



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**ISILOLO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002–2008**

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

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ISIOLO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002 – 2008

*Effective Management for Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*

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Division of Investigation for Research
National Council and for Education

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FOREWORD

The 7th Isiolo District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in each of the sixty-nine districts in the country. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Isiolo DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Isiolo District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001, sets the institutional framework for implementing the 7th Isiolo District Development Plan and provides insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the constraints identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.

Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Isiolo DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
CACC	Constituency AID Control Committee
CBO	Community Base Organizations
CBWSG	Community Based Water Groups
CEC	Community Education Concern
CTG	Community Technology Group
CWP	Community Water Project
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DACCO	District AIDS Control Coordinator
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Community
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDTG	Intermediate Development Technology Group
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
MDP	Marsabit Development Programme
MOH	Medical Officer of Health/Ministry of Health
NACC	National AIDS Control Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PACC	Provincial Aids Control Coordination
PDP	Part Development Plan
PISP	Pastoral Integrated Support Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
WS	Water Supply
WUA	Water Users Association

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative divisions and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district.

It also gives information on settlements patterns of the district and further contains a detailed district Fact Sheet providing the existing socio-economic infrastructural facilities and district resource potential. The District Fact Sheet also provides vital information on population, HIV/AIDS and other welfare indicators, which are used to develop strategies to achieve the theme of the plan "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, which include background information of the location of the district and the main physical features and settlement patterns. This information is crucial for the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Isiolo is one of the thirteen districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Marsabit to the north, Garissa and Wajir Districts to the southeast and east respectively. It also borders Tana River, Nyambene and Meru Districts to the south, Laikipia and Samburu Districts to the west. It is located between longitude 36° 60' and 38°50' east and latitude 0°5' and 2° north.

The district covers an area of 25,605 km². It is divided into six administrative divisions namely Central, Garbatulla, Sericho, Merti, Oldonyiro and Kinna. There are twenty-two locations and forty-four sub-locations. Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by division and number of locations and sub-locations.

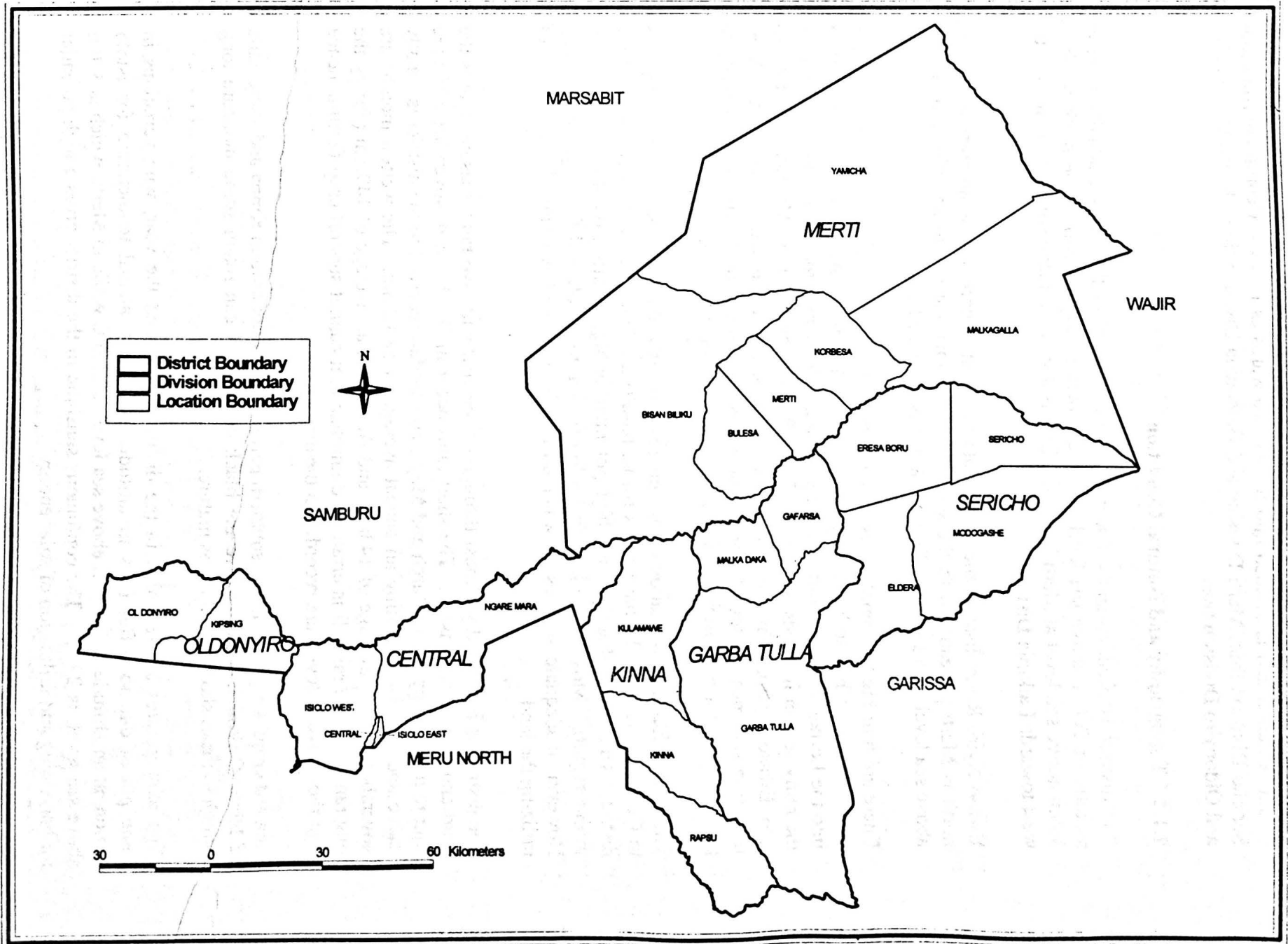
Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Divisions

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-Locations
Kinna	2,516	3	6
Oldonyiro	1,161	2	4
Merti	12,377	6	13
Garbatulla	3,759	3	5
Central	1,411	4	8
Sericho	4,381	4	8
Total	25,605	22	44

Source: District commissioner's office, Isiolo, 2001

The district has two constituencies, Isiolo North and Isiolo South Constituencies. Isiolo North Constituency comprises Central, Oldonyiro and Merti Divisions, while Isiolo South comprises of Kinna, Garbatulla and Sericho Divisions. There is only one local

ISIOLO DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



authority in the district, viz, Isiolo County Council. The whole district is under Isiolo County Council and is divided into twenty two wards as follows: Central Division four, Sericho Division four, Merti Division six, Garbatulla Division three, Kinna Division two and Oldonyiro Division two.

1.1.2 Topography and Natural Condition

The district is predominantly flat with a low lying plain that rises gradually from an altitude of 200m above sea level at Lorian Swamp (Habaswein) in the north to about 300m above sea level at Merti Plateau. There is a small influence of volcanic hills to the west towards Laikipia District.

Ewaso Nyiro River dissects the district into two, that is, north and south portions. To the north is Merti plateau and to the south are the plains that rise to an altitude of 1000m above sea level with some inselbergs towards Nyambene Hills.

There are four big perennial rivers in the district, namely Ewaso Nyiro, Isiolo, Kinna and Bisanadi. River Ewaso Nyiro, with its catchment area in the Aberdares Mountain, drains into the Lorian Swamp. During the dry season, it dries up at the lower parts while during the rainy season it floods the plains. Isiolo River originates from Mt. Kenya and drains into Ewaso Nyiro, while rivers Kinna and Bisanadi drain into River Tana. Most irrigation schemes are found along these rivers. Damming of the rivers is necessary to provide water for irrigation and livestock use during the dry season.

The district has a combination of metamorphic rocks and other superficial rock deposits in Central Division. Tertiary rocks (olive basalt) are found in the northern parts of the district. This shows that there is a high potential for high quality ground water harvesting in this region. Most of the land in Isiolo offers a great potential for irrigation farming. However, inadequate sources of water during dry seasons have limited the chances of utilizing the land.

The district is hot and dry almost throughout the year with two rainy seasons, that is the short and long rains seasons. The short rains occur in October and November while the long rains occur between March and May. The rainfall received in the district is usually scarce and unreliable posting an annual average of 580.2mm. The wettest months are November with an average of 143mm and April with an average of 149mm (during the long rains). Since rainfall is erratic and unreliable, it cannot support crop farming hence high food poverty levels are recorded in the district.

Rain fed crops are grown in the southern part of the district around Kinna and some parts of Isiolo Central Division where the black cotton soil can retain some moisture long enough to make short period crops mature.

High temperatures are recorded in the district throughout the year, with variations in some places due to differences in altitude. The mean annual temperature for Isiolo station, at an altitude of 1,104m above sea level is 26.6°C while in Merti, which is 300m above sea level, is 27°C. The continuous sunshine in the district gives a high potential for harvesting and utilization of solar energy

Monsoon winds blow across the district throughout the year, which attain the peak in the months of July and August. This sweeps away all the moisture and evaporation is high hence reducing humidity.

The district is classified into three climatic zones, namely semi-arid, arid and very arid. Semi-Arid Zone IV is experienced in Central and Kinna Divisions of the district with a high influence from Nyambene Hills and Mt. Kenya. The zone covers 1 per cent of the total area of the district. The annual rainfall in the zone ranges between 400-650mm. The vegetation here is mainly thorn bush with grass depending on the density of the wood vegetation.

Arid Zone V covers parts of Central and Garbatulla Divisions, which covers 30 per cent of the total area of the district. Rainfall received here ranges between 300-350mm annually, which can only support annual grassland and a few shrubs.

Very Arid Zone VI covers mainly Merti and Sericho Divisions and accounts for 65 per cent of the total area of the district. Rainfall received here ranges between 150 and 250mm annually. The area is barren and very hot and dry most of the year.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Water availability and security influence the district's population distribution and density. Apart from Central Division which is densely populated due to its well-developed infrastructure and being a commercial centre, people in other divisions tend to settle around watering points e.g. boreholes. People also tend to live in townships/market centres where they can have better security arrangements. These centres include Kinna, Merti, Sericho, Oldonyiro and Kulamawe. People also tend to settle along rivers such as Gafarsa area along Ewaso-Nyiro river and Rapsu area along Kinna and Bisanadi rivers where they practice micro-irrigation.

Table 1.2 District Population Distribution and Density by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	1999		2002	
		Population	Density	Population	Density
Kinna	2516	7133	3.3	7947	3.7
Oldonyiro	1161	9669	8.2	10,772	9.1
Merti	12,377	15,771	1.3	17,570	1.4
Garbatulla	3,759	7,010	1.8	7,809	2.0
Central	1,411	52,280	25.0	58,242	27.9
Sericho	4,381	8,998	2.4	10,024	2.6
Total	25,605	100,861	3.9	112,364	4.4

Source: District Statistics Office, Isiolo, 2001

Tables 1.2 show the distribution of the district's population and density. It indicates that the district's population is concentrated in the Central Division. This will call for massive investment in the social and physical infrastructure to support the large numbers of people living in Central Division.

The least densely populated division is Merti with about 1.4 persons per km² (2002 projections) followed by Garbatulla with 2 persons per km² as shown in Table 1.2. These divisions are very large, drought prone and have poor soils. Their population densities may change due to climatic changes and water availability. Water points

become centres of population concentration and hence often lead to conflicts and insecurity.

The district had 73.4 per cent of the population living below poverty line according to 1994 Welfare Monitoring Survey. The most affected groups were the landless and pastoralists. The land in the district is under the trusteeship of the County Council so individuals cannot use the land to access credit. On the other hand, pastoralists are hit by poverty especially during droughts and almost all the herds die from starvation or lack of water. Other groups affected by poverty are households headed by people without formal education; female headed households, AIDS orphans and the handicapped persons. These people are found in all divisions though Central Division contributes 50 per cent of the total number of poor people.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profile.

The socio-economic indicators, poverty analysis and agriculture have also been provided together with the available infrastructural facilities under various sectors as they have a direct bearing on the district's development endeavours and poverty reduction strategies.

