 60% by 2012. | Sensitization. construction of schools to reduce distance to learning institutions. |
| Provision of education to nomadic communities. | Improve education provision to nomadic children. | 15 mobile schools operational by 2012. | Sensitization. recruitment of teachers. |
| Enhancing HIV and Aids awareness in all learning institutions. | Enhance awareness to reduce prevalence. | 100% of the Secondary & primary schools staff and students/pupils. Continuous. | Sensitisation through seminars, drama, curricula. |

A) Ongoing Projects/programmes: Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|--|
| Safe motherhood programme by UNICEF in the district health facilities. | Provides a platform for poor pregnant mothers to access maternity services free of charge | 30% of all expectant mothers by 2010. | Use voucher system numbered by UNICEF |
| Out reach programme. In Dabacity. Fincharo.el-Golicha. Rhamu Dimtu. Garsesalla. Elele. | Provide health facilities to the whole district. | 70% of the residents who cannot access a health facility. Continuous. | Mobile clinics on weekly basis. |
| Building of maternity block at borehole II dispensary. | Decongest Elwak S-District hospital. | Operational by 2010. | Building and equipping by KRC. |
| Equipping of x-ray block in Elwak district hospital. | Provide x-ray services. | Operational by 2010. | Procurement and installation of equipment at the block by KRC. |

B) New projects/programmes: Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Source of Funds | Description of Activity |
|---|------------------|--|---|------------------------|---|
| Upgrading of Elwak S-District hospital. | 1 | Offer quality & timely medical services to district residents. | Hospital upgraded to level 4 by 2012. | GOK/DANIDA | Construction, renovation and commissioning. |
| Building of staff houses in CDF constructed dispensaries at Olla, and Fincharo. | 2 | Accommodate staff in these facilities. | 1 house in Fincharo and 1 in olla by 2009. | CDF & GOK | Construction of houses. |
| Health Education-District Wide | 3 | Equip residents with disease preventive measures; teach child care to reduce malnutrition. | 70% of women in reproductive age bracket by 2012. | SC(UK) | Health education, training and follow-ups. |
| Electrical wiring-Elwak – District hospital. | 4 | Wiring of existing Hospital structures. | Hospital wired by 2009. | GOK | Electrical wiring and connection in the hospital. |
| Public health and sanitation – Elwak town. | 5 | Enhance sanitation and waste management in elwak town. | 100% of waste generated in town, properly disposed by 2012. | Care Kenya and GOK. | Building of drainage system and piping water maintenance. |
| Building of laboratory structure Ashabito dispensary. | 6 | Provide lab services to residents. | Operational by 2010; 100% of Clients in Ashabito dispensary served. | Global funds for AIDS. | Construction, equipping and commissioning. |
| Building of maternity block Kotulo dispensary. | 7 | Delivery services for clients seeking the | Operational by 2009. All. | KRC | Construction, equipping and commissioning. |

3.6.5 Sector/ Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|--|--|---|
| Higher Education, science and technology. | Establish a higher learning institution in the region. | Low value put on education by the community; inadequate funds; urban migration after basic education may deny the institution clients. | Sensitise community to embrace education; establish and demonstrate to community the linkage between higher education and industry; quote potential financiers including individuals & organisations in Arab countries. |
| Information and communication. | Atleast 50% district coverage by the mobile networks, 10% computer literacy by 2012. | Low literacy levels, High poverty index limiting ICT uptake, reluctance to invest in the industry for fear of low returns. | Engage the mobile operators to expand coverage, encourage ICT learning through all institutions, sensitise the community on the potential of ICT. |

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

B) New projects: Information and Communication

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Local Area Network (LAN) at the District Head quarters. | 2 | Enhance e-government and service delivery. | All government departments in the District by 2010. | Designing, Tendering, Installation. |
| Establishment of Digital villages in the District. | 1 | Enable on line delivery of services. | 2 Digital villages (Rhamu and Elwak) operational by 2010. | Identification of investors. Technical assistance. |
| Linking up the LAN to the government common core network. | 3 | Enhancing efficiency and reduce replication of work. | Linked by 2010. | Designing, Tendering, Installation. |

B) Technical Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Construction of a Technical training institute in Elwak | 1 | Provide opportunity for technical education. | Institution operational by 2010. | Construction, equipping, and commissioning. |

B) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| Kenya Demographic Health survey. | 1 | Collect desired house hold health and demographic data. | Sampled households in the District. Done by March 2009. | Data collection |
| National Census. | 2 | Establish the population and other related information. | All households in the district by august 2009. | Data collection. |

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration closely linked to the ICT and Human resource. For effective planning, there is need for reliable information provided through the ICT and a good human resource base. Basic Education is a requirement for any training in technical skills. Education sub-sector is going to be a critical component in success of this sector. In addition, infrastructure, energy, transport, trade, manpower and security are to be invested continuously facilitate this sector to contribute to the MDG's and in realisation of vision 2030.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors and plays a key role in awareness and advocating for HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues within the district. The sector will continue to give direction and ensure that an integrated approach towards development is adopted. Mobile telephone network is available in only 5 divisional headquarters which is less than 10% of the district. This plan encourages the providers to expand their networks by outlining the benefits available out of such investments.

This plan will take advantage of the opportunities that will open up by the terrestrial fibre optic in the district which is expected to open up and link the district within the plan period. Learning institutions at all levels will be encouraged to provide ICT skills to learners; the technical institute and youth polytechnics will be advised to offer special ICT skills for the different sectors. Investors will also be encouraged to undertake commercial ventures in this sector by informing them of the existing opportunities across the district.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Immigration and Registration of Persons; OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs; Justice, Constitutional Affairs and Reconciliation; Provincial Administration and Internal security; State Law Office; Judiciary; Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission; Kenya National Audit Office; National Assembly; and Electoral Commission of Kenya.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

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

Sector Mission:

The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

3.7.2 Response to Vision and Mission

The community endeavours to achieve peaceful environment and coexistence for the purpose of economic development. The residents will continue to be actively involved in creating the necessary environment to achieve the vision of this sector. The initiatives to be undertaken include construction of DC's office, security infrastructure and building capacity to staff and communities on issues pertaining to the sector.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies geared towards economic, social and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership and ensures that government systems are functional. It ensures that the citizens uphold respect for the rule of the law.