Area	
Total district area	25,605 km ²
Arable area	81 km ²
Non-arable land	25,524 km ²
Water mass	Nil
Gazetted forest	Nil
Urban area	43 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	
Highest	1,104m above sea level
Lowest	200m above sea level
Annual rainfall at least three stations	580.2 mm
District average rainfall	
Rainfall seasons	
Short rains	143mm
Long rains	149mm
Temperature range	26.6°C - 27°C
Average temperature	26°C
Demographic and Population profiles	
Population size (2002)	112,364
Population Structure (2002)	
Total number of males	57,055
Total number of females	55,309
Female/male sex ratio	100:103
Total youth aged 15-25 years	75,888
Total number of primary school going age(6-13)	26,419
Total no. of secondary school going age (14-17)	11,428
Total labour force (age 15-64)	57,163
Population growth rate	3.6%
Dependency ratio	100:103

Density (2002)		
Highest density	Central Division	28 persons per km ²
Lowest density	Merti Division	1.4 persons per km ²
Average density		4.4 persons per km ²
Rural Population		
At start of plan period 2002		60,682
At end of plan period 2008		72,314
Urban Population		
No. of towns with population between 2000 and above		Not available
At the start of the plan period 2002		51,682
At the end of the plan period 2008		67,141
Crude birth rate		47/1000
Crude death rate		12/1000
Life expectancy	Males	57 years
	Females	58 years
	Total average	57.6 years
Infant mortality rate		73/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	Boys	129/1000
	Girls	119/1000
	Average total	124/1000
Total fertility rate		6.0
Socio-Economic Indicators		
Total No. of households (2002)		25,159
Average household size		4.5
Female headed households (1994)		14.9 % of the total population
No. of disabled		1,647
Children needing special protection		1,000 – 2,000
Absolute poverty (1994 WMS)	Rural	74%
	Urban	82%
Sectoral contribution to the national poverty		0.6%
Average Household Income (1994 WMS)		
Agriculture		9.6%
Wage employment		82 %
Urban self employment and others		8.4%
Economic activity		
Worked for pay		10.9%
Unpaid family workers		
Business		11.3%
Farms		26.3%
Unemployed persons		3.8%
Economically dependent		45.2%
Other (not elsewhere classified)		2.5%
Agriculture		
Main food crops produced		Maize, beans, cowpeas, banana, kale
Main cash crops produced		Cotton (on & off)
Total acreage under food crops ha		1200 ha
Main storage facilities	On farm	Cribs
	Off-farm	NCPB stores
Population working in agriculture sector		36,000
Pastoralists		62,924
Main livestock bred		Cattle, goats, camels, donkeys.
Land carrying capacity (stock units)		308,000
Main species of fish		Tilapia, oreochromis, clarius
Number of fish farmers		15
Number of fish ponds		52
No. of fishing sites		6
Size of non-gazetted forests		9,933ha.
No. of forested hills		23
Number of people engaged in forest related activities		1,120
Main forest products		Honey, spices, herbal medicine, gum and esins, fuel woods, miraa, timber, post & poles etc
Cooperatives		

No. of active farmers cooperatives	1
No. of multi-purpose cooperatives	1
No. of SACCO cooperatives	9
No. of collapsed cooperatives in the last 5 years	9
No. of registered members by type:	
Saccos	1,367
Jua kali	34
Farmers	1,758
Multi-purpose	17
Total Income Earnings by Type (Kshs.) 1999	
Farmers	60,000
Saccos	6,057,143
Jua kali	10,000
Multi purpose	4,000
Total Share Capital 1999 (Kshs)	
Saccos	98,00063,223 859
Farmers	33,000
Jua kali	
Water and Sanitation (1999)	
% of households with access to piped water	43.48
No. of households with access to watering points	4,500
Number of permanent rivers	3
Number of wells	23
Number of protected springs	24
Number of boreholes	40
Number of surface dams	105
No. of pans	20
Number of households with roof catchments	152
Average distance to nearest potable water point (1999)	5Km
Proportion of household with VIP latrines	37.2%
Pre-Primary Education	
Number of pre-primary schools	140
Total enrolment by sex	Boys 3780 Girls 3372
Total drop-out rates	Boys 13% Girls 17%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25
Average years of schools attendance	2.5
Primary	
Number of primary schools	67
Total enrolment rate by sex:	Boys 61% Girls 54%
Total drop-out rates by sex	Boys 9% Girls 12%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43
Average years of school attendance by sex:	Boys 10 Girls 8
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	9
Total enrolment rates by sex	Boys 16.5% Girls 13.6%
Total drop-out rates by sex	Boys 7% Girls 6%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25
Average years of school attendance	3.5
Tertiary	
Number of secretarial and technical training institutions	2

Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		98
Total enrolment		1166
Dropout rates by sex	Male	30%
	Female	31%
Literacy levels by sex	Male	52%
	Female	48%
Health		
No. of hospitals		1
No. of health centres		2
No. of sub-district hospital		1
No. of nursing homes		3
No. of dispensaries		24
No. of clinics		7
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		15%
Family planning acceptance Rate		24%
Bed occupancy rate		61.3%
Doctor/patient ratio		1:22,000
Major diseases in the district		Malaria, Upper Respiratory Track Intestinal worms
Nutritional Status of Children Under Five		
Stunted		29%
Wasted		9.2%
Energy		
Number of households with electricity		981
Number of trading centres with electricity		1
Households using firewood/charcoal		97.1%
Households using kerosene, gas or bio-gas		2.9%
Transport Facilities		
Kilometres of classified roads by division:		
G/Tulla, Sericho, Kinna		857.9 km
Oldonyiro, Central, Merti		286.7 km
Central Division (bituminised)		3.0 km
Total kilometres of unclassified roads by division		
G/Tulla, Sericho, Kinna Divisions		160 km
Oldonyiro, Central, Merti Divisions		546 km
Number of airstrips		4
Communication		
Number of private and public telephone connections		750
Number of post/sub-post offices:		
Post offices		1
Sub post offices and out posts		4
Number of public telephone booths		69
Trade, Commerce and Tourism		
Trading centres		5
Hotels		51
Tourist class hotels		4
Main tourist attractions sites		6
Licensed businesses		1,015
Informal sector enterprises		73
Banks and Financial Institutions		1

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing an overview of the last plan 1997-2001 and attempts to look in broad terms whether the expectations of the plan were met. It analyses the implementation of the previous District Development Plan in terms of achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan 2002-2008 and the National Development Plan 2002-2008 and other policy documents. The chapter then looks at the major development challenges and cross culture issues, the district is likely to face during the plan period 2002-2008.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The theme of the 1997 – 2001 was “Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development”. The plan identified the constraints that required urgent attention if the theme was to be realised. These included: the poor state of roads; inadequate and unevenly distributed water facilities; and inadequate electricity supply as only Isiolo Town was connected to the national grid. The other constraints include poorly developed markets or closure of markets due to insecurity, poorly developed human resources as little attention was given to health and education sub-sectors, inadequate raw materials for industrial development. In the tourism sub-sector, road infrastructure in the game reserves was not properly developed.

The 1997-2001 Plan addressed the above problems and it was hoped that the prevailing situation would improve at the end of the Plan period. The specific strategies to address the development constraints highlighted and to provide an enabling environment for the district’s industrial transformation, included inter alia, putting in place measures to increase the supply of safe drinking water through rehabilitation and installation of water facilities, increase coverage of electricity supply, improve the existing road network, increase enrolment of school going children. Others were increased coverage of health services, and exploitation of the district’s resources by strengthening disaster early warning systems.

At the end of the Plan period, the DDP had been dismally implemented as only a few of water facilities were rehabilitated or put up, there was modest improvement on the road network while in general terms, 24 per cent Plan implementation level was achieved. However, most of the projects implemented fell outside the activities and changing of priorities over the years necessitated this. However, the school enrolment rates, health coverage and road network continued to worsen.

Constraints: Multiple plans being implemented at the same time led to waste of scarce resources due to duplication of efforts. There was also shortage of extension staff.

Inadequate knowledge on the part of farmers to maintain the existing soils quality and poor water conservation and water harvesting structures greatly hampered progress especially on the part of farmers. Inadequate or lack of funding from the government was a major hindrance.

El Nino induced effects, destroyed most of the physical infrastructure while rampant insecurity in the district frustrated the efforts being put in place to foster for development.

Vastness of the district makes it difficult and uneconomical to provide the intended physical infrastructure whenever there is a settlement.

Lessons Learnt: Fewer and cost effective projects should be proposed. Government to encourage nucleated type of settlement for easy provision of services in the district.

Community should be involved in project planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance. Planning and project implementation should be harmonized at all levels.

Participation of communities and other stakeholders in development leads to efficient use of shared resources. Community involvement in identification and monitoring of projects did not feature well and this resulted in farmer's inability to own and sustain projects once completed. Projects should be sustainable, appropriate and their implementation accepted by the community.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997-2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 1997 – 2001 Plan proposed for implementation 188 projects and programmes in a period of 5 years out of which only 56 projects/programmes were implemented. This was due to general lack of funds and other economic hardship which the country faced during that period. Table 2.1 shows the implementation status by sector.

Table 2.1 Implementation Summary of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan

Sub Sector	Proposed Projects	Actual Implementation	% Physical Implementation
Agriculture	9	3	33
Livestock	11	5	45
Veterinary	9	7	77
Water and road	20	15	75
Fisheries	3	1(partially)	10
Health	15	3	20
Works, Roads and Building	11	11	100
Local Government	26	8	31
Ewaso Nyiro	6	-	0
Culture & Social Services	9	-	0
Cooperatives	6	-	0
Education	20	3	15
Lands & Settlement	11	-	0
KWS	7	-	0
Trade	5	-	0
Communication	2	2	100
Labour and Manpower	2	-	0
O.P.	4	-	0
Environment & National resources	5	-	0
Information	3	-	0
Prisons	4	-	0
Total	188	158	Average 24%

Source: District Planning Unit, Isiolo, 2001

Rural water: During the period under review, the water sub sector had 20 projects proposals out of these, 15 were completed. The impressive implementation level was realized because of NGO's support in funding of the said projects.

Livestock: In the livestock production sub-sector, the World Bank/GOK, EUC/GOK and GTZ/GOK projects, activities were undertaken mostly in training and improvement of livestock breeds in the district where only 38 per cent of what was targeted was achieved.

Veterinary: During the Plan period, veterinary services to the public were geared towards maintaining a healthy herd and production of high quality livestock products. These services focused on disease control through treatment and vaccination. About 70 per cent of the planned activities were achieved.

Crop production: Various activities were undertaken including farmers' training, farm demonstrations, farm visits, rehabilitation and opening up of irrigation schemes and protection of water catchment areas. About 33 per cent of the above activities were achieved.

Fisheries: In the fisheries sub-sector, about 30 per cent of the construction works of the office and rehabilitation of fishponds was achieved. This has made the fish demonstration ponds to start operating and seeds/fingerings availed to farmers.

Local government: Here 26 projects were proposed but only 8 were implemented. Most of the projects proposed entailed construction of infrastructure and support to poor school going children through bursaries. However, due to misappropriation of resources, most projects never took off.

Education: In the sub sector, 20 projects were proposed but only 3 were implemented this was due to lack of funds. However some unplanned for projects were undertaken alongside these ones.

Health: Out of the targeted activities in the health sub-sector, only 20 per cent was achieved through rehabilitation of health facilities and equipping others. Most activities in the health sub-sector continued to be those of routine preventive and curative services.

Roads: During the Plan period, grading of roads and opening of drainage channels were 60 per cent completed. During the same period, Isiolo-Modogashe road was completed under El Nino Emergency programme. Also completed were the construction of four drifts across rivers and lagas.

In the telecommunication sub-sector, automation and installation of telephone exchange at Modogashe and Garbattulla were 70 per cent complete.

The other entire departmental proposals were not implemented due to poor economic performance.

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

The main obstacle to development in the country currently is poverty that justifies the National and District Development Plan's theme: "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The Government has developed a long term National Poverty Eradication Plan covering a period of 15 years. The Medium Term three years Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper outlines strategies and priority actions to be financed through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework in the quest to reduce poverty. The Local Authority Development Plan also sets out micro-economic goals and targets geared towards enhancing economic growth and poverty reduction.

In all the documents mentioned above. Agriculture and Rural Development sector, Physical Infrastructure and Human Resource Development sectors feature prominently in addressing poverty concerns in the district. The District Development Plan tries to link these policy documents by taking cognisance of the set priorities and harmonizing them with those addressed in the DDP. Other policy documents addressing the above issues are Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its application in the planning in Kenya; Sessional Paper No 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation by the year 2020; and Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1997 on HIV/AIDS.

To achieve the objectives enunciated in these policy documents requires the participation of all stakeholders. This has been achieved through the incorporation of development plans from the other stakeholders such as NGOs and local authorities into the DDP. Besides, the local communities' decisions, as the eventual beneficiaries of the end results of this plan have been captured through the Community Action Plans (CAPs).

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The main challenge that the district is going to face in its quest to reduce poverty entails mobilisation of resources at this time of economic hardships. Other challenges include; rising levels of security, high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, nomadism and poor livestock marketing mechanisms, recurring drought, environmental degradation and gender disparities. This will require concerted effort from all the stakeholders in order to realise balanced economic growth and poverty reduction.

2.4.1 Population Growth

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the district had a total population of 100,861 persons. With an estimated growth rate of about 3.6 per cent per year, the district population is projected to be 112,364 by the start of the Plan period and estimated to have increased to about 139,455 persons by the year 2008 as shown in Table 2.2. The high growth rate can be attributed to immigration from neighbouring districts. The majority of the local people, who practise nomadic pastoralism move from one place to another in search of pasture and water. There is also intra-migration of people within the district leading to uneven distribution of population in some parts of the district. According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census report, some parts of the district enumerated zero persons since people had moved out in search of pasture and water due to drought. Isiolo Town is the only major urban centre in the district. Its population has

increased considerably as people from within and outside the district come to the town for commercial purposes. The town has better developed infrastructure compared with other smaller towns in the district.

Table 2.2 Population Projections 2002-2008

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	8463	8093	9428	9016	10132	9689	10888	10412	11701	11190
5-9	7599	7243	8466	8069	9098	8671	9777	9319	10507	10015
10-14	7433	6891	8281	7677	8899	8250	9563	8866	10277	9528
15-19	5840	5909	6506	6583	6992	7074	7514	7602	8075	8170
20-24	3986	4298	4441	4788	4772	5146	5128	5530	5511	5943
25-29	3454	3706	3848	4129	4135	4437	4444	4768	4776	5124
30-34	2812	2990	3133	3331	3367	3580	3618	3847	3888	4134
35-39	2751	2628	3065	2928	3294	3146	3539	3381	3804	3634
40-44	2323	1945	2588	2167	2781	2329	2989	2502	3212	2689
45-49	1615	1288	1799	1435	1934	1542	2078	1657	2233	1781
50-54	1251	1280	1394	1426	1498	1532	1610	1647	1730	1770
55-59	879	711	979	792	1052	851	1131	915	1215	983
60-64	855	788	953	878	1024	943	1100	1014	1182	1090
65-69	573	470	638	524	686	563	737	605	792	650
70-74	535	533	596	594	641	638	688	686	740	737
75-79	249	247	277	275	298	296	320	318	344	342
80+	255	393	284	438	305	471	328	506	353	543
ANS	341	234	380	261	408	280	439	301	471	324
Total	51214	49647	57055	55309	61315	59438	65892	63875	70811	68644

Source: District Statistical Officer, Isiolo, 2001

The district has a youthful population with about 57 per cent of the population in the age group 0 –19 years. This implies a high dependency ratio of 100:103, as most of these youth are unproductive. The district has more males than females especially in the 0 –14 years and 35 – 69 years age brackets. The high dependency ratio implies that most resources will be spent on consumption rather than on investment, which may exacerbate the levels of poverty.

School going age (primary/secondary): The increase of school going population, as Table 2.3 indicates, calls for construction of schools preferably boarding ones to cater for the nomadic pastoralist population and provide vocational training centres to train dropouts in various skills.

Table 2.3: Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (pry)	12,142	11,572	13,527	12,892	14,537	13,854	15,622	14,888	16,788	16,000
14-17 (sec)	5,222	5,036	5,818	5,610	6,252	6,029	6,719	6,479	7,220	6,963
15-49 (fem)		22,964		25,583		27,493		29,545		31,751
15-59 (Lab)	24,911	24,755	27,752	27,578	29,824	29,637	32,050	31,850	34,441	34,227

Source: District Statistics Office – 2001

Females (15 – 49): It is clear from Table 2.3 that females in the reproductive age bracket form about 23% of the total population. This group could lead to higher growth rate if population control measures are not implemented. Throughout the Plan period, there will be a rising need for provision of health care for mothers and children, which will establishment of MCH/FP clinics, which will be, needed district wide.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is an issue that will be addressed during the whole span of the next plan since 73 per cent of the district's total population lives below poverty line. The district's contribution to the national poverty is 0.6%. Females and children are the most vulnerable to poverty and disease. With a high dependency ratio of 100:103, and poverty level, the fight against hunger and disease is indeed a monumental one for the district.

The most affected groups by poverty are the landless. All the land in the district is under the trusteeship of the County Council. The land tenure and use is under communal system, therefore there is no commitment on the part of the individuals to develop their portions of land for lack of a clear land policy. The issue of land ownership has contributed to high poverty levels.

Pastoralism is a way of life wholly dependent on animals. Pastoralists are under constant threat of poverty especially when drought strikes and all the herds die from starvation or lack of water. Another threat is insecurity owing to frequent banditry attacks that leads to loss of animals and human lives.

The Welfare Monitoring Survey II report estimated the households headed by people with formal education as lying between 36.2 per cent and 50 per cent. The before households headed by people without formal education range between 50 per cent and 68.8 per cent. The existence of large numbers of households headed by people without formal education means that they are not exposed to modern ways to operate. This affects every aspect of their lives since they only practice the traditional trades; they are not able to competed effectively against those practicing modern business thereby threatening their future prosperity.

Other categories most affected by poverty are the unskilled labourers, AIDS orphans, street children and people living with disabilities. The most prevalent types of poverty are absolute poverty.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a multi-dimensional problem with considerable implications on poverty. It is a potential problem among pastoralists encouraged by the migration of men from one town to another leaving their families behind, in search of pasture. This coupled with their cultural patterns encourage the spread of HIV virus and AIDS.

The AIDS scourge mostly affects women in the reproductive age group of 15-49. This makes it necessary for intensification AIDS awareness campaigns to sensitise people on the effects of the infection and how to avoid contracting it.

Sources from the district hospital indicate that HIV prevalence in Isiolo District is between 10-15 per cent. The most affected age group as indicated is that between 15-49 years. This consists of the most productive active age cohort in terms of their contribution to development. So, if the trend continues, the district is likely to lose a great number of productive manpower.

However, it should be noted that all the blood screening is done at the district hospital with a high number of cases detected from patients coming from the neighbouring Meru Central, Nyambene and Laikipia District.

Table 2.4 HIV/AIDS Trend in Isiolo

Year	Total No. Screened	Total No. Positive	No. of Deaths	No. of Civil Servants
1990	768	140	24	-
1991	880	153	46	-
1992	725	228	22	-
1993	530	254	15	-
1995	381	172	24	-
1996	474	226	46	-
1997	135	53	40	-
1998	337	225	26	13
1999	321	125	54	16
2000	496	123	61	7
2001 Up to August 2001	423	111	31	3

Source: MOH, Isiolo, 2001

From Table 2.5, 33 per cent of the screened people at the district hospital are found to be HIV positive. Out of these 21 per cent of them die with 10 per cent of these deaths affecting civil servants.

The main factors perceived to be responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS in Isiolo District are commercial sex, pre-marital and extra marital sex brought about by general moral laxity among the people, inadequate parental care and poverty.

Idleness among the unemployed youth who engage themselves in miraa chewing and alcoholism mostly results in unprotected sex due to the influence of the above intoxicants. Other factors include the culture of ignorance of the existence and causes of HIV/AIDS, on lack of practice of safe sex and effects of wife sharing and polygamy.

The threats posed by HIV/AIDS in the district is that it is likely to undermine the achievements in literacy and increase child labour. HIV/AIDS has resulted in the death of teachers, and contributed to the high drop out rates in schools, and increased number of orphans, most of whom are forced to look for employment or to care for their siblings after dropping out of school. Other productive sectors of the economy are plagued by increased absenteeism and loss of production as the cases of AIDS related morbidity increases.

In the health sector, the scourge has increased demand for health services and subsequently, the cost of health care provision. Funds used for HIV/AIDS treatment or prevention or management will continue to take the bigger share of the health budget at the expense of other important health services.

In the industrial sector, the epidemic will lower the productivity of the labour force hence increasing the labour cost. The resultant effects therefore being price increases, combined with declining household incomes which may in turn result in lower demand for industrial goods.

As relates to priority intervention, the District AIDS Coordinating Committee will enhance community based care for AIDS patients so that children need not stay home from school to care for them. Bursaries for HIV/AIDS affected children dropped out of school will be augmented.

Counselling, sensitisation and training students and teachers will be provided. Curricula that includes education on family life, reproductive health and prevention of HIV/AIDS and safer behaviour among high-risk people will be developed towards the most vulnerable social groups.

Preventive behaviour through better parenting and counselling by religious leaders and youth activities such as Boys Scouts and Girls Guides will be encouraged. Women will also be included in these activities to enable them make informed decisions.

Education and awareness creation for the child and woman will be enhanced in order to prevent cases of mother to child transmission. Blood screening (through availing kits for VCT) will be encouraged.

In order to make a head-way in the fight against HIV/AIDS, the epidemic should be tackled in a multi- sectoral dimension through the coordination of DACC. This will be adequately addressed through the strengthening of DACC to build its capacity to deal with the problems outlined.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Studies in Kenya indicate that women are more vulnerable to poverty than men. In Isiolo for example, women spend a great portion of their time searching for water and firewood. Women are not allowed to own or even take control of livestock – the most important asset, and that they seldom take part in decision making on development matters. It is also notable that men benefit more from formal education, as young girls remain at home to help in household chores and herding of small stock. Because of this, women are not able to develop skills that would enable them to find gainful employment or engage themselves in business. They are therefore unable to compete with men in all aspects of life.

Recent studies have shown that, the socio-economic status of women has worsened considerably in the last decade. Their burden of work has increased and their health, nutritional and educational status has worsened.

The community is yet to appreciate the role of women in development. Most girls never complete primary education or secondary education if they get that far; as they either get married or drop out of school in favour of their brothers.

To address the prevailing gender disparities in the district, this Plan has laid down strategies in all the sectors which entail facilitation of men and women to provide the opportunity, capacity, voice and support to participate in community development on an equal footing.

Some of such strategies will entail capacity building in the main areas affecting lives in the district to raise the status of women and draw them into the mainstream of development with great emphasis on the improvement of girl child enrolment and retention in schools. Other efforts will be directed towards strengthening and supporting of the existing women groups with a special bias to initiate income-generating activities.

Provision of potable water sources will be a priority undertaken for the purpose of reducing the distance and time taken by women and girls in fetching water, while involvement of women in peace and conflict resolutions in the district will be intensified. Other interventions will include promotion of the participation of women in extension services, provision of loans to them and support of TBAs training. Action will be intensified to sensitise community members especially men to discard outdated and retrogressive attitudes and practices towards women and to encourage gender balance.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Isiolo District is a disaster prone district. It is vulnerable to hazards such as drought, wild fire, raids, occasional floods along Ewaso Nyiro River and both livestock and human disease epidemics. The hazards, if left to progress into disaster, will be very costly since massive loss of life is usually the ultimate outcome. However, if adequate early warning preparedness measures are put in place, the hazards can be prevented from progressing into disasters and the impact of disasters would be minimized. To make development efforts in the district disaster responsive, disaster management will be made part and parcel of the District Development Planning.

The most prevalent disaster in the district is drought, which recurs every other year. It results in the loss of human and livestock life. Drought has caused frequent migration and the enhancement of problems such as environmental degradation from one location to another due to excess competition for scarce resources, often resulting in incessant clan conflict regarding grazing rights.

During the plan period, the district has identified various interventions, which if put in place, will reduce vulnerability to disaster. These include; strengthening of the existing early warning systems to capture multi-hazard indicators, establishment of a multi-agency disaster rapid response team and strengthening linkages between district level actors and national operation centre. Other measures will entail establishing of contingency funds at district level to facilitate rapid response to disaster, building capacity of the local communities and GOK/NGO/CBO staff through training, development of contingency plans at the divisional level, awareness creation on importance of disaster preparedness and support of income-generating activities that diversify household income to reduce vulnerability to hazards.

2.4.6 Security

Conflict in Isiolo has a long history dating back to the 'shifta' war in the early 1960s. In most cases conflict triggered off by the desire to control resources and cultural identity. Land use is currently a source of conflict since all the communities living in the district have a claim of ownership.

The government has continued to pay great attention to maintenance of security in the district with minimal success. This has led to the formation of a Peace and Conflict Resolution Committee in the district which includes clan elders, the youth, women.

The Peace and Conflict Resolution Committee is supported largely by Oxfarm (GB) with the collaboration of other major stakeholders such as the District Security Team, Catholic Peace and Justice Committee, Garbatulla Development Office, Oldonyiro Development Office, Seeds in Sericho. Impact Waso in Merti and other organizations such as Action Aid Kenya and Arid Lands Resource Management. Most important of all are the willing communities in the district who support the team with ideas and information leading to apprehending suspects and recovery of animals and prevention of possible conflicts.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and the National Development Plan, clearly stating the development path envisaged for the district for the next seven years.

The sectoral strategies are developed under the following headings: Agriculture and Rural Development; Human Resource Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism Trade and Industry; Information Communication Technology; and Public Administration Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to maintain a well developed agricultural sector through research and extension to farmers and by creating an enabling environment for all to access these services. Developments of this seem will also require and putting up market facilities for the farmers to market their products. Also of greater importance is the provision of water for domestic and non-domestic purposes that is key to the sustenance of human and livestock in the district.

The district hopes to attain strides in rural development through development in rural employment, trade and exploitation of natural resources, potential and through sustainable utilization. Besides, the district intends to move from a food deficient and dependence on relief handouts to a food secure district.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is the most important sector in the district as the majority of the people are dependent on livestock production. About 95% of the population is supported by the sector through provision of milk, meat, cereals and pulses; hence, enhanced efforts to promote the sector in the district will contribute towards reducing food poverty and dependence on relief food. Income generating projects like poultry keeping, kitchen gardening etc. which require low capital to operate and are ideal for poverty reduction in both rural and urban areas will thrive with adequate water supply.

The sector is also important for the marketing of the district produce within and outside the district. The formation of co-operatives to bring farmers/pastoralists together will play a pivotal role in promoting the marketing agricultural products. These products are also expected to provide raw material to stimulate the establishment of agro-based

industries in the district. The forest and environment sub-sectors vital for the protection of the fragile vegetative cover in the district. Great emphasis will be laid in the protection of the riverine vegetation especially along Ewaso Ngiro River.

3.1.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Relevant Government Department	Provide financial support, complement services offered by the NGOs; Facilitate and implement agricultural activities at the farm level; Provide extension services to farmers.
Others	Supplement government funding; Carryout implementation of projects; Supplement extension services; Provision of funds.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Improve livestock marketing; Improve animal health care; Construct an abattoir; Improve water points.	Prolonged recurrent droughts; Overgrazing; Inability to access livestock marketing information; Lack of organised livestock marketing; Insecurity and cattle rustling; Frequent outbreak of animal diseases; Lack of funds for livestock development.	Develop an abattoir; Develop livestock marketing mechanism; Improve livestock extension services; Develop watering points like pans, bore holes and dams; Develop drought early warning systems.
Food Security	Promote food security; Improve on extension services; Promote planting of drought resistant crops; Strengthen soil and water management.	Limited physical infrastructure; Lack of technical know how, uneven distribution of water resources; Frequent and prolonged drought; Nomadism; Limited funds for efficient delivery.	Take extension services to people; Establish meat processing plan in the district; Encourage planting of drought resistant crops; Encourage micro irrigation projects.
Rural Water	Rehabilitation of water facilities; Training of water management; Carry out hydrological surveys; Drilling of more bore holes.	Limited know-how on water technology by the community and staff; Poor water harvesting mechanism; Over exploitation of water resources up stream; Lack of drilling equipments; Inadequate geological surveys on ground water.	Protect water cathment areas; Encourage drilling of more bore holes; Encourage the carrying out of hydrological surveys; Train water users association.
Co-operative	Registration of more co-operatives societies and reviving others; Marketing hides and skins; Train co-operative members.	Low capital base; Cultural & religious obstacles on co-operative movement; Dependency syndrome on the side of community.	Encourage formulation of co-operative society; Create revolving loan fund for the district; Create awareness on the importance of co-operative movement.
Fisheries	Rehabilitation and construction ponds; Complete fisheries office block;	Use of outdated methods of fishing; Cultural limitation to the value of fish;	Facilitate ponds rehabilitation and construction; Encourage the use of fish as food;