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty, more equally, projects and programmes cannot take off in an unsecure environment. The sector takes lead in creation of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|-------------|--|
| Government | Provide security Administration and justice adjudication. Provides/mobilises community and creates public awareness. |
| Community | Law abiding and provides vital information on the ground. |

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--|---|---|---|
| Provincial administration and internal security | Provision of security and maintenance of law and order. | Inadequate Capacity Inadequate logistical support | Community policing. Increase staffing |
| Immigration and registration of persons. | Registration of persons, births, deaths and immigrants | Inadequate funding. Inadequate supply of materials. Lack of facilities. | Increase registration coverage of births, ID's, deaths and border control. |
| Justice, national cohesion and constitutional affairs. | Just and cohesive society and law abiding citizens. | Corruption. Inadequate personnel. Inadequate funding. Human rights violation. Ignorance. Expensive legal services. | Awareness creation on human rights. Increase personnel. Increase funding. |

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

A) Ongoing projects/programmes: Provincial Administration

| Project | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| Construction of a new district headquarters | Provide office space for the personnel. | 1 Modern office block with enough space by 2009. | Construction. |
| Construction of a new district commissioners residence | Residential place for the DC. | Modern spacious house complete by 2009. | Construction. |

B) New Project Proposals

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|--|---|---|
| Construction of AP Lines | 1 | Accommodation for security personnel. | 5 Divisions by 2012. | Designing and planning, BOQs tendering, construction. |
| Building of five new model division offices | 2 | Office space for Divisional staff. | Five modern office blocks in 5 Divisions by 2012. | Designing and planning, BOQs tendering, construction. |
| Purchase of vehicles. For provincial admin. District wide | 3 | To enhance capacity for service delivery | 8 four wheel drive vehicles available by 2012. | Tendering, procurement. |
| Construction of model chief's offices in five divisions. | 4 | Office space for Location staff | 5 modern office blocks constructed by 2012. | Designing and planning, BOQs tendering, construction. |
| Installation of solar panels at the DO's offices and residence | 5 | Supply of power/energy | All seven divisions by 2012. | Procurement and installation. |
| Fencing District headquarters and repair of divisional head quarter and AP camps. | 6 | To enhance capacity for service delivery | All facilities in the district. | Tendering, repair works. |
| Establishing of AP outpost in 42 Locations | 7 | Improve service delivery. | 42 outposts in the locations by 2012. | Designing and planning, BOQs tendering, construction. And deployment of officers. |
| Training of district officers and chiefs in management, conflict resolution/peace building and public relations | 8 | Improve service delivery. | Officers trained by continuously. | Workshops and seminars. |
| Hiring of eleven subordinate staff | 9 | Improve service delivery. | 11 support staff hired by 2009. | Recruitment. |

B) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Probation

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|--|
| Intervention for the fight against drugs and substance abuse and HIV/ AIDS among the youth in the district. | To have disciplined drug-free society and reduce vulnerability to opportunistic diseases | All the youth in Mandera East, | Training of 120 TOT's Hold workshops on the sensitization on drugs and HIV and Aids Organize sporting activities |
| Construction of probation and training centres in the District. | To have a home-based centre. | One rehabilitation Centre in the district | Construction of the centre |

B New Project Proposals:

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Social investigation and Enquiries District wide | 1 | To conduct after care of the young offenders long term prisoners | All cases heard; continually | Conduct court inquiries and produce reports |
| Counselling and Guidance District wide | 2 | To integrate offenders in society | All cases heard; continually | To counsel and guide probationers and after supervise them |

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The existence of security and peace is a basic requirement for development of infrastructure, trade & industrialisation, provision of energy, health care, education, water, information and efficient transport system. Hence this sector is vital for any development to take place.

The Sector's services will require support from other sectors such as Physical infrastructure, Agriculture and Rural Development, Water, information and communication and good administration of justice to perform as intended.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The public barazas held regularly by the provincial administration are going to be used as tools and avenues for sensitising the public on matters of HIV and Aids. The barazas will also be used for emphasising the importance of equal participation/ representation in development activities and public forums.

All recruitments to the disciplined forces and other government agencies, done in the district will ensure gender balance. This plan is going to employ long term measures and discourage reliance on food aid. Crop production will be encouraged and livestock productivity will be enhanced to improve food security. The judicial system will be used to safeguard the environment.

3.8 Public Administration

The Public Administration Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance and Local Authorities. The sector plays a critical role, which cuts across various sub-sectors and enhances the organization and coordination of Government business through planning and financing in the district.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Sector Mission:

To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development, all the sub-sectors in this sector will strive to promote efficient management and utilization of resources. This will be done by embracing high standards of financial discipline, focusing on value for money and adoption of Democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to the wishes of the people.

Emphasis will be on increasing community participation in all issues relating to development. Assistance will be provided in order to develop their capacity to play the envisaged role.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has an increasing number of development actors whose coordination is necessary to increase efficiency and returns from investments. The district is also emerging as an important business hub in the region and the finance sector will play a key role through access to credit and management of invested resources. Local authorities will develop the infrastructure in their jurisdictions.

3.8.4 Role of the Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|----------------------|--|
| Ministry of Planning | To improve the effectiveness of public expenditure management; To develop and implement sound population management policies; Strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system; Documentation management and dissemination of national/district policy information; Enhancing capacity for local level planning Coordination and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation. |

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Finance | Effective management of the public enterprises: Safe guarding government property and assets: Institutionalising monitoring and evaluation of public resources |
| Ministry of Public service | Staff welfare: Ensure efficient utilization of human and financial resources. |
| The General Public and civil societies | Utilize services: Give feedback on service delivery. |
| Local Authority Mandera County Council. | Licensing of businesses; Management of resources within the jurisdiction. |

3.8.5 Sector/Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------------------|--|--|---|
| Planning | Dissemination of the DDP to all sub-DDCs; Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies; continually align projects to the DDP; Monitoring and evaluation; Continuously update and manage district database; Enhancing coordination of development in the district. | Parallel committees; Lack of office equipments and tools; Weak linkage between the DDP and sectors plans; Poor understanding of the M&E objectives; Lack of surveys inadequate funding; Poor linkage of DDPs with the national budget. | Capacity building on planning and M&E; Carrying out regular surveys; Procurement of equipments; Continued updating of district database; Interpretation and Dissemination of policies; Undertaking regular DDP reviews; Increase funding to district priorities and development of sector work plans in line with MTEF. |
| Finance | To fully computerise and network the finance department and deploy an ICT platform; To train all staff on; requisite skills Process and financial audit. | Use of Manual financial systems; Inadequate personnel; Low appreciation for regular audit. | To deploy a financial management system; Training of staff on the system; Deployment of additional staff ; Sensitization on audit. |
| Mandera County Council | Physical planning of all trading centres; Optimal collection of rates. | All trading centers in the district have no physical plans; inadequate funds to undertake the exercise; the council has no technical staff to undertake this. | Surveying and planning; Streamlining the council field operations. |