	Train fish farmers.	Limited financial support for rehabilitation works.	Give financial support.
Environmental Management	Support environmental and natural resource management; Solid waste management; Sand quarries rehabilitation; Protect water catchment areas; Promote energy conservation programme.	Inadequate knowledge of the availability of resources; Poor environment systems; Poverty leading to cutting down of trees; Over grazing; Poor and harvesting system.	Promote environmental management; Encourage keeping of livestock which the available pasture can sustain; Discourage poor sand harvest mechanism; Encourage protections of water catchment areas.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Maximisation of Crop Production District wide	1	To improve crop production by proper water management.	22 irrigation schemes to be completed in 7 years.	Survey and design of irrigation schemes; Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes; Train farmers and irrigation committees. Justification: Food crops to supplement pastoralist; Food diet.
Effective and Sustainable Soil and Water Management District wide	2	To improve and maintain good soil and water catchments for sustainable agriculture.	All hilly areas in the district, 8 springs and 1 water pan to be completed in the next 7 years.	Control of gullies by establishing tree nurseries; Protection of springs; Construction and desilting of water pans. Justification: Conserve the environment for sustainable agriculture.
Intensive Extension Service Delivery District wide	3	To increase agricultural technology adoption rates for improved crop production.	428 farmer courses; 248 demonstrations; 32,000 farm and group visits; 24 ASK shows; 98 monitoring in the next 7 years and evaluations.	Training, demonstrations farm visits, barazas, monitoring, supervision and evaluation. Justification: There is need to impart skills increase crop production.
Promotion of Crop Production District wide	4	To commercialise crop production in the district; Increase land under crop cultivation.	Expand irrigable area under the 22 irrigation schemes and open more rainfed areas for cultivation.	Increase demand for high quality crops by training and having on farm demonstrations. Justification: There is need to provide alternative source of income for pastoralists.
Introduction of High Quality Fruits District wide	5	To introduce and sustain production of high quality crops.	2000 farm demonstrations to be carried out.	Carry out farm demonstrations for all horticultural crops with respect to research findings. Justification: The available fruits are indigenous which give low yields.
Crop Diversification District wide	6	To improve the nutritional status of the community; To provide alternative	500 farmers to be supplied with propagation materials in 3 years.	Introduce drought resistant crops. Justification: The nutritional status

		breeds in the whole year.		among the local community has been declining over time.
Farmers Training District wide	7	To improve farming skills hence increase crop yield and storage.	160 farmers to be trained; 4 post harvest handling & storage training to be conducted; 160 young mothers to be trained on better diet.	Conduct crop husbandry training; Post harvest handling and storage; Nutritional training. Justification: For farmers to access better crop husbandry messages.
Drought Contingency Planning District wide	8	To increase crop yields.	To establish 2 seed banks; 40 group members to be trained and supplied with farm inputs.	Establish community based cereal reserves; Establish community seed banks. Justification: For better storage of the cereals and seeds for planting.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Marketing Facilities District wide	1	To ensure all livestock holding facilities are in good working condition.	To construct weigh bridge and sale yards in all divisions.	Develop weigh bridges and sale yards. Justification: To facilitate loading of livestock.
Upgrading of the Stock Routes District wide	2	To ensure water is available for livestock enroute to market terminals.	Provide water in all holding grounds in the district.	Develop and improve on the stock routes by increasing water facilities on the routes. Justification: Animals travel long distances to markets.
Capacity Building of the Livestock Keepers and Traders District wide	3	To ensure traders and pastoralists are enlightened on livestock market issues.	Ensure all livestock dealers and trainers and identified and trained before the end of the plan period.	To train the livestock keepers and traders on marketing strategies. Justification: For traders and pastoralists to access market information.
Abattoir Development Isiolo Town	4	The developed abattoir will receive livestock for Samburu, Marsabit, Moyale and Isiolo to reduce distance animals travel to Nairobi.	Construct one abattoir ; Install slaughter slabs and before 2005.	Develop an abattoir for slaughtering of all types of livestock. Justification: Modern abattoir needs to reduce distances covered to market centres.
Dairy Improvement Isiolo Central, Kinna and Oldonyiro Divisions	5	To ensure, increased milk production in these divisions for local consumption and sell to neighbouring districts.	Improve quality of livestock in all divisions.	Improve the dairy sub sector by supplies of upgraded cattle and milk goats and improve on camel milk production. Justification: There is need to improve milk production for increased income.
Artificial Insemination in Central division	6	To ensure there is improved dairy herd in Central and Kinna Divisions.	Provide AI services to all divisions and improve quality of cattle by 50%.	Introduction of AI services to dairy farmers to upgrade the indigenous cattle. Justification:

				To improve herds.
Poultry Production District wide	7	Have a streamlined poultry production scheme.	Provide layers and broiler day-old chicks and up agro-vet outlets in all divisions	Promote production of layers and broilers by training the farmers on management of poultry. Justification: Need to enhance poultry production as an alternative source of income.

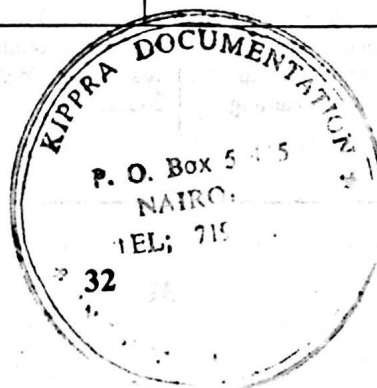
B: New Project Proposals: Animal Health (Veterinary) Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Disease Control District wide	1	To reduce mortality.	Vaccination to be done; 140,000 heads of cattle; 38,500 goats; 30,000 poultry; 15,000 donkeys; 3,000 dogs.	Vaccination against CBPP, LSD, BQ, Anthrax, CCPP, Newcastle, Rabies; Construction of 10 crushes; Rehabilitate 6 dips & 4 spray races. Justification: There is a high prevalence of diseases in the district.
Construction of an Office Block in Kinna and Oldonyiro Divisions	2	To enable the veterinary staff in the divisions to work in a conducive environment and also offer consultancy services to the farmers/pastoralists.	2 office blocks to serve all the veterinary staff and pastoralists in the said divisions by the year 2008.	Construction of an office block. Justification: There is a high prevalence of diseases in the district; To provide office space for the extension staff.
Hides Improvement Services	3	To empower flyers, hides and skins traders to produce the best quality products so as to improve their income.	All 360,000 hides and skins produced in the district per year in 7 years.	Conduct workshops, seminars and field days to all stakeholders in the hides and skins industry in the district. Justification Quality of skins and hides is poor.
Connecting Power and Water to Kinna laboratories; Provision of Equipment and Reagents, and Posting of Laboratory Technicians	4	To maintain a healthy herd by ensuring that all animals intended for slaughter and breeding outside the district are screened; To enable vet staff to do routine disease control by screening animals.	Two generators to serve all population in the two divisions and also the neighbouring divisions by the year 2008; Post lab. technician to all the divisions by the year 2008.	Buying of power generator, reagent, equipment and water pipes. Justification: Electricity is necessary for disease screening.
Tannery Plant	5	To locally process the green skins and hides into leather so as to reduce the cost of transporting the same to other areas.	One tannery to process all skins and hides produced in Isiolo, District by 2008.	Construction of tannery. Justification There is a large quantity of skins and hides produced in the district.
Education of Extension Agents and Farmers/Pastoralists	6	To enable the farmer pastoralists to produce high quality hides and skins to boost their earning.	Educate 60 extension staff and 200 farmers/pastoralists per year in Isiolo district by 2008.	Conduct refresher seminars, workshops and field days so as to give quality advice to the farmers/pastoralists. Justification: There is a large quantity of skins and hides produced in the district.

Provision of Transport and Training of more CBAHWS District wide	7	To enable extension staff move to all the divisions easily; To provide clinical services more effectively in those areas which are quite remote.	All 6 grounded vehicles; 60 CBAHWS (10 per division per year) for 7 years.	Train CBAHWS. Justification: The district is large with poor road network.
Strengthen Animal Health	8	To improve access to veterinary drugs to pastoralists; To increase sales of drugs and improve on livestock health.	30 parapets to be trained; 4 veterinary dawashop groups to be trained and linked.	Train parapets and Dawashop groups. Justification: Vastness of the district makes extension serviced and drugs very expensive.
Emergency Livestock Vaccination	9	Reduce incidences of livestock diseases; To prepare the district to handle emergency disease outbreak.	100,000 heard to be vaccinated to generate 100,000 Ksh per year for 7 years.	Create a revolving fund for emergency vaccination. Justification: The district is known to have drastic climatic change hence increasing possibilities of disease outbreaks.

B: New Project Proposals and Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitate Existing Rural Water Supplies and Water Pans District wide	1	To maintain continuous supply of water for human and livestock at all times.	Provide 5 pump units per year; Construct 2 tanks per year; Lay 200m pipelines per year; Construct 2 cattle trough per year; Construct 2 pump house per year; Construct 2 water pans per year.	Repair pumping units tanks, pipelines, cattle troughs, houses and pans. Justification: For more people and livestock to access water.
Training of Management Committee District wide	2	To make management committee members aware of their roles in running rural water supplies.	To train at least 20 committee members per year for 7 years.	Train the management committee officials. Justification: For efficient management of water facilitation.
Hydrogeological Surveys District wide	3	To ascertain the ground water potential in rural centres.	Carryout hydrogeological survey per years for 7 years.	Conduct hydrogeological survey in rural centres. Justification: To have an inventory of areas with grounds water potential.
Drilling and Equipping of New Boreholes	4	To supply water for human and livestock.	Drill 3 bore holes per years; Equip 3 boreholes per year for 7 years.	Drill new boreholes after survey; Equip the boreholes for operations. Justification: Provide adequate water for human and livestock.



B: New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activity
Education and Training District wide	1	Impart business knowledge to the cooperative members in the district.	To reach over 3500 registered Co-operative members in the district in 7 years.	Carry out seminars for management committees. Justification: To ensure efficiency of cooperative movement.
Registration of Groups Central Division Kiina Division Oldonyiro Division	2	To mobilize group savings in the whole district in order to create a district credit union hence offer credit to farmers and small traders.	500 self help groups with 200 members each. This will create a viable district credit pool in 7 years.	Increase membership for the rural Sacco from the present 154 to 500 members groups. Justification: Increase group savings.
Registration of Self-Help Groups in Merti, Sericho and G.Tulla	3	To form a district wide self-help groups PPEP Sacco.	Form a Sacco of over 300 self help groups (Isiolo district PPEP Sacco).	Registration of groups. Justification To cover all the divisions.
Revival of marketing societies (Merti FCS Ltd Malkadaka, Gafarsa)	4	To strengthen livestock marketing system in the district and revive Merti FCS Ltd Malkadaka, Gafarsa.	Each society to have at least 150 farmers in 4 years.	Revival of marketing society. Justification: To strengthen the cooperative movement and earnings.
Range Development Oldonyiro – Sericho	5	To streamline the livestock market in the district and eliminate middlemen.	200 range to be established.	Establishment of 2 ranches. Justification: To bring about effective management of livestock sector.
Revive Livestock Marketing and Jua Kali Cooperative Societies	6	To enhance livestock marketing in the district.	2 Saccos to be revived in 3 years.	Reviving Waso Livestock Sacco; Revive Isiolo - Jua Kali Sacco. Justification: To reduce exploitation by middlemen.
Construction/Repairs	7	To strengthen the building which has major cracks on the walls.	To reinforce the building.	Major office-block repair. Justification: Improve the state of the building and provide parking space.

B: New Projects Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds Central Division	1	To increase fish production; To diversify sources of income; To supplement protein.	Rehabilitation of 4 ponds; Construction of two ponds; Construction one dam;	Rehabilitation of the existing ponds and power fence; Construction of two additional ponds;

			1400m length of fence in five years.	Repair of fence construction of dam; Stocking the ponds. Justification: Necessary to raise good quality fingerlings for improvement in fish farming.
Fish Demonstration Ponds Kinna Division	2	To increase fish production; To impart skills on fish farmers.	Three-roomed office block; Four ponds to be constructed over a 3 year period.	Construction of a fish farming demonstration centre at Kinna; Construction of fishponds, stocking and fencing. Justification: Improve fish farming skills.
Ewaso Nyiro River Fish Processing Demonstration Centre Merti Division	3	To empower local fish farmers with modern fishing technologies; To improve processing and preservation techniques; To improve fish utilization and marketing.	Three normal office block; Eight fish arranging skills; Eight fish silting and sub drying frays to be put up in 4 years.	Construction of a fish processing centre and fence; Justification: For better preservation and marketing of the products.
Fish Farmers/Fishermen Education District wide	4	To increased fish production exploitation and utilization; To improve social economic status of the local communities.	Training for fish farmers; Central Division - 50 farmers; Kinna Division - 28 farmers; Training of fishermen; Merti Division 50 and Kinna Division 40 in a period of 4 years.	Training of farmers on ideal fish farming and fishing technique; Organized education trips; Sensitise fish farmers on fisheries resource utilization. Justification: This improves skills on fish farming and management.

A: On-going proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Support of Environment and Natural Resource Management (PSO.I)	To achieve environmentally sustainable development as provided by the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP); Support to District Environment Committee	Hold district consultative meetings on the state of environment and environmental management in every division.	Hold district consultative meeting on the state of the environment in Isiolo; Hold environmental meetings; Deal with all environmental issues in district. Justification: For proper environmental conservation by all; Strengthen district environmental management.
Solid Waste Management Major Markets District wide	To create an environmental friendly atmosphere.	Hold clean up exercise in 5 major markets.	Hold clean up exercise in town; Get rid of polythene papers. Justification: There is need for a clean environment.
Sand Quarries Rehabilitation	To reduce accidents associated with sand harvest.	Hold consultative meetings with sand harvesters and users.	Hold consultative meetings with and harvesters; Rehabilitate sand quarries. Justification Protect the environment and

			reduce accidents.
Desertification and Drought Management District wide	To give a balance between the resources and exploitation.	50% of the people to be covered in 7 years.	Hold consultative meetings/barazas to sensitise local communities on maintaining strategic herds according to changing environmental capacity, based on early warning systems. Justification: Reduce over-grazing.
Water Catchment and Spring Conservation District wide	To conserve 10 springs and protect 3 catchment areas per year.	Isiolo river users; 70% of the district population to be covered in 7 years.	Plant trees; Construct watering point for livestock; Educate communities on the need to conserve the environment. Justification: For sustainable water supply down stream.
Energy Conservation Programme District wide	To reduce pressure on natural resources e.g. trees.	Hold demos on alternative energy to 10 schools, 20 hotels, and 100 homes per year.	Hold demonstration alternative energy sources. Justification: To reduce the dangers of tree costing.
National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	To intensify biodiversity conservation; To ensure that children understand the role of parks; Reduce wild life/human conflict.	Hold tours to parks to schools per year.	Hold tours to parks; Monitor hotels and lodges. Justification To ensure Biodiversity conservation.

3.1.7. Cross Sector Linkages

To ensure reduced cost of transportation of livestock to market centres, developed road network and improved telecommunication, and other physical infrastructure will play a vital role.

Also the success of the Agricultural and Rural Development sector will depend on the extent of human resource development as this sector is expected to supply skilled and semi-skilled manpower to provide extensive service to the farmers and other stakeholders.

Public administration, Safety, Law and Order is an important support sector in ensuring security which is paramount for investment and efficient marketing of livestock and other agricultural products.

The income generated from tourism, trade and industry is in turn invested in agriculture and rural development through sinking of boreholes, game farming and livestock production and marketing. Industry sub-sector is playing a paramount role in initiating hides and skins processing in the district hence adding value to these products thereby enabling, livestock farmers fetch higher income.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “to ensure enhanced and sustainable economic growth for purpose providing physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities, while its mission in the medium term, is to focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.”

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The current poor state of infrastructure in the district is a major constraint to poverty reduction efforts. Hence in the medium term, the district will revive the damaged infrastructure through concerted efforts of the government, private sector and community using labour intensive methods wherever possible.

Over the Plan period, the district is expected to attain a well-maintained physical infrastructure for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction. This will be realized through expansion, augmentation, rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructural facilities.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

To improve accessibility to markets; provide basic communication system to facilitate development; improve accessibility to safe drinking water for human, livestock and industrial purposes; environmental conservation through provision of cheaper alternative sources of energy and facilitation of cheap and affordable housing.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Create an enabling environment for development; provision of finance for construction, augmentation and rehabilitation and rehabilitation; provision of technical services for engineering and design purposes and enhancing security in the district.
NGO & CBOs	Complement the government in service delivery.
Donors	Provide finances and technical advice.
Civil Society	Civil education and sensitisation.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of feeder roads; Opening new access roads to markets; Gravelling Archers/Merti road 165km; Classify/upgrading of unclassified roads; Bituminisation of Isiolo/Archers Post road – 35km; Construction of 20 drifts; Construction of Malkadaka bridge; Gravelling Isiolo-Modogashe road – 200km; Spot improvement on G/Tulla/Modogashe B9 road; Periodic maintenance of feeder roads.	Insecurity; Inaccessibility during rainy seasons; Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Inadequate funding.	Improvement of security on roads; Avail adequate funds; Make roads motorable in all weather; Ensure routine road maintenance; Develop a good road network in the district.
Building	Routine maintenance of government houses; Completion of electrification of government buildings; Facilitation of provision of decent and affordable housing facilities.	Inadequate funding; Lack of appropriate; Building technology; Land tenure system does not encourage productive use of resources; Nomadic way of life does not encourage permanent settlements.	Avail adequate funds; Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technologies; Facilitate land ownership; Develop a housing loan scheme.
Water	Isiolo Urban Water Supply Phase II (augmentation); Construction of a new intake and pipeline; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies and pans; Drilling of bore holes; Conserve and preserve water catchment areas; Sourcing of water to the district from Mt. Kenya.	Insecurity; Inadequate funds; Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Ignorance on the part of the community in water management; Harsh environmental conditions; Poor ground water yields; Frequent drought which leads to poor water yields.	Provide adequate funding; Strengthen water management committees; Open up strategic watering points; Streamline security in the district; Promote modern water harvesting methods in the district; Lack of alternative sources of water from outside the district.
Transport and Communication	Complete automation of Merti and Kulamawe telephone exchange; Modernization and expansion of telephone services in Isiolo Town by installation of new exchange.	Vastness of the district; Lack of potential customers to economically sustain the investment; Lack of proper town planning and development control in Isiolo District; Vandalism of telephone equipment and cables; Nomadic way of living.	Connect the district with other parts of the country; Popularise the use of telephone facilities; Encourage automation of telephone exchanges; Set up post offices at divisional level.
Energy	Rural electrification of the Divisional Hqs. Merti, Garbatulla, Modogashe and Kinna.	Inadequate funding; Insecurity; Vastness of the district; Low population density at divisional level; Limited clientele.	Sensitisation; Provide adequate funds; Connect more divisions to the national grid; Tap solar energy; Start up afforestation programme to solve the problem of cooking fuel.

3.2.6 Project and Programme priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance of Feeder Road All Divisions	1	To improve accessibility to markets.	To Grade 1,146km in the district during the plan period.	Grading of the roads. Justification: Make roads motorable in all seasons.
Spot Improvement G/Tulla-Modogashe Road	2	To make the road motorable in all seasons.	To grade and spot gravel patch between G/Tulla and Modogashe 90km.	Grading and spot gravel patching. Justification: Complete the started works on the road.
Gravelling Isiolo Modogashe Road	3	To make the road motorable in all conditions.	To gravel 200km of Isiolo-Modogashe B9 road.	Gravelling of the road. Justification: Make road passable throughout the year.
Opening New Access Roads to Markets District wide	4	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	To increase the road network from 1146 to 1500km over the plan period.	Bush clearing, excavation of the graded roads. Justification: Open up market centres for development.
Gravelling Archers/ Merti Road	5	To make the road motorable in all seasons.	To gravel 165km over the plan period.	Gravelling and grading of road. Justification: Make the road motorable.
Classification/Upgrading of Unclassified Feeder Roads District wide	6	To improve the conditions of roads in the district.	To classify 500km in 7 years.	Classifying. Justification: To attract future funding for opening them up.
Bituminisation of Isiolo Archers Road Section	7	To upgrade the section to bitumen standards since the road is an international trunk road.	To bituminise 35km of the road within the plan period.	Improve base and surface dress the road. Justification: Make it all weather road.
Construction of Drifts	8	To improve accessibility across laggas.	To construct 20 no. drifts by 2008.	Construction of concrete drift. Justification To make roads passable throughout the year
Construction of Malkadaka Bridge	9	To connect Merti and Garbatulla, Sericho Divisions across Ewaso Nyiro Rver.	To construct 1No. bridge and ease transportation problems during the plan period.	Construction of foundations abutments and decks. Justification To make road passable.

A: On-going Projects: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Competition of 'D'Hhouses	To accommodate District Works Officer.	To complete construction in two years.	Erection and completion of grade 'D' house.
Electrification of government buildings	To enhance security and run other service utilities.	All Government buildings.	Internal wiring and power connection.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance of Government Houses District wide	1	To make the houses habitable.	To rehabilitate facilities within the plan period.	General repairs and redecoration. Justification:

				To improve accommodation facilities.
Provision of Decent and Affordable Housing District wide	2	To identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology.	10 demonstration houses per year for 7 years.	Construct demonstration houses; Demonstration in public barazas and agricultural shows, Habitat days etc. Justification: Housing is a big problem in the district.

B: New Projects Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Isiolo Water Supply Phase II	1	To improve on water supply in Isiolo Town.	To complete construction in two years.	Construction of fitter units, sedimentation tanks and overhauling of distribution system.
Rehabilitation of Existing Water Supplies and Pans District wide	2	Improve accessibility to save drinking water.	To rehabilitate facilities within the plan period.	Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities and pumping units. Justification: Provide enough water for domestic use.
Construction of a New Intake and Pipeline	3	To augment the water supply.	To construct 1 no. intake in five years.	Construction of intake and pipeline. Justification Provide adequate water to the town.
New Isiolo Water Supply	4	To meet long term escalating water demand.	Construction of complete water supplies system by 2008.	Identification and construction of new urban water supply. Justification: To meet the increasing demand of water for domestic purposes.

B: New Projects Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Rural Electrification to Divisional Hqs. Merti, Garbatulla, Modogashe, Kinna and Oldonyiro	1	To distribute power to divisional headquarters.	To stimulate revenue generating activities.	To electrify the 5 divisional Hqs. by 2008. Justification: Power supply will enhance development of rural industries and provide an alternative energy supply.

B: New Projects Proposals: Telecommunication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Completion of Automation of Merti and Kulamawe Telephone Exchange	1	To install 2 no. telephone exchange at the two centres during the plan period.	Improve on communication.	Removal of old exchange and replace the same with automatic ones. Justification Need to speed up communication to the division.
Modernization and Expansion of Telephone Services Isiolo Town	2	To install a new telephone exchange within the plan period.	Improve on communication.	Installation of a new telephone exchange. Justification Speed up IT for rapid economic growth.

3.2.6 Cross Sector Linkage

Agriculture and Rural Development: Revenue generated from this sector can be used to improve physical infrastructure in the district. Since the sector depends also on the availability of good road network.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: It is an important sector for mobilizing human resources to develop the district. Also by providing security for successful implementation of projects in the sector.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: The revenue realized in this sector will be used to develop, construct and rehabilitate roads and air strips to further open up the district for tourism and business.

Information Communication Technology: Provides latest information on technological changes in the construction and design industry hence construction engineers are kept abreast with the latest technological changes and facilitate information sharing in all fields of development.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The response to the sector vision and mission can be captured in the following interventions: formation of partnership with appropriate stakeholders to overcome human/wildlife conflict. Such partners will be landowners, county council, government departments, donor agencies, NGOs, educational institutes etc; development of meaningful incentive programme for relevant stakeholders e.g. funding of conservation, related projects such as game sanctuaries, camp sites, cultural centres, fishing camp, licensing sale of game products based on established off-take quotas.

Protection of people and property from wildlife damage will be done through formation of Wildlife Management Committees; translocation of dangerous animals and construction of wildlife barriers.

To optimise revenue from nature tourism as well as creation of accommodation facilities – KWS will involve itself in the areas of tourist development, hotel accommodation development and management marketing and retail etc; facilitation and regulation of commercial activities in the whole district; and putting up micro-enterprises to accelerate development in the district.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has a vast potential for tourism. It has three game reserves, namely Shaba, Buffalo Springs and Bisanadi. During the peak seasons, the reserves receive about 1000 visitors a month earning the council about Kshs.9 million per month in revenue and also other indirect earnings from trade related to tourism.

The earnings from tourism could be increased if other areas were opened to tourism, as this would diversify incomes. The areas that need consideration are Kinna, Kulamawe, Kipsing, Kom, Oldonyiro and Chari.

Trade sub-sector contributes immensely to the growth of the economy by providing various opportunities through its functions and objectives in spreading economic development. The trade sub sector has a great potential for generating employment in the informal sector. The business sector provides wage employment to many people of the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The field of conservation and tourism development has interested parties/stakeholders who include GOK, Local Government and private individuals.

Kenya Wildlife Service has several collaborative partners especially in conservation of resources. These partners are USAID, Africa Conservation Centre (ACC), the East African Wildlife Society, SAMED Pact, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), INFAW etc. The Isiolo County Council, Bio-diversity Conservation Programme (BCP), WDF among others will be working closely with Kenya Wildlife Service in the district to enhance conservation and tourism development.

3.3.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Diversify conservation; Create partnerships; Develop eco-tourism; Exploit market tourism potential; Provide security in and around game reserves; Protect wildlife.	Destruction of bio-diversity; Lack of collaboration by partners; Poor tourism product development; Insecurity in the district; Frequent attacks by wildlife; Environmental degradation; Poor infrastructural development in game reserves.	Adoption of integrated resource management based on sustainable land use; Involvement of other stakeholders in bio-diversity conservation; Carry out comprehensive inventory and monitoring of essential bio-diversity; Protect people and property from wild life damage; Improvement of tourist infrastructure like roads, camps and hotels; Aggressive marketing of the district as tourist destinations.
Trade	Extension of credit facilities; Offer managerial skills; Offer counselling and consultancy services; Register commercial activities.	Limited finances; High default rate on loans already given out; Lack of business and managerial skills; Lack of markets for some products.	Provision of business finances through joint loans boards; Promote entrepreneurial skill development; Encourage collaboration with these stakeholders; Identification and promotion of products; Remove regulatory constraints impeding the growth of jua kali sector.

Industry	Extend credit to jua kali artisans; Train jua kali artisans; Formation of savings and credit cooperatives; Support marketing of products; Start district based revolving fund for jua kali artisans.	Lack of technical and management skills; Limited finances; Poor marketing of products; Obsolete technology; Lack of site to develop small scale industries; Illiteracy.	Promote training on managerial skills; Encourage jua kali organization; Procure credit; Allocate land to jua kali organizations by county council; Encourage experience sharing of jua kali members; Establish proper marketing mechanism for jua kali products; Train jua kali artisans on modern technology; Protect jua kali artisans against exploitation; Encourage the jua kali members to be organized.
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3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going project/programmes

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness Creation and Wildlife Conservation, Community Mobilization District wide	To enlighten communities on wildlife conservation; Enlighten communities to set aside areas for conservation and eco-tourism.	Communities around Kinna, Kulamawe, Ngare Mara, Kipsing and Oldonyiro.	Conducting campaign to mobilize community.
Opening of Northern Tourist Circuit	To create the northern tourist circuit joining Meru Park, Bisanadi, Nyambene Game Reserve, Shaba, Buffalo Springs and Community Conservation from which the council and communities will benefit from eco-tourism; Ensure roads in the region are motorable for both security and tourism activities; Opening of Security roads	To connect Kora/Mwingi-Isiolo Samburu-Baringo areas as a circuit during the plan period; Easy flow of tourist and easy movements of security forces.	Formation of wildlife ecosystems and connecting this area with Kora and Mwingi; Grading and opening roads in Meru Park, Bisanadi, Kinna, Kulamawa and connect them with G/Tulla road to Isiolo.
Wildlife Barriers Rapsu and Kinna	To minimize human/wildlife conflict.	Fence Kinna , Rapsu Irrigation schemes during the plan period.	Erecting a solar fence around Kinna and Rapsu Irrigation Schemes.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Bisanadi N. Reserve	1	Diversify the tourism product by opening the northern tourist circuit.	Three game reserves to be covered in 7 years.	Opening all the roads in the reserve; Bring investors to build a lodge and campsites; Open up airstrips.