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

B) New Project Proposals: Economic Planning and National Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objective | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|
| District development office and DIDC | 1 | To enhance access to economic planning and development information | Modern equipped DIDC and office block by 2010. | Architectural designing, Tendering, Construction. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objective | Target |
|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| District data base | 2 | To enhance data management in the district | All update content |
| Monitoring and evaluation | 3 | To enhance projects and programme response to districts priorities | All projects content |
| Dissemination of DDP and development of annual work plans | 4 | To orient development towards achieving vision 2030. | 1 copy |
| Enhanced budgeting of the DDP projects | 5 | To cascade and entrench the MTEF to all sectors in the district | To provide district proposals |

B) New Project Proposals: Finance

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objective | Target |
|--|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Computerization of the District Treasury | 1 | To improve efficiency in financial management | Procure network treasury |

B) New Project Proposals: Mandera County Council

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority ranking | Objective |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Physical planning | 1 | Effectively manage the land resources |

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector serves the other sectors through planning while promoting necessary linkages. The sector also ensures good governance in programmes administrative by monitoring and evaluation of all sector programmes at sectors level, the sector provides financial services investments and economic growth.

The sector requires skilled and healthy manpower. Infrastructure and communication network assists in service delivery.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors. The sector will continue to coordinate of other sectors. The sector will continue to adopt an integrated approach towards development.

The sector will continue to give direction and ensure sound planning, implementation and accountability of public funds. It will play a leading role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues within the district

3.9 Special Programmes

The Special Programmes Sector is a newly constituted Sector made up of five inter-related sub-sectors namely: Gender and Children Affairs, Special Programmes, Youth and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands. The mandate of the Sector focuses on implementation of manpower policies, youth and gender empowerment strategies, Special Programmes and heritage promotion in the country

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision:

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

Sector Mission:

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups

3.9.2 Response to Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the sector ministries will focus on development of women and youth with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable development activities. The sector will seek to develop a labour force to suit the labour needs for all sectors. The sector will come up with strategies that will ensure the quality and capabilities of the labour force are enhanced, concentrate on community capacity building while also focusing on reducing the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector

The district is susceptible to natural disasters. The special programme ministry has been very helpful whenever catastrophic incidences occur. The Special Ministry of Northern Kenya and other arid areas is critical in addressing the special needs of the region. There is a wide gender gap in this District in terms of participation and decision making. The young people have been sidelined in the past in most development programmes: with strong presence of the ministries of Youth & sports, and that of Gender and Children, this expected to improve.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders

| Stakeholder | Role |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Government of Kenya (G.O.K) | Funding |
| UNICEF, women for peace, MYWO | Sponsorship, technical support, & Implementation |

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Youth & Sports | Implementation & monitoring progress |
| Local Community | Implementation partners & beneficiaries |
| Constituency Development Fund (C.D.F) | Funding |
| Youth soccer, netball and volleyball teams and associations. | Benefit from sports fund and participate in district and regional tournaments. |
| Ministry of Education | Partnership in Programmes |
| Ministry of Regional Development. | Programmes to address underdevelopment in the District |
| Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid lands (ALRMP) | Fill the Development gaps, Development initiatives specific to the region |

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints & Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Youth Development | Employment Creation; Poverty Reduction; Nurturing Entrepreneurship; Youth Empowerment; Micro-credit Schemes. | High population growth rate versus un proportionate Economic growth; Lack of an enabling environment for youth participation in decision making, planning & implementation process; Inadequate skills for self employment Unsustainable youthful lifestyles. | Develop youth resource centres; Develop policies and programmes aimed at capacity building; Coordination & channelling the youth resource through collaboration & networking; Youth entrepreneurial training Career guidance; Information on the job market through youth resource centres. |
| Youth Training | Vocational training; ICT skills training; Youth leadership. | Outdated notions that youth polytechnics are for failures; Lack of Community goodwill and focusing on youth as a last resort. | Rehabilitation & promotion of youth polytechnics; Modernising the youth polytechnics to offer the necessary life skills for the modern youth; Internship programmes. |
| Sports | Promotion of sports in the local community; Acquisition of and developing sports facilities in the District; Awareness creation on sports as a protective factor in fighting drug abuse; Developing sportsmen/women through competitions, tournaments and talent shows; Promoting sports as a peace building initiative. | Lack of sporting facilities (playing grounds/fields); Poor coordination of sporting activities; Harsh climatic condition for outdoor sports and other activities. | Involving local schools; Formation & Coordination of sporting organizations; Awareness creation; Organizing tournaments; Inclusion of sports in all Youth programmes as well as during national celebration; Lobbying the council to set aside community playgrounds and recreation parks; Involving local leaders (religious, businessmen, political as well as Government Officers) in promoting sports through sponsorship. |
| Special programmes. | Mitigation measures during disasters and catastrophes. | Inadequate funds. | Establish emergency kit. |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Development of Northern districts and other low LDCs | Development readiness for the region | Inadequate funds | Private sector investment partners, incentives and use of A resources |

1.6 Projects and Programmes

A) Ongoing projects/programmes: Youth

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|--|
| Construction and operationalising Elwak Youth Polytechnic | Technical training, ICT training, Imparting life skills to youth. | All unemployed youth, Youth who do not get to other tertiary institutions | Procuring, Construction of infra, Equipping the Polytechnic, Staffing, Commissioning. |
| At least special fund for urban youth | Provide capital to youth in urban areas to establish income generating ventures. Encourage savings by the youth through the criteria of 30% contribution. | Youth groups in Elwak town. | Call for proposals, analysis of proposals, approval by DDC, disbursement of funds to group accounts. |

B) New Projects and Programme: Youth

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Target | Description of Activity |
|---|------------------|--|--|---|
| Construction of Office Block | 1 | Effective and coordinated service delivery | An Office block at District Headquarters by 2012. | Construction and equipping of the Office block |
| Construction of Youth resource Empowerment centre in Rhamu town | 2 | Youth Empowerment | 1 resource centre at Rhamu by 2009. | Construction, Equipping and commissioning |
| Renovation and making Elwak youth Polytechnic Operational | 3 | Equipping the Youth with the necessary life skills | Fully operational Elwak Youth Polytechnic by 2009. | Construction, Equipping, Staffing and Commissioning |
| Construction of 7 Divisional Offices | 4 | Efficiency in service delivery | 7 Office blocks (1 at each Divisional Headquarters) by 2012. | Construction, Equipping and Staffing |
| Construction of Youth Empowerment Resource centre at Elwak | 5 | Youth Empowerment | 1 Resource centre at Elwak by 2012. | Construction, Equipping, Staffing and Commissioning |
| Renovation and making Rhamu Youth Polytechnic Operational | 6 | Equipping the Youth with the necessary life skills | Fully operational Rhamu Youth Polytechnic by 2011. | Construction, Equipping, Staffing and Commissioning |

A) Ongoing projects/programmes: Social Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| Formation of self help groups District wide | To empower the communities improve their entrepreneurship | 32 groups; one per location by 2012. | Forming groups. |
| Registration of physically challenged people District wide | To know their number so that services can be delivered according to their needs | All the disabled registered and supported structures established by 2012. | Registering the disabled. |
| Counselling and guidance services rendered to disadvantaged groups | To alleviate their distress through guiding them of acquisition of resources. | All disadvantaged counselled continuously. | Counselling. |
| Workshop on FGM and Early marriages | Sensitize the youth on dangers of FGM and Early marriages | 60% of upper primary girls by 2012. | Mass awareness |
| Gender mainstreaming in development activities | To sensitize groups forums on gender mainstreaming in development | 5 groups sensitised annually. | Awareness workshops. |
| Women Enterprise fund Management | To empower women | All women groups sensitised continually. | Creation of awareness. |

B) New projects: Social Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activity |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Street Children Rescue Centre | 1 | Rehabilitate street children. | One rescue centre by 2012. | Construction and rehabilitation. Justification: There is an upsurge of this group which may cause increase in criminal activities |
| Construction Of Office Block At District Headquarters | 2 | Enhance administrative services. | 1 office block with 6 rooms constructed by 2011. | Designing, tendering, construction. |

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Development of Northern Kenya & Other Arid Lands

| Project Name Location/Division | Objective | Targets | Description of Activity |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| ALRMP | Mitigate adverse climate effects; Wealth creation. | The local community | Emergency responses; Supporting IGA; Diversification of livelihood. |

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues of community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community. It also promotes the cultural diversity and the

tourism in the nation. Sporting activities have greatly enhanced the plight of the youth enabling them to engage in income generating activities.

Women and youth constitute the majority of the labor force engaged in the agriculture production sector. They also comprise the bulk of the labor force across the board. Therefore, this sector is critical for economic growth and development of the nation as it cuts across all of them.

Youth in the district constitute 30% of the total population; this is the most energetic and therefore productive group. The plan outlines programmes to harness the huge potential presented by this group to contribute to the economic growth and achievement of the MDGs and the vision 2030. Achievement of these programmes are substantially dependent on such other sectors as education, energy supply, science & technology, water supply, financial & market services, and roads.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Youth constitute 30% of the total population in the district. Most of the youth are unemployed as they are unwilling to be engaged in agriculture activities. This plan aims at addressing this issue by employing labour intensive methods of production without compromising on quality or upward adjustment of cost of production. The youth will be used in road construction, water and irrigation related activities, environmental and forestry. The ministry of youth will institutionalise the sports management in the district to provide platform for talent spotting and development and encourage investments in this field.

The culture of the indigenous community sidelines women from most gainful participation in the district. The ministry of gender and children together with stakeholders such as MYWO& UNICEF will hold wide consultations in the district with the aim of educating the cultural custodians while empowering women to get involved in development activities. The ministry will also be keen on the affirmative action and encourage public institutions especially schools to adopt gender sensitive routines and curricular.

The district is prone to frequent floods and famine; the plan will encourage the government to strengthen the district contingency fund to be able to mitigate vulnerability during such times.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies Programmes and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programme implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

Monitoring and evaluation is crucial after implementation of projects as a tool to control performance standards. This will ensure relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and corrective measures for the challenges encountered. Monitoring and evaluation ensures projects make progress and funds used for the intended original purpose, transparency and accountability. The feedback is reported to stakeholders and where appropriate guidance on mechanisms for policy makers and project managers for timely comments on performance.

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

The District Development and the District executive Committees have been operational since the creation of the district; these two have been undertaking all monitoring and evaluation in the district so far. There is need however, to strengthen the m&e system in the district in order to enhance the implementation of this plan and therefore work towards achieving vision 2030.

This plan proposes a strong district monitoring and evaluation committee (DMEC) to spearhead the m&e of the projects/ programmes outlined in the plan. This DMEC will be drawn from all the implementing agencies and include the community. Monthly reports by implementing agencies will be presented to this committee for monitoring purposes while the committee will be undertaking quarterly evaluation of the projects by field/site visits and prepare a report. Once the capacity of the DMEC is stabilised, the mechanism will be cascaded downwards to the community level. The beneficiaries of the projects will be educated and advised to form organised groups and have keen interest in the implementation of those projects.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|--------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Administrative support services at the District HQs | 3,549,910 | 5yrs | All utilities operational within the period. Mandatory reports produced as per the performance contracts. Various equipment and stationery procured. | Reports, LPO Tender | MoA | GoK | Supervision, funding and auditing. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|--------------|---------------|---|--|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Building and purchase of computers. | 10,478,000 | 3yrs | 4 office blocks at District HQs. 14 office blocks at Divisional HQs. Purchase of 10 computers. | Reports. Plans. Designs. | MoA | GoK | Funding. |
| Extension support services - District HQs | 7307788 | 5yrs | 20 consultative meetings, and planning review held and minutes developed. 20 professional group meetings held. 5 farm judging done and awards given to winners. | Reports, plans, minutes, and calls made. | MoA | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing. |
| Water harvesting for papaw and banana fruit production all 7 Divisions. | 405,275 | 5 yrs | 10 farmers meetings organized. 20 demonstrations held. 10 training workshops on water harvesting structure maintenance done.. | Reports, minutes, and plans | MoA | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing. |
| Water harvesting, construction of 7 water pans. 1 at each Division. | 5,460,000 | 3 yrs | 7 water pans constructed. 70 farmers benefiting from the project. improved irrigation. | Reports, designs and plans | MoA | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing. |
| Promotion of simsim production, processing and marketing in all Divisions. | 485,290 | 5yrs | 10 CIGs formed and trained. 10 demonstration established. 10 marketing and processing groups formed | Reports, minutes, and plans | MoA, ALRMP | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing |
| Njaa marufuku all Divisions. | 1,747,623 | 5yrs | 20 DCU meetings held. 20 backstopping activities organized by DCU. 60 reports produced on field on-going activities | Reports, minutes, and plans | MoA | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing |
| Agribusiness development for farmers groups District wide. | 826,118 | 5yrs | 25 meetings for action planning with groups held. 15 training on capacity building held. 15 farmers groups formed. 15 value addition demonstration held. | Reports, minutes, and plans | MoA | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing |

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|--------------|---------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Boards and committees in all divisions | 1,471,665 | 5yrs | 20 DAC and Sub-DAC meetings organized 5 trainings for all DAC members 5 supervision done by DAC. | Reports, minutes, and plans | MoA | GoK | GoK |
| Introduction of emerging crops. e.g. Aloe Vera District wide. | 363,090 | 5yrs | 20 CIG formed and trained on aloe vera. 20 farms of aloe vera established. 400 farmers to adopt the technology. | Reports, minutes, and plans | MoA, ALRMP | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing |
| Farm layout for soil and water conservation in all divisions | 1,072,013 | 5years | 600 farms conserved 20 barazas organized 20 conservation committee formed 35 demonstration held 30 kms river banks protected | Reports, minutes, and plans | MoA | GoK | Funding, supervision auditing |

Livestock Production

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agent | Source of Funds | Stakeholder Responsibilities |
|---|-------------|--------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Construction of District Office Block | 5M | 1 year | Site selection meeting: Architectural Drawings: Tender Documents: Progress of construction. | Minutes of site selection: Architectural drawing: Tender Documents opening minutes: Reports. | District Livestock Production Office | GOK | District Livestock Production Officer: District Planning Unit: District Public Works: Construction Companies. |
| Formation of pastoralists SACCOs | 2 m | 1 yr | SACCOs active and operational. | Minutes, reports, registration docs. | MoLD, community | PPP | Funding, management, technical advice. |
| Training of pastoralists on management of livestock commercially. | 2 m | Through-out 5 yrs. | Farmers trained. | Reports, minutes, lists of attendants. | MoLD, ALRMP, Community | PPP | Funding, technical skills. |
| Range lands rehabilitation and management. | 50m | 5 yrs | Acreage rehabilitated and sustainably managed. | Reports, photos. | MoLD, ALRMP, community | PPP | Funding, management, technical advice. |
| Construction of Divisional Livestock Offices | 14M | 5 years | Site selection meeting: Architectural Drawings: Tender Documents. | Minutes of site selection: Architectural drawing: Tender Documents opening minutes Report. | District Livestock Production Office | GOK | District Livestock Production Officer: District Planning Unit: District Public Works Construction Companies. |

Veterinary Services

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agent | Source of Funds | Stakeholder Responsibilities |
|---|-------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| Construction of district veterinary office | 3m | 1 year | Office operational | Designs and plans, Reports, photos. | GOK | GOK | Funding. |
| Introduction of veterinary laboratory services at Elwak | 2m | 2 years | Laboratory operational | Designs and plans, Reports, photos. | GOK | GOK | Equipping the laboratory with reagents and other supplies |

Cooperative and Marketing

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|-------------|------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Cooperative education and training | 0.8m | 2010 | Number of people trained | Training reports Annual reports. | MOCDs | Contribution from members shares, GOK. | Identify participants |
| Livestock cooperatives revamping and capacity building | 0.5m | 2011 | Number of livestock revived | Performance reports, training reports | MOCDs & DLPO | MOL | Identify the cooperative members |
| Set up a woman SACCO within the districts | 0.2M | 2009 | Registration certificates. Number of members registered | Registration certificates, reports | MOCDs and DSDO | GOK | Identify willing members |
| Revitalise dormant cooperatives | 0.3m | 2009 | Number of revived cooperatives | Field writing periodic reports | MOCD | MOCD | Funding identify dormant cooperatives |

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|-------------|-------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Extension services in all urban centres. | 1.5m | Continuous | Trading groups engaged in better commercial practices. | Training e. lists of beneficiaries, reports. | Ministry of trade. | GOK | Participation, funding, implementing lessons learnt. |
| Loans project for local small scale business | 5m | Continuous. | Groups and individual entrepreneurs financed for expansion. | Lists of beneficiaries, reports. | To improve business performance | 15 trips per year | Funding, training, repayments. |

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Roads

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Rhamu- Malkamari(E846) | 3.5M | 1 yr | KMs done. | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports. | MoR | GoK | Funding, |
| Gulicha-Chirchir- Kurdubo(uncl) | 2m | 1 yr | As above | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports | MoR | GoK | Funding, |
| Ba-Ashabito(E200) | 3.m | 1 yr | ditto | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports | MoR | GoK | Funding, |
| Wargadud-Elele- Kokaihills(E843) | 3.m | 1 yr. | ditto | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports | MoR | GoK | Funding, |
| Rhamu dimtu-Olla(uncl) | 3.m | 1 yr | ditto | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports | MoR | GoK | Funding, |
| Kotulo- Qalanqalesa(uncl) | 1.44m | 1 yr. | ditto | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports | MoR | GoK | Funding, |
| Rhamu-Sarmau(D509) | 30.m | 1 yr. | ditto | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports | MoR | GoK | Funding, |
| Elwak-S/Fatuma- Takaba(E848) | 47.196m | 1yr | Ditto | Tender documents, plans and designs, reports | MoR | GoK | Funding, |

Housing

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agencies | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Training introduction and facilitation of cheaper building technologies like use of interlocking soil block press machines for making stabilized soil blocks | 1m | 5 yrs | New technologies used. | Training manuals, reports, photos, tender docs | AALRMP, NGOs, MoPW, MoH | GoK and other partners. | Training, funding. |

Energy

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|-------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| LPG distribution channel. | 10m | 5 yrs | Merchants involved in the distribution. | Reports. | MOE, Community | PPP | Technical support, capital |
| Provision of energy saving jikos. | 5m | 5 yrs. | People using energy efficient jikos. | Reports, lists of beneficiaries. | MOE, Community | PPP | Technical support, capital |
| Training, research and exploiting of alternative sources of energy. | 5m | 5 yrs | People using alternative energy sources. | Reports, training manuals, research findings, new innovations. | MOE, Community | PPP | Funding, technical input. |