				Justification: Increase income from tourism.
Creation of a Community Wildlife Conservancy at Kinna	2	Poverty eradication as community gets benefits directly.	Kinna community awareness by 2008.	Organize the community into a group; Develop eco-tourism projects e.g. tented camps, campsites, etc. Introducing game bird shooting. Justification: Diversify tourist destinations.
Creation of a Community Wildlife Conservancy at Kipsing/Oldonyiro	3	Poverty eradication and involvement of the community in conservation of wildlife.	Kipsing/Oldonyiro community to realize benefits from the wildlife they have kept for so long within the plan period.	Organize the community into group develop eco-tourism project; Introduce game bird shooting. Justification: Opening up of new tourist destinations.
Re-establishment of Game Shooting Kulamawe and Isiolo Central Division	4	To involve the communities in deriving direct benefits from game bird shooting.	Establish game shooting in two years; Involve communities at Kulamawe and Ngare Mara in two years.	Conduct a game bird survey; Sensitise community through workshops on bird shooting; Supervision and monitoring of bird shooting programme. Justification; Increase earnings from tourism.
Creation of Game Farming in the District	5	Approximately 50% of the communities will be involved in game farming to give them a sense of ownership.	Approximately 50% of communities to be involved in game farming.	Educate the community on game farming and the species best suited for the venture; Create awareness on markets of wildlife products. Justification; Benefit the community through increased incomes.
Development of Wildlife Security	6	Communities to get involved directly in the maintenance of security in their areas.	All areas where wildlife conservation and eco-tourism will be taking place within the plan period.	Involve community in having their own game scouts. Justification; Involve community in wildlife conservation.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training and Extension District wide	1	To equip traders with managerial skills.	Reach around 2000 traders during the plan period.	Training to equip traders with managerial skills. Justification: Entrepreneurial and management skills are lacking.
Joint Loan Board District wide	2	To strengthen financial base of traders.	Give around Kshs.6 million to around 300 traders during this period.	Extend credit to traders. Justification The facility is lacking.
Trade Licence District wide	3	To legalise trading.	License around 5000 traders.	Issue licenses to traders. Justification:

				Most business are not registered.
Counselling and Consultancy District wide	4	To streamline trading in the district.	To reach around 5000 traders in 5 years.	Provide advisory services to traders. Justification: To strengthen business management.
Sub-office	5	To bring services nearer to people.	By the year 2008.	Opening of sub-office. Justification: People travel all the way to Meru for services.

B: New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Jua Kali Association District wide	1	To mobilize resources for development of jua kali sector for creation of employment and market supply.	To have at least one Jua Kali association in every division and to develop Isiolo Jua Kali association by end of plan period.	Formation of jua kali association and their registration in all divisional headquarters; Strengthen Isiolo Jua Kali Association. Justification: The sector is poorly developed hence needs support.
Training District wide	2	To ensure high quality products are produced, growth of the enterprises, which will lead to employment.	To satisfy local market and for export; To reduce poverty through employment opportunities; Train 10 persons per division for 3 years.	Train owners of enterprises, employees and start-up. Justification: The production marketing technology used are obsolete.
Sustainable Working Environment	3	To provide acceptable working conditions.	1 No. standard complete jua kali sheds to be constructed.	Provide land for jua kali sheds; Install water and sanitation, electricity telephone and inter connecting roads; Construct sheds; Formation of savings and credit cooperative societies within jua kali association. Justification: There are no developed jua kali sheds in the district.
Financial Support District wide	4	To ensure availability of finance to support the growth of the sector; To ensure systematic marketing of jua kali products.	Start a revolving loan fund with capital base of Kshs. 10 million by the end of plan period.	Start district based revolving funds; Establish micro financial institutions and commercial banks to lend money at affordable conditions; Organize product exhibitions; Establish product show rooms; Sales visits to other districts. Justification: Micro-finance institutions are lacking The marketing mechanism are poor.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure: Tourism trade and industry depends immensely on this sector, Roads enable tourist to access tourist destinations i.e. reserve and the hotels, and the general public to access hospitals and other facilities. Communication facilities also contribute positively to the development of the sector.

Agriculture and Rural Development: This sector is the backbone of the district's economy hence contributes raw materials for agro-based industries, and also trading on agricultural produce food staff. Tourism also depends immensely on the agricultural resources like forests for eco-tourism development and water resources for fishing camps.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: Contributes to the growth of the sector by ensuring security and creating an enabling environment for trade and establishment of small-scale industries.

Human Resource Development: This sector can prosper if the district has an educated population free from diseases and with positive cultural identity.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district hopes to achieve greater levels of human resource development by attaining better quality of life developing the education sector by improving enrolment in schools, providing basic education facilities and services, strengthening the health sector by improving health provision and coverage; and encouraging positive cultural practices and provision of recreational facilities to local community.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

The human resource development sector is very important in the district since it is responsible for developing one of the important productive resources in the district.

The population of the district, particularly the labour force requires to be developed to the extent that is able to harness and develop the district resources in order to improve on the standard of life of the rest of the population. The district also requires to ensure that its future labour is well trained. This can only be done if the present primary and secondary school children are retained in school. The health of the population is also vital. The district will need to deal with the various diseases affecting the life of its population. In particular, diseases which prevent them from participating full in development e.g. malaria and HIV/AIDS which reduce their productivity.

The district has a very high population which is youthful. The district will therefore concern itself with ensuring that the necessary facilities are available for the different age cohorts from infants to the youths of 19-25 years and provide for according to their needs. Plans will have to be put in place and the necessary programmes proposed to address a family planning issue to reduce the population growth rate to manageable proportions.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government	Facilitate development/formulation of plans and policies that are sensitive to the needs of the people; Development of monitoring and evaluation systems for interventions undertaken in the district; Provide funds for implementation of priority projects – provision of skilled manpower e.g. teachers, medical personnel's etc; Community sensitisation; Facilitate information sharing between stakeholders; Provide logistical support to facilitate implementation of projects; Establish and sustain effective networks with other stakeholders.
NGOs/Private Sector	Supplement the government's efforts through giving financial support to schools hospitals and income-generating activities initiated by self-help groups; Gives logistical support; Putting up physical facilities and supply of equipment to needy areas; Provides employment to the trained manpower; Support drought mitigation activities.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Construction of DICECE and special education centres; Construction of boarding schools; Electricity in boarding schools; Constructions of classrooms libraries and laboratories; Set up mobile schools; Provide basic learning equipment; Trainings; Bursary fund for poor students; Increase enrolment and retention of pupils and students; Reduce school drop out rate; Promote girl child education; Putting up physical facilities.	Lack of adequate learning equipment like desks, classrooms, stationeries for teachers, pens, exercise books etc; Lack of adequate training institutions; Lack of equipped laboratory in some secondary schools; Students dropout from both primary and secondary schools because of lack of fees; In some places water is a major constraint to schools; Nomads lifestyle hinder putting up of under permanent structures; Insecurity; Lack of transport for both administration and inspectorate for visiting schools for the purpose of administration and inspections;	Facilitate rainwater harvesting; Motivating teachers working in remote parts of the district; Provide bursary for poor students; Opening of schools to cater for special education needs at divisional headquarters; Provision of textbooks and desks; Create link between formal and non-formal education; Sensitisation of teachers/parents children on dangers of HIV/AIDS; Expansion and improving facilities in existing schools; Create awareness on impact of retrogressive culture on education; Construction of more boarding schools; Intensify counselling of pupils to curb indiscipline; Improving existing TAC and creating new ones at the divisional level; Empowerment of BOG/PTA members through training/

		Lack of physical facilities like TAC centre (currently use borrowed facilities.	sensitisation on how to run the facilities; Creation of awareness on the importance of early childhood education; Encourage putting up of teacher training institutions.
Health	Making of all the health facilities, immunization centre, create awareness among people on the importance of immunization; Provision of adequate staff, drugs, equipment, technical staff; Provision of HIV/AIDS testing facilities; Train local health personnel; Strengthening of PHC facilities training of TBA, dispensary health centre committees; Creation of three more health centres in Sericho, Kinna, and Oldonyiro; Construction of more dispensaries in Gambela, Eremet, Barambate, Boji, Modogashe, Badana, Kom, Mataarba and Malkagalla; Intensify disease control mechanisms.	Inadequate health facilities hospital, health centre, dispensaries, clinics in the district; Insecurity; Inadequate health services and care, shortage of personnel, drugs; Low immunization coverage; Inadequate sanitary facilities; Inadequate staff; Community ownership of facilities lacking; Inadequate logistical support – vehicles, refrigerator, solar and uneven distribution of health facilities in the district; Mushrooming of poorly managed private clinics; Inadequate Primary Health Care (PHC) activities; Inadequate funds to respond to emergency; HIV/AIDS pandemic – straining health facilities; Improper management of GOK health facilities; Lack of counselling facilities/personnel in the hospital; Low literacy level impedes service delivery; Inadequate testing facilities for HIV/AIDS; Lack of specialized service at the district hospital; Lack of mobile health clinics; Frequent outbreak of water borne disease due to poor hygienic standards e.g. typhoid and cholera.	Increase the number of health facilities; Provision of adequate drugs, equipment and technical staff and giving them some logistical support; Make all the health facilities immunization centres; Create awareness among people on importance of immunization; Sensitisation of people on importance of sanitation and enforcement of public health laws; Improve sewerage system – (expansion) in Isiolo town and provision of exhauster services; Sensitisation of community on their roles in management of health facilities; Equipping and posting specialized staff to the referral hospital e.g. dermatologist, paediatrician, obstetrician, surgeon and dentist; Private sectors should be encouraged to put up referral health facilities; Strengthening PHC facilities, training of TBA, dispensary/HC committees; Private clinics – supervision by panels of qualified medics to ensure compliance; Sensitisation of health personnel on handling of AIDS patient; Encourage and strengthen home-based care for people living with HIV/AIDS through mobilization; Ensure proper and efficient management of health facilities; Provision of 5 ambulances and funds to maintain them; Train locals as health personnel and employment of trained ones to overcome patient/doctor communication barrier; Provision of counselling services/personnel at health facilities; Introduce mobile clinics at all levels; Improve sanitation through proper sewerage construction of VIP latrines, water treatment; Provision of HIV/AIDS testing facilities at all levels.

HIV/AIDS	Preventive and care; Sensitisation and advocacy; Monitoring and evaluation; Initiate IGAs; Provide VCT kits; Promote counselling services.	Cost of treatment for HIV/AIDS too high; Lack of awareness of HIV/AIDS; High rate of HIV/AIDS related orphaned children; Inadequate treatment of syndromic opportunistic infections e.g. (STIs); Lack of adequate lobbying system to enable community members especially women negotiate for safer sex; Cultural practices that encouraging spread of HIV/AIDS e.g. wife inheritance, FGM; Inadequate basic skills and training for home-based care and counselling HIV/AIDS; Professional risks to health personnel posed by HIV/AIDS; Inadequate funds to respond to emergency; Lack of counselling facilities/personnel; Inadequate testing facilities for HIV/AIDS; Unavailability of quality home care facilities; Inadequate placement facilities for HIV/AIDS orphans; Lack of vocational training facilities for people living with HIV/AIDS; Lack of networking among actors; Inaccessibility of pastoral communities; Lack of skilled personnel to address HIV/AIDS; Lack of rehabilitation facilities to enable people living with HIV/AIDS to cope with their status; Lack of social security system to enable people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS to cope with economic loss; Community rejection and abandonment of the infected people; Fear of profession risks impedes care for and management of PLWA; Poverty levels impede fight against the disease; Lack of attitude change retards progress in HIV/AIDS control.	Provision of appropriate clinical management and nursing care facilities; Price reduction in drugs used to treat opportunistic infections. (HIV/AIDS); Community sensitisation of HIV/AIDS; Focus on retrogressive cultural practices and safe sex; Advocate for placement of HIV/AIDS orphans and home-based care; Provision of appropriate and adequate HIV/AIDS testing kit; Provision of vocational facilities for PLA; Establish HIV/AIDS networking/collaboration; Establish mobile health clinics and train community members on home based care; Intensify training of HIV/AIDS counsellors; Establish community based rehabilitation programs; Establishment of social security systems at all levels e.g. individual, family and community; Formulation of clear-cut HIV/AIDS policy; Identification of appropriate condom distribution centres in town; Train more counsellors.
Adult Education	Initiate IGAs; Strengthen adult learning; Provision of physical	Insecurity which disrupt learning/teaching; Nomadic way of life	Establishment of mobile adult classes among pastoralists; Promote community based peace

	<p>infrastructure for adult learners;</p>	<p>resulting in low enrolment; Inadequate learning/teaching materials; Poor infrastructure facilities in the district – impedes supervision; Poor transport at district/divisional levels making supervision difficult; Lack of enough trained teachers; Lack of training facilities for part-time teachers; Cost-sharing discourages community participation; Lack of linkage between formal and non-formal education; Lack of awareness of importance of adult education; Lack of collaboration/network between actors.</p>	<p>and conflict resolution; Provision of learning/teaching materials; Training and employment of adult teachers; Establish other sources of funding to cater for poor learners – welfare; Networking and collaboration between stakeholders; Create awareness on the importance of adult education.</p>
<p>Culture Recreation and Sports</p>	<p>Mobilize local community for self-reliance in basic needs; Train rural population on balanced diet; Identify, train, rehabilitate and settle disabled persons also promote and raise the status of women; Income generating activities for groups; To promote the status of women; Establish vocational schools to train the disabled in various skills.</p>	<p>Early marriages Female genital mutilation (FGM); Family disruptions including increased divorce rate; Wife inheritance which has led to high rate in HIV/AIDS; Moranism which prevent the youth from pursuing education; Inadequate trained social workers; Vastness of the district coupled with lack of logistical support; Overburdening girls with domestic chores; High rate of divorce; Lack of office facilities at divisional levels; Lack of cultural centres; Lack of sports and recreation facilities; Lack of awareness on importance of sports and recreation; Lack of resources and personnel to facilitate sporting activities; Gender biases in sports activities; Lack of collaboration between actors.</p>	<p>Creation of awareness on the negative effects of early marriages and FGM; Enactment/enforcement of law on custody/care of children Establishing girls boarding schools at divisional level; Creation of special bursary scheme for girls; Training and employment of more social workers; Provision of motor bikes/bicycles to trained social workers; Establish number of practicing herbalist for registration and training to improve on hygiene; Encourage establishment of cultural centres; Establish sports and recreation facilities at divisional levels; Creation of awareness on importance of sports in the district; Sensitisation on gender dimensions in sports; Establishment of a modern stadium at the district headquarters.</p>
<p>Gender and Growth</p>	<p>Awareness creation and advocacy; Initiate IGA.</p>	<p>Inequality in education and resource ownership for men and women; Negative cultural values against women; Poverty; Illiteracy;</p>	<p>Awareness creation; Giving equal chances to boys and girls in education and employment opportunities; Encourage girl child enrolment in school; Support poor households through</p>

		Negative attitude towards women.	IGA; Encourage setting up of small scale saving and credit schemes.
Disaster Management	Strengthen existing early warning systems and expand it to capture multi-hazard indicator; Establish multi-agency disaster rapid response team; Strengthen linkages between district level actors and national operation centre; Establishment of contingency funds at district level to facilitate rapid response to disaster; Build capacity of communities and GOK/NGO/CBO staff through trainings; Develop contingency plans at divisional level; Create awareness on importance of disaster preparedness; Support income-generating activities that diversify household income to reduce vulnerability to hazards.	Lack of policy on disaster management; Lack of skilled manpower; Lack of contingency funds to facilitate rapid response to distress; Vulnerability to various hazards Fatalistic attitude of communities; Lack of early warning system for most hazards in the district; Lack of preparedness among communities; Inadequate resources to respond to disasters; Inadequate collaboration between different actors; Poor linkage between district/divisions and national level actors.	Creation of awareness on disaster preparedness among communities and development agencies; Provision of resource and skilled manpower; Strengthen and expand scope of early warning system to hazards; Enhance effective networking between stakeholders; Establishment of disaster response funds; Development of contingency plans at district, divisional and community levels.
Population	Integration of population and environmental issues; Improve reproductive health care; Provide information on HIV/AIDS.	Lack of integration and consideration of population and environmental concerns in the development process; Inadequate provision of reproductive health services; High prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS (at the rate of 10 – 15% of general population) and the resultant impact of the pandemic; Lack of coordinated and effective programs to mitigate the incidence, prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS in the district; High child mortality.	Improvement of health provision and coverage; Increase immunization coverage in the district; Create awareness on HIV/AIDS; Ensure food security to minimize child mortality.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of dormitories Merti Girls' Secondary	1	To provide accommodation for students.	1 No. dormitory block to be constructed in 2 years.	Construction of a dormitory. Justification: The facilities are lacking.
DICECE Centre District wide	2	To improve pre-school services.	6 No. DICELE Centres to be constructed by the end of the plan period.	Construction of DECECE Centres. Justification: The district lacks these centres for teachers.
Solar Panels	3	To improve lighting system in schools.	4 No. schools to be supplied with solar panes by the end of plan period.	Procure solar panels for schools. Justification:

				Most school lack source of light for learning.
Construction of Classrooms Gitulla High Garfasa Primary Muchuro and Bula Mpya Primary	4	To provide learning facilities to students.	24 No. classrooms to be constructed in the plan period.	Construction of classrooms. Justification: The facilities are in poor state.
Laboratories Isiolo Boys' Muslim Girls'	5	To improve science performance in the schools.	2 No. laboratories to be constructed in 5 years.	Construct and equip laboratories. Justification: The facilities are inadequate in the schools.
Isiolo Boys' Library	6	To improve educational performance in the schools.	1 No. library to be equipped in one year.	Equip the library with relevant learning materials. Justification: The library is ill-equipped.
District Bursary District wide	7	To enable the orphans access education.	Kshs.300,000 per year for 7 years.	Provide funds to orphaned children. Justification: Most orphans do not complete school because of school fees.
Mobile Schools All Divisions	8	To reach all pastoralist children.	6 No. mobile schools per division.	Start mobile schools. Justification: Pastoralists move from one place to the other.
Desks and forms District wide	9	To improve seating conditions of pupils.	1,200 forms and 1,500 desks to be procured for 15 schools in the plan period.	Procure desks and forms. Justification: The facilities are inadequate.
Text books District wide	10	To improve education standards in the district.	Kshs.10 million worth of text books to be procured for 60 No. schools during the plan period.	Procure text books for schools. Justification: The facilities are inadequate due to poverty;
Construction of Offices Five Divisions	11	To provide office space for divisions staff.	5 No. offices to be constructed.	Construction of divisional offices. Justification: The offices are lacking.
Special Education Centres	12	To provide services for children with disabilities.	5 No. centres to be constructed.	Construct special education centres. Justification: They are lacking in the district to cater for increasing number of pupils needing special protection.

B: New Project Proposal: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
IGAs District wide	1	To promote the welfare of group members hence raising their standard of living.	7 No. groups to be assisted start IGAs in two years.	Assist groups start income generating activities. Justification: Enhance group incomes.
Awareness Creation District wide	2	To reduce the dangers brought about by the FGM practices and HIV/AIDS pandemic.	To cover all the divisions every year.	Create awareness on FGM and HIV/AIDS. Justification: To reduce mortality rate.

Family Life Training Centre District wide	3	To improve health status of malnourished children.	1 No. block and 20 No. cottages to be constructed.	Construct administration block for family life training. Justification: There is no FLTC in Isiolo to cater for mothers with malnourished children.
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B: New Project Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Population and Environment District wide	1	To protect and clean the environment.	6 No. divisions to be covered per year.	Carry out sensitisation workshops on population and environment. Justification: There is serious environmental degradation in the district.
Reproductive Health District wide	2	To promote better reproductive health practices.	To cover 6 divisions in the plan period.	Develop and disseminate IEC materials on reproductive health. Justification: There is a high mortality rate associated with reproductive health.
Family Planning District wide	3	To improve post natal care.	To cover the 6 divisions in the plan period.	Conduct community mobilization for family planning, safe motherhood and child survival. Justification: This will reduce the population growth rate.

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Direct water line to hospital storage tank	1	To provide clean drinking water for use at the hospitals.	2 Km pipes to be laid in the first financial years.	Laying of pipes to connect hospital main storage tank. Justification: There are frequent water shortages in the hospital.
Storage Tanks All Health Facilities District wide	2	To ensure a continuous a flow of water.	Two 10,000 gallons water tanks in two years.	To construct two (2) storage tanks to serve during emergency periods. Justification: Facilities are not adequate.
Perimeter Fence District Hospital	3	To maximize security on government property and personnel.	All hospital grounds (Perimeter).	Construct a permanent perimeter fence. Justification: Burglary is rampant in the area.
Preventive Health Care Activities District wide	4	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; To minimize dependence on the community by the people with disabilities.	To reduce TB and leprosy patients; To establish six nuclear point/centres of CBR, one in every division.	HIV/AIDS epidemic support, TB and leprosy, community based rehabilitation. Justification: The HIV/AIDS and opportunistic infections is high.
Extensions of Physiotherapy Gymnasium	5	To strengthen and increase joint range of motion inpatients.	To rehabilitate eight patients per division for 7 years	To construct the gymnasium and an office. Justification: The facilities are not

				available.
Construction of New Gabatulla Tuale, Mataarba and Modogashe		To improve health situation in the target areas.	Four health facilities in the plan period.	Putting up health facilities. Justification: The services are missing there and the communities are poor.

B: New Project Proposals: Isiolo TB Manyatta

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Water Tank Isiolo TB Manyatta	1	New reservoir tanks to ensure a continuous supply of water.	1 No. tank within the next 6 months.	Buy a new tank. Justification: There is frequent water shortage.
Connection of Sewerage System to Kitchen and Wards	2	Improve disposal of liquid waste.	300 metres within 6 months.	Construction of sewerage. Justification: The facility lacks sanitary facilities.
V.I.P. Pit Latrines District wide	3	Improve disposed human waste products.	4 within 6 months.	Dig up pit latrines. Justification: The facility lacks sanitary facilities.
Incinerator Isiolo TB	4	Improve disposed solid wastes.	1 – within 6 months.	Construct a new incinerator. Justification
Repair of Nurse Office/Station Isiolo TB Manyatta	5	Safeguard government properties and create conducive working environment.	1 – 8 months	Put wire mesh window panes, locks and sink. Justification: There are frequent burglary in the area.
Repair of Old Maternity to Convert to Amenity TB Ward	6	To increase number of admission.	1 – within 1½ years.	Repair and renovate. Justification: The facility is missing.

B: Ongoing Project Programmes: Adult Literacy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of full time teachers and part time teachers on post literacy. All divisions	Teachers to have skills of teaching post-literacy.	All the teachers in the district to be trained in the next 3 years.	The teachers are trained on interpretation of the post literacy curriculum and implementation of the same.

B: New Project and Programme Proposals: Adult Literacy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Post Literacy Programme All Divisions	1	To make the teachers to be able to interpret the new curriculum of adult education which is already in place.	To train 98 teachers in the next 2 years.	Training of teachers on post literacy which is a new programme in the department. Justification: Teachers are ill equipped.
Building Divisional Offices Sericho, Oldonyiro and Garbatulla	2	The department does not have offices in the mentioned divisions.	To build 3 divisional offices in the next 3 years.	To build a four roomed office to house divisional staff. Justification: The offices are lacking.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development: Provision of food, water and a good environment and income leads to better human resource development.

Physical Infrastructure: increases the chances of accessing facilities like hospitals, schools, recreational facilities, good roads and energy for effective human resource development.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: creates an enabling environment for learning, health service provision and peaceful co-existence of people in mutual respect of their diverse cultural backgrounds.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: The incomes accrued from here go to develop the human resource sector hence raising standards of living of people improving the human resource sector, thereby reducing poverty and its negative effects.

Information Communication Technology: Vital for people to access latest technological advancement, distant learning is made possible through internet and makes the world a global village hence facilitating better human resource development.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Kenya will be at the forefront in Africa in the use of information Communication Technology to improve the quality of life and competencies.

Mission: To promote an electronic enabled society by developing a National information infrastructure (N.I.I.) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or Social economic status.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the Plan period the government and other stakeholders will address the issue of opening up the district through provision of adequate economic social infrastructure. Developing a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) to collect analyse and disseminate district specific information for planning to people in the district will also be pursued during the plan period. In addition extension and automation of telephone facilities in the district encouraged will be conducted, enabling most people access to Internet services. The private sector to invest in modern communication technology. This will improve the use of Information Communication Technology which in return will improve the standards of living of people as opportunities open up for exploitation both locally and internationally.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The DIDC serves as a resource and reference centre for the government particularly during Plan preparation and as a source of technical information for each sector. The

centre also stores important information for monitoring and evaluation of development projects and activities in the district. The information will be available to the public and those involved in development activities.

The District Information and Documents Centre connect the district with the rest of the world through telephone and internet services and through available information. It also enrich the cultural values of the people of the district by acting as a repository for information on the various cultures in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Provision of IEC materials, carry out surveys, collection of data and analysis for use in the district; Provide funds for binding of documents, interpret government policies for people to understand and make use of them; Provide Library space where information can be stored for use by the public networking and facilitate information sharing.
NGO/private Sector	Access information, supplementary funding and information sharing, develop IEC materials relevant for use in the district, provide and encourage training on IT.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities: Develop a well equipped and modern DIDC, carry out surveys to collect and collate information for use in the DIDC, encourage information sharing, promote the use of automated telephone facilities and internet services and equip DIDC with data processing facilities.

Constraints: Most modern technology is lacking except postal and telecommunication services in Isiolo Town. There are no cyber cafes and the E-mail, postal and telecommunication services available in Isiolo Town are poor and expensive.

Lack of office, limited know-how and low application of IT; Limited funds to make it impossible to procure IT facilities for project monitoring. Insecurity in and around the District. Vastness of the district makes provision of IT facilities expensive, Lack of training on monitoring techniques for DPU members, Lack of necessary facilities and information sharing among the stakeholders.

Strategies: Construction of a DPU to house the DIDC; Procure facilities such as computers and connect them with internet services; Carry out surveys, collate information for use by all stakeholders; Train officers on IT and strengthen information sharing; Monitor and evaluate projects and encourage experience sharing through field visits and get together workshops; Automate some telecom facilities at the divisional level.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Administration Block and DIDC/District Headquarters	1	To create accommodation for the DPU staff and create room for the District Information and Documentation Centre.	Construct Administration Block and DIDC by the year 2003.	Construction of an administration block to house DPU and DIDC. Justification: The facility is not available in the District.
Equipment and Training	2	This is to ensure that projects implemented are monitored adequately to avoid expensive last minute change of priorities.	Training to be carried out in the year 2002-2003; M & E will be a continuous process.	Equip the DIDC with a computer and photocopier; Train DPU officers of ME, PRA and MIS; Regular monitoring and evaluation of projects; Train DPU officers on Micro-planning; Connect the computers with instant services. Justification: The services are lacking.
Surveys District Wide	3	To have necessary and dependable data for use. The information will be stored in a Central place (the DIDC).	Carry out at least one survey per financial year.	Carry out HIV/AIDS situation analysis survey; Poverty analysis survey; District economic profile. Justification: Dependable data is lacking at the district level.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure: This sector contributes much to the development of information technology through automation of telephone facilities, energy supply and construction of buildings to house data storage facilities.

Human Resource Development: Information Technology will only develop if the people are well educated and healthy and informed.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district aims at creating an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth by reducing cases of cattle rustling and rampant insecurity. This will be given a high priority over the Plan period so as to give all people a chance to fully exploit their potential in developing the district. Administration of justice will be improved through strengthening the local arbitration systems by consulting all the stakeholders and setting up of mobile courts.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Provincial Administration plays an important role in coordination of various players in development by creating a good environment free from insecurity. It also provides an important link between the government and the citizens at the grassroot level and protection of life and property and ensuring that law and order is maintained.

The judiciary plays a very important role in determining or arbitrating on various disputes involving individuals or the state. By providing settlements on disputes and protection of fundamental rights of the citizen, it contributes towards development in providing an enabling environment where people go about their day to day business without any interference.