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water Development

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source Of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Olo Location, Ashabito Division. | 8 m | 2yrs | w/s operational | Designs and plans, tender docs, BQs, reports. Photos. | MoW&ID, Other development partners. | GoK, Other donors. | Funding, maintenance, technical support. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Kubi Location, Ashabito Division. | 6m | 2yrs | w/s operational | Designs and plans, tender docs, BQs, reports. Photos. | MoW&ID, Other development partners. | GoK, Other donors. | Funding, maintenance, technical support. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Shishir Location, Ashabito Division. | 6m | 2yrs | w/s operational | Designs and plans, tender docs, BQs, reports. Photos. | MoW&ID, Other development partners. | GoK, Other donors. | Funding, maintenance, technical support. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Ogorwein Location, Ashabito Division. | 6m | 3yrs | w/s operational | Designs and plans, tender docs, BQs, reports. photos | MoW&ID, Other development partners. | GoK, Other donors. | Funding, maintenance, technical support. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Elele Location, Wargadud Division. | 6m | 2yrs | w/s operational | Designs and plans, tender docs, BQs, reports. photos | MoW&ID, Other development partners. | GoK, Other donors. | Funding, maintenance, technical support. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Chachabole, Shimbir fatuma Division. | 6m | 3yrs | w/s operational | Designs and plans, tender docs, BQs, reports. photos | MoW&ID, Other development partners. | GoK, Other donors. | Funding, maintenance, technical support. |
| Construction of water supply infrastructure, Boji, | 6m | 2yrs | w/s operational | Designs and plans, tender docs, BQs, | MoW&ID, Other development | GoK, Other donors. | Funding, maintenance, technical |

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source Of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|-------------|------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Kotulo Division. | | | | reports. photos | partners. | | support. |
| Construction and desilting of pans. District wide. | 100m | 5 years | Water pans constructed/desilted for each grazing block. | Designs and plans. tender docs. BQs. reports. Photos | MoW&ID. Other development partners. | GoK. Other donors. | Funding. maintenance. technical support. |
| Augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply District wide. | 75m | 5 years | Water supplies rehabilitated. | Designs and plans. tender docs. BQs. reports. | MoW&ID. Other development partners. | GoK. Other donors. | Funding. maintenance. technical support. |
| Purchase of water boozers | 35m | 5 years | Water boozers purchased. | Tender docs. log books. reports. photos. | MoW&ID. Other development partners. | GoK. Other donors. | Funding. |
| Construction of urban w s | 150 m | 5 years | Water supplies constructed. | Designs and plans. tender docs. BQs. reports. | MoW&ID. Other development partners. | GoK. Other donors. | Funding. maintenance. technical support. |
| Construction of water reservoirs. | 400 m | 5 years | Water reservoirs constructed. and operational | Designs and plans. tender docs. BQs. reports. Photos. | MoW&ID. Other development partners. | GoK. Other donors. | Funding. maintenance. technical support. |

Metrological Services

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Sources of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|---|---|---------------------|------------------|--|
| Four wheel drive vehicle | 3.2m | 2010 | 1 vehicle available. Employed driver. | Log book. Work ticket. Correspondences. Personnel | GOK | GOK | Provide funds. technical skills and personnel. |
| Wind system | 1m | Up to 2012 | One wind system installed Wind Number of measuring instruments | Tender documents Installation | GOK | GOK | Provide funds. technical skills and personnel. |
| Rain gauge and measuring jars | 8m | Up to 2012 | Millimetres of rainfall availability of rain gauge | Tender documents. reports. Photos. | GOK | GOK | Provide funds. technical skills and personnel. |
| Computers and networking. | 5m | Up to 2012 | 4 computers and accessories | Tender documents. reports. | GOK | GOK | Provide funds. technical skills and personnel. |

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|----------------|---------------|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Institutionalisation of the sector and sensitization of the stakeholders. | 6.17m | 5 yrs | DEB, service charters, policy documents, strategic plan, ICT equipment. | Policy documents, training manuals, strategic plan, minutes of DEB. | MOE BOGs, DEO, SMC | MoE, CDF, BOGs | Funding, technical support |
| Provision of transport to personnel. | 13.3m | 5 yrs | Vehicles and motorcycles | Logbooks, tender documents, photos, | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders | Funding. |
| Construction of District Education office. | 10m | 2011 | Office block. | Designs and plans, tender documents, minutes, reports, photos. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders | Funding |
| Enhance implementation of KESSP | 15.4m | 5 yrs | Books of accounts, | Audit reports, list of schools. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders. | Funding. |
| Enhancing ECDE in the District. | 58.35 | 5yrs | Constructed classrooms, list of trained teachers | Plans & designs, tender documents, training manuals. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders | Funding. |
| Support and Monitoring implementation of FPE. | 11.1m | 5 yrs. | Lists of schools monitored. | Audit reports, minutes, accounting returns. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders | Funding, technical support. |
| Improving access and quality in secondary education. | 89.35m | 5yrs | Schools constructed. | List of students, exams and evaluation reports, designs and plans. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders. | Funding, technical support. |
| Elimination of adult illiteracy. | 138.71m | 5 yrs. | Classes operational. | List of students, teachers, evaluation reports, | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders | Funding, technical support. |
| Special needs education in learning institutions. | 62m | 5 yrs. | Institutions providing special education. | Lists of beneficiaries, reports, photos. | MOE | GoK | Funding, technical support. |
| Increase access to University education. | 14.96 m | 5 yrs. | Admitted students. | Reports, lists of applicants, Brochures and materials used. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders. | Funding, technical support. |
| Improvement of information Communication Technology. | 33.6m | 5 yrs | ICT facilities. | Tender documents, list of beneficiaries, reports. | MOE | GoK | Funding, technical support. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Improving education physical facilities. | 355m | 5 yrs. | Physical facilities constructed. | Designs and plans, tender documents, reports. | MOE, BOGs, DEB | GoK, BOGs, other stakeholders. | Funding, technical support. |
| Improve access of education for girls. | 53.75m | 5 yrs | Girls attending school. | Lists of girls in school, minutes, reports. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders. | Funding, sensitisation, mobilization. |
| Provision of education to nomadic communities. | 720 m | 5 yrs. | Mobile schools operational. | Lists of students, teachers' reports. | MOE | GoK, other stakeholders | Funding, sensitization, mobilization. |
| Improvement of education capacity. | 7.162 m | 5 yrs. | Workshops. | Lists of participants, reports, minutes | MOE, DEB, BOGs, NGOs | GoK. Other stakeholders | Funding, technical support. |
| Enhancing HIV and Aids awareness in all learning institutions. | 4.625 m | 5 yrs | Foras used. | Materials used, lists of beneficiaries, reports, | MOE, BOGs, NGOs, SMC | GoK, other stakeholders. | Funding technical support. |

Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|---|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Upgrading Elwak S-District hospital. | 6m | 5yrs | Theatre structures, laboratories, MCHP, male wards, pediatric wards, TB lab, and administration block. | Tender documents, m&e reports, photos, client lists. | Danida & MoH | Danida & MoH | Funding building and commissioning. |
| Staff houses in CDF dispensaries | 5m | 5 yrs | Staff houses fully constructed. | Tender documents, m&e reports, photos, client lists. | CDF | CDF | Construction and funding. |
| Health education | 1m | 2yrs | Training and attendance lists - | Survey reports | SC(UK) | SC(UK) | Training and research. |
| Electrical wiring. | 2m | 4yrs | Hospital structures wired and electricity connected. | Tender documents, m&e reports, photos. | MoH | GoK | Funding. |
| Sanitation improvement in Elwak | 1.5m | 3yrs | Water points developed piping and water treatment. | Photos, schedule of activities, lists of participants/beneficiaries | Care Kenya | Care Kenya | Funding |
| Laboratory Ashabito dispensary | 3m | 2yrs | Lab structures erected and equipped. | Tender documents, m&e reports, and photos. | Global funds | Global funds | Funding |
| Maternity block Kotulo | 5m | 3 yrs | Maternity structure in place | Tender documents, m&e reports, and photos. | KRC | KRC | Funding |

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Technical Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------|---------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Construction of a Technical training institute in Elwak | 20m | 5yrs | Operational institute. | Reports, enrolment lists, photos. | PDTE, DEO | GOK | Funding, utilising the resource, construction works. |

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Kenya Demographic Health survey. | To be determined | 3 months | No. of Households surveyed. | Reports, lists of households surveyed. | KNBS | GOK | Giving information required. |
| National Census. | To be determined | 1 month | No. of Households surveyed. | Reports, lists of households surveyed. | KNBS | GOK | Giving information required Data collection. |

Information and Communication Sector

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Local Area Network (LAN) at the District HQs. | 5m | 5 yrs | Departments networked. | Designs and plans. BoQs, tender docs. Reports. | Ministry of information and communication. | GoK, and other partners. | Funding. |
| Establishment of Digital villages in the District. | 10m | 2 year | Villages operational | Agreements signed. | MoIC, private investors | PPP | Funding, management. |
| Linking up the LAN to the government common core network. | .5m | 5 yrs | LAN linked to GCCN | Designs and plans. BoQs, tender docs. Reports. | Ministry of information and communication. | GoK, and other partners. | Funding. |

4.2.7 Governance, Justice Law and Order

Provincial Administration

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Construction of AP Lines | 3m | 1 yr | Stations operational. | BOQs, plans and designs, tender documents, reports. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Building of five new model division offices | 25m | 4 yrs. | Offices operational. | BOQs, plans and designs, tender documents, reports. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Purchase of vehicles. | 24m | 5 years | Additional Vehicles acquired. | Tender documents, log books, photos. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Construction of model chiefs offices in five divisions. | 15m | 5 years. | Offices operational. | BOQs, plans and designs, tender documents, reports. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| -Installation of solar panels at the DO's offices and residence | .8m | 5 years. | Power systems operational. | Tender documents, designs, reports, photos. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Fencing District headquarters and repair of divisional head quarter and AP camps. | 1.5m | 4 years. | Fencing and repair works done. | Tender documents, reports, photos, | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Establishing of AP outpost in 42 Locations | 42m | 5 years. | AP lines operational. | Deployment Reports, photos, designs and plans. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding |
| Training of district officers and chiefs in management, conflict resolution/peace building and public relations | 5m | continuous | Workshops and seminars held. | Training manuals, seminar/workshop schedules, lists of attendants. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding |
| Hiring of eleven subordinate staff | Monthly pay. | continuous | Staff hired. | Recruitment reports, employment letters, staffing reports. | OP | GoK | Funding, providing labour/manpower |

Probation

| Project Name | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------|--------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| Social investigation and Enquiries District wide | 2m | Continuous – 5 yrs | No. of people reached. | Lists of beneficiaries, photos, reports. | Probation department. | GoK | Funding support, identifying needy cases. |
| Counselling and Guidance District wide | 2m | Continuous – 5 yrs | No. of people reached. | Lists of beneficiaries, photos, reports. | Probation department. | GoK | Funding support, identifying needy cases. |

4.2.8 Public Administration

Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

| Project Name | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| District development office and DIDC | 9.5m | 5 years. | DIDC operational. | Tender documents, BOQs, reports, users reports, | MPND & 2030 | GoK, Other stakeholders. | Funding, technical support. |

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Technical Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------|---------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Construction of a Technical training institute in Elwak | 20m | 5yrs | Operational institute. | Reports, enrolment lists, photos. | PDTE, DEO | GOK | Funding, utilising the resource, construction works. |

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Kenya Demographic Health survey. | To be determined | 3 months | No. of Households surveyed. | Reports, lists of households surveyed. | KNBS | GOK | Giving information required. |
| National Census. | To be determined | 1 month | No. of Households surveyed. | Reports, lists of households surveyed. | KNBS | GOK | Giving information required Data collection. |

Information and Communication Sector

| Project Name Location/Division | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Local Area Network (LAN) at the District HQs. | 5m | 5 yrs | Departments networked. | Designs and plans, BoQs, tender docs, Reports. | Ministry of information and communication. | GoK, and other partners. | Funding. |
| Establishment of Digital villages in the District. | 10m | 2 year | Villages operational | Agreements signed. | MoIC, private investors | PPP | Funding, management. |
| Linking up the LAN to the government common core network. | 5m | 5 yrs | LAN linked to GCCN | Designs and plans, BoQs, tender docs, Reports. | Ministry of information and communication. | GoK, and other partners. | Funding. |

4.2.7 Governance, Justice Law and Order

Provincial Administration

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Construction of AP Lines | 3m | 1 yr | Stations operational. | BOQs, plans and designs, tender documents, reports. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Building of five new model division offices | 25m | 4 yrs. | Offices operational. | BOQs, plans and designs, tender documents, reports. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Purchase of vehicles. | 24m | 5 years | Additional Vehicles acquired. | Tender documents, log books, photos. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Construction of model chiefs offices in five divisions. | 15m | 5 years. | Offices operational. | BOQs, plans and designs, tender documents, reports. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| -Installation of solar panels at the DO's offices and residence | .8m | 5 years. | Power systems operational. | Tender documents, designs, reports, photos. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Fencing District headquarters and repair of divisional head quarter and AP camps. | 1.5m | 4 years. | Fencing and repair works done. | Tender documents, reports, photos. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding. |
| Establishing of AP outpost in 42 Locations | 42m | 5 years. | AP lines operational. | Deployment Reports, photos, designs and plans. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding |
| Training of district officers and chiefs in management, conflict resolution/peace building and public relations | 5m | continuous | Workshops and seminars held. | Training manuals, seminar/workshop schedules, lists of attendants. | OP | GoK, other stake holders. | Funding |
| Hiring of eleven subordinate staff | Monthly pay. | continuous | Staff hired. | Recruitment reports, employment letters, staffing reports. | OP | GoK | Funding. providing labour/manpower |

Probation

| Project Name | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------|--------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| Social investigation and Enquiries District wide | 2m | Continuous – 5 yrs | No. of people reached. | Lists of beneficiaries, photos, reports. | Probation department. | GoK | Funding support, identifying needy cases. |
| Counselling and Guidance District wide | 2m | Continuous – 5 yrs | No. of people reached. | Lists of beneficiaries, photos, reports. | Probation department. | GoK | Funding support, identifying needy cases. |

4.2.8 Public Administration

Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

| Project Name | Cost | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| District development office and DIDC | 9.5m | 5 years. | DIDC operational. | Tender documents, BOQs, reports, users reports, | MPND & 2030 | GoK, Other stakeholders. | Funding, technical support. |

| Project Name | Country | Timeline | Monitoring | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Responsible Party |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|--|---|-----------------|---|
| Development of... | India | 2008-2010 | Quarterly reports to the Ministry of Sports, Government of India | Ministry of Sports, Government of India | GOI | Ministry of Sports, Government of India |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Project Name | Country | Timeline | Monitoring | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Responsible Party |
|--------------|---------|----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Ministry of Sports, Government of India

| Project Name | Country | Timeline | Monitoring | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Responsible Party |
|--------------|---------|----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

ICDP Special Programmes

Projects

| Project Name | Country | Timeline | Monitoring | Implementing Agency | Source of Funds | Responsible Party |
|--------------|---------|----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Ministry of Sports, Government of India, 2008-2012

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agent | Source of Funds | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Construction of Office Blocks | 14M | 5 years | 7 office blocks | Tendering Docs, Audit reports | Ministry of Youth and Sports | GOK | Funding and technical support |
| Construction of Youth Empowerment resource centre at Elwak. | 5M | 5 years | 1 resource centre at Rhamu | Tendering Docs, Audit Reports | Ministry of Youth and Sports | GOK | Funding and Technical support |

Social Services

| Project Name | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicator | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|-------------|------------|--------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Street Children Rescue Centre | 6M | 4 Yrs | No. of centres operating | Reports, tender documents, Designs and plans, Personnel, minutes | Gender and Children ministry. Local authorities. | Provide finance |
| Construction of office at District HQs. | 5m | 2yrs | Operational office | Plans and designs, tender documents, photos, reports. | Gender and children ministry. | finance Personnel. |

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES)

| Sub-Sector | Indicator/Milestone | Current Situation (2008) | Mid-Term Projections (2010) | End-Term Projections (2012) |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Health | Infant mortality rate | 80/1000 | 70/1000 | 60/1000 |
| | Immunization Coverage | 50% | 65% | 75% |
| | Expectant mothers attending ANC | 54% (3,300) | 65% | 75% |
| | Deliveries attended by skilled personnel | 9% (562) | 15% | 30% |
| | Proportion of under one year-old children immunized | 60% | 70% | 80% |
| | Contraceptive prevalence rate | 0.2% | 5% | 10% |
| | Children under five sleeping under treated bed nets | 60% (11,600) | 75% | 85% |
| | Doctor/patient ratio | 0:124,162 | 1:126,986 | 1:78,746 |
| | HIV and Aids incidence | 2% | 1% | 0.5% |
| | Proportion of population with comprehensive knowledge on HIV | 40% | 50% | 60% |
| | Malaria morbidity | 6.2% | 5% | 4% |
| | Distance to nearest health facility | 20km | 15km | 5km |
| | Education | ECD enrolment rate | 20% | 40% |
| Primary school enrolment rate | | 40% | 60% | 80% |
| Primary school dropout rate | | 17% | 10% | 5% |
| Ratio of boys to girls in primary education | | 2:1 | 3:2 | 4:3 |
| Ratio of boys to girls in secondary education | | 4:1 | 3:1 | 3:2 |
| Secondary school Enrolment | | 11% (1,431) | 20% (3,118) | 35% (6,084) |
| Secondary school dropout rate | | 4% | 3% | 2% |
| Adult Classes | | 33 | 40 | 50 |
| Enrolment rate | | 1.5% | 5% | 10% |
| Adult literacy rate | | 10% | 15% | 25% |
| Proportion of district population with telephone connection (mobile & landline) | | 20% | 30% | 40% |
| Proportion of district population with internet access | | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Mobile network signal coverage | | 10% | 20% | 30% |

| Sub-Sector | Indicator/Milestone | Current Situation (2008) | Mid-Term Projections (2010) | End-Term Projections (2012) |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Livestock development | Land carrying capacity. | 10ha/TLU/yr | 8ha/TLU/yr | 6ha/TLU/yr |
| Trade and Industry | No. of registered Enterprises | 183 | 200 | 300 |
| | No of registered Tourists hotels | Nil | 1 | 2 |
| | No of industries | Nil | 1 | 2 |
| Financial Institution | Proportion of district population with bank accounts | Less than 1% | 2% | 5% |
| Water and Sanitation | Proportion of population using and improved drinking water source | 12% | 20% | 30% |
| | Average distance to the nearest water point | 10km | 5km | 1km |
| | Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility | 16% | 25% | 40% |
| Environment | Proportion of New projects subjected to EIA / and proportion of existing projects (EMCA Schedule II) subjected to Environmental audits every year. | Nil | 20% | 50% |
| Roads | Tarmac roads in Kms | Nil | 60km | 230km |
| | Gravelled roads in kms | 205 | 260km | 300km |
| Agriculture | Irrigation land utilization | 1880 29% | 3000ha 48% | 5000ha 77% |
| | Total Acreage under crops | 3,640ha | 7,600ha | 11,000ha |
| | Number of agro-based industries | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | No. of household engaged in agriculture | 5200 | 5,600 | 6,000 |
| | | | | |
| Cooperatives | No. of active cooperatives societies | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| | Cooperative membership | 210 | 500 | 2,000 |
| | Share capital | Ksh 0.5m | 2m | 10m |