The Probation Department offers criminal correction services. Its duties entail providing pre-sentence reports to the court to enable it mete out the most appropriate treatment for the offender. It endeavours to rehabilitate offenders so that there is re-settlement and re-integration of ex-borstal inmates. This includes rehabilitation of long-term prisoners and special category criminals back to the community to avoid the stigma associated with criminals.

The prison serves as an institution for rehabilitation of the offenders who have been convicted or sentenced to jail. While they serve custodial sentence, the prisoners get trained on various fields which make some offenders become responsible citizens after completion of their sentence. They are trained on carpentry, mechanics, masonry and various farming fields e.g. horticulture, orchard, animal husbandry and bee keeping.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government	Financial support through resource mobilization; Administration of justice; Offer criminal correction services; Maintenance of law and order; Offers executive services to people in coordination, finance and development planning.
The Private Sector e.g. NGO Action-Aid FONI (Friends of Nomads International) Vigilante groups Civil society CCF (Christian Children Funds)	Conducting seminar on security and support to district social development through creating awareness, maintenance of law and order through counselling; Conducting supplement government efforts in service delivery.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of law and order; Take services closer to the people; Create an enabling environment for business; Curb cattle rustling.	Inadequate Administration Police officers; Chief and Assistant Chiefs not changing to fit in the new environment and lack training; Lack of effective communication and poor infrastructure leads to poor service delivery; Large administration units which cannot be administered with the few Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs; Political interference in the appointment or recruitment of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs has led to the mushrooming of incapable chiefs whose ability to serve is wanting.	Employ enough personnel; Provide efficient communication facilities; Provide office space; Train officers; Participation in governance.
Prosecution	Maintenance of law and order in the district; Construct police post; Acquire communication facilities.	Poor communication network; Limited personnel; Inadequate transport; Poor infrastructure facilities; Negative attitude towards the police force.	Provision of more communication facilities; Posting of more police officers; Establishment of more Police Posts e.g. Kinna Division, Merti, Garbatulla, Sericho etc and providing them with adequate facilities; Construction of more police cells; Provision of new vehicles to combat or deal with ever increasing crimes.
Probation	Rehabilitation of offenders.	Lack of transport; Poor office accommodation; Insufficient funds for monitoring HIV/AIDS; Lack of awareness on CSO; Increased crime rate.	To procure a new vehicle; Construct a new office; Increase probation welfare fund and resettlements funds; Get more personnel and train CSO supervisor; Provide counselling services; Awareness creation on CSO.
Prison	To create a conducive environment for prisoners and staff.	Congestion due to inadequate accommodation; Frequent outbreaks of infectious diseases; Improper rehabilitation due to lack of space; Limited staff houses; Lack of Borstal Institution; Lack of title for prison land to prevent land grabbing.	Expanding prisons; Put up accommodation facilities for Prison staff; Borstal institution; Protect prisons land.
Judiciary	Creation of a mobile courts; Make legal services affordable; Enable the public get justice irrespective of who or what one is.	Insecurity; Lack of local private law practitioners; Increased level of crime thereby threatening public safety, law and order in the district as a result of rising incidences of poverty; Lack of awareness on availability and importance of legal representation; Poor communication network; Legal services costly for any average person in the district; Lack of transport.	Establishment of mobile court to provide the services to all at the district level; Purchasing of a new motor vehicle preferably a Land Rover long chassis; Provision of social private practitioners; Establishment of State Counsel office; Provision of volunteers for legal aid services.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project/Programme Proposals:

Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Provincial Administration Officers	1	Equip them with necessary skills, desirable for the changing environment.	Train 66 No. Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs in 2 years.	Training of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. Justification: There is need to train officers in line with the changing administrative environment.
Communication Sets	2	Easy communication between the headquarters and divisions and inter-divisions.	Cover 6 divisions in 2 years.	Installation of radio sets in all divisional headquarters. Justification: To improve security in these areas.
New Administration Unit	3	Take service closer to the people and easy to manage.	Next seven (7) years.	Curving of new Administrative units from large existing one. Justification: Take services closer to people to ensure security.
Divisional HQs. APs Line Sericho Oldonyiro and Merti Division	4	Creation of adequate office space and proper accommodation for officers and Aps.	Cover 4 divisional headquarters in the next 4 years.	Construction of divisions of offices residential houses and APs line in the divisions. Justification: The facilities are lacking; Improve working environment for officers.

B: New Proposals and Programmes: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
New Police Post Kinna Kulamawe	1	Provide quality accommodation to the officers so that they can render services more efficiently to the people.	Construct two Police Posts and houses in 2 years.	Building of houses for police officers and offices. Justification: The houses are lacking.
Communication Network	2	For quick communication between all stations, posts and divisions.	6 No. divisions to be covered in 2 years.	Installation of communication network. Justification: To connect the stations with head office.
Purchase of Four (4) New Vehicles	3	Improve provision of services to communities.	Procure 4 No. motor vehicles in 2 years.	Provision of a new vehicle. Justification: They are important to ensure security.

B: New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobile Courts in All divisions	1	Take court service closer to the people and administer justice to all.	Cover all divisions within the next (4) four years.	Establishment of mobile courts in all the divisions. Justification: Take services near to people; Reduce cost of travel.
New Motor Vehicle	2	Enhance effective services to the community.	Procure 1 No. motor vehicle in the next financial year.	Purchasing of one motor vehicle preferably a Land Rover long chassis.

				Justification: There is no vehicle for the Magistrate.
Volunteer Legal Aid Providers All Divisions	3	To assist the poorest of the poor who may require services.	Next two (2) years.	Seeking assistance of any NGO to render free legal aid services. Justification: Most people live below poverty line.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Procurement of Vehicle	1	To enhance effective rehabilitation of offenders and monitoring.	1 No. motor vehicle to be procured by 2003.	Purchase of motor vehicle. Justification: The present short chassis Land Rover is not serviceable.
Probation Welfare	2	To enable offenders start income generating activities.	Give KShs.500,000 per year for 7 years.	Provide funds for probation and after care cases. Justification: Increase incomes of probationers.
Office Accommodation	3	To enhance office accommodation.	1 No. office block to be constructed in a period of 2 years.	Construct office block. Justification: The department is housed in an old building which used to be a horse stall.
Awareness Creation	4	To make people change attitude towards after-care cases.	Cover the six divisions in two years.	Hold public barazas, seminars and workshops. Justification: There is a negative attitude from people towards the after-care cases.
Training	5	To equip supervisors with skills of handling offenders with the introduction of CSO.	Supervisors to be trained in the next three years.	Train CSO supervisors. Justification: Streamline handling of CSO cases.

B: New Project Proposals: Penal Institution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Prison Wards	1	To ease congestion and over-crowding in the prison wards.	4 No. blocks to be constructed in the next two years.	Expand the existing wards. Justification: The wards are not adequate.
Staff Houses	2	To provide comfortable accommodation to prison staff.	10 No. units to be constructed per year for 3 years.	Construct two bed-roomed staff houses. Justification: The facilities are limited.
Motor Vehicle	3	To facilitate movement.	1 No. motor vehicle to be procured in 1 year.	Procure motor vehicle. Justification: The current vehicle is old and unserviceable.
Lands adjudication	4	To enable the department undertake development activities without fear.	Prison farm to be surveyed 2003.	Survey prison farm. Justification: Protect the land from grabbers.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development: Well educated and health population is necessary for peaceful co-existence. This reduces cases of insecurity and conflict.

Agriculture and Rural Development: Provides food, water and employment to people hence reducing crimes.

Physical Infrastructure: For the sector to maintain peace and stability, a good road network is necessary and efficient communication facilities are necessary.

Trade, Tourism and Industry: There will be increased income, employment and general development accruing from the benefits of a vibrant economy. This will reduce crimes and accelerate economic growth.

Information Communication Technology: Improved information sharing capacity will improve in the administration of justice and ensure security.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter gives the implementation schedule for the Plan and defines the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to be used during the Plan implementation period. For every project/programme, monitoring indicators have been developed with a view to determining the value or worthiness of the strategies undertaken in terms of their ability to achieve the set goals and targets.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction can only be realised if the monitoring and evaluation mechanism is strengthened at all levels to ensure that the proposed projects are implemented in the most efficient and cost effective way. This can only be realised if all the stakeholders are involved in monitoring, evaluation exercise and by setting up quality feedback mechanism.

This calls for the Government to set up a quality institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation down to community level as follows:

Projects Committees: These committees will be able to support day to day project implementation by ensuring that managerial financial and technical reviews are given in good time to avoid expensive last minute mistakes. These committees will operate at locational level.

Divisional monitoring committees: To avoid delays in implementation, the committee will work closely with the locational committees to ensure that all projects are implemented according to specifications and advise the locational committees and the District Monitoring Committees adequately for efficient service delivery.

District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee: Depending on the reports coming from the Divisional Monitoring Committees, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will be charged with the responsibility of visiting, reviewing and evaluating project progress in time to avoid delays in implementation and deviations.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Crop Production	10 m	2002-2004	No. of irrigation schemes surveyed and rehabilitated.	Reports from DEC/DDC; Management Committee reports; Field visits.	DALEO/ NGO's	Provide funds.
Soil and Water Conservation	0.9m	2002-2007	No. of farmers trained; No. of demonstration farms; No. of shows; No. of monitoring and evaluation	Reports from DEC/DDC; Management Committee reports; Field visits.	DALEO /DDC	Funds; Manpower; Implement project.

			visits.			
Extension Services	3.6m	2002-2007	No. of farmers trained; No. of demonstration farms put in place; No. of visits of farmers; No. of shows; No. of monitoring and evaluation visits.	Reports from DEC/DDC; Management Committee reports; Field visits.	DALEO /DDC.	Funds; Technical services; Implementation.
Improve Horticultural Crops Production	1.2 m	2002-2007	No. of demonstration farms Improvement in production	Reports from DEC/DDC Management Committee reports Field visits	DALEO /Donors.	Participate; Provide funds; Implement and monitor.
Plot Dry land Farming	3 m	2002-2007	Enhance knowledge on rainwater harvesting; Successful harvest from pilot farms.	Harvest records; On site checking; Farm visits; Training reports; Interviews.	DALEO /Donors.	Participate; Provide funds; Implement and monitor.
Promote Crop Diversification	1 m	2002-2007	Improved nutrition status of the community Improved access to food during drought period	Monitoring and Evaluation reports Farm visits Farmers interviews	DALEO /Donors	Supply crops Provide funds Plan and monitor Give extension services
Farmers Training	1.3 m	6 years	Improved farming skills; Improved crop yield; Reduced storage losses; Reduced cases of cereal losses due to storage; Enhanced knowledge on proper food utilization; Enhanced knowledge on food preservation.	Training report; Farmers interviews; Monitoring and Evaluation report; Nutritional survey report.	DALEO /Donors	Provide funds; Train; Implement; Store; Monitor.
Drought Contingency Planning	6 m	2002-2007	Improved knowledge on cereal reserve management; Improved knowledge on cereal storage; Improved access to cereals by the	Training reports; Monitoring and Evaluation report; Food situation assessment report;	DALEO /Donors.	Give funds; Implement proposals.

			community.	Stabilized meat/cereal price ration.		
Industrial Cash Crop (Cotton) Production	0.7m	2002-2004	Cotton being produced and marketed.	Reports; Field visits.	DALEO /GTDO	Give extension services; Provide funds Implement.
Rehabilitation of Water Supply Facilities	20 m	2002-2008	No. of facilities rehabilitated and repaired	DEO/DDC Community reports Technical inputs	DWO/ Donor.	Transport; Finance; Equipping; Supervision.
Training of Management Committees	5 m	2002-2008	No. of committees trained.	DEO/DDC Community reports Technical inputs.	DWO/ Donor.	Transport; Finance; Training; Venues.
Hydrological Surveys	20 m	2002-2008	No. of hydrological surveys carried out.	DEO/DDC Community reports Technical inputs.	DWO/ Donor.	Technical input; Supervision; Transport.
Drilling and Equipping of New Boreholes	30 m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes drilled and equipped.	DEO/DDC Community reports; Technical inputs.	DWO/ Donor.	Technical reports; Equipment.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	1.434 m	2002-2006	No. of ponds, rehabilitated and constructed; No. of dams constructed Length of fence.	Reports; Field visits.	Fisheries Department.	Carry out trainings; Provide funds; Supply fingerlings.
Office Block	2.4 m	2002-2004	No. of processing centres constructed.	Reports; Field visits.	Fisheries Department.	Provide funds and community to collaborate.
Tour Ponds Processing Centre	3.8 m		No. of processing centres constructed.	Reports; Field visits.	Fisheries Department.	Provide funds and transport Community give site.
Training	0.41m	2002-2005	No. of farmers trained Trips undertaken.	Reports Field visits.	Fisheries Department.	Provide funds and carry out training Farmers to participate.
Training	3 m	2002-2008	No of committee members trained	Reports and visits.	Cooperatives Department	Cooperative department to conduct training, community or Coop members to collaborate.
Registration of Groups	0.1 m	2002-2008	No of registered groups.	Reports and visits.	Cooperatives Department	Provide funds; Register; Collaboration.
Revival of Marketing		2002-2005	No. of cooperative societies	Reports and visits.	Cooperatives Department	Provide funds Coordination Society societies.
Range Society	0.05m	2002-2004	No. of ranges established.	Reports and visits.	Cooperatives Department	Provide funds. Implement.
Construction and Repair	0.05m	2002	No. of units repaired.	Reports and visits.	Cooperatives Department	Provide funds Implement.
Construction and Repair	0.06m	2002-2003	No. of units repaired.	Reports and visits.	Cooperatives Department	Provide funds Implement.

Establish Hides Coop. Societies	0.05m	2002- 2003	No. of hide cooperatives established.	Reports and field visits.	Cooperatives Department.	Provide funds Implement.
Environment Management Support	3 m	2002- 2008	% of people reached.	Reports; Field visits Survey.	Environment office.	Government and donors to provide funds; Community to collaborate and district environment office to implement.
Meeting	3.5 m	2002- 2008	No. meetings held.	Reports; Field visits Survey.	Environmental committee.	Government and donors to provide funds; Community to collaborate and district environment office to implement.
Solid Waste Management	3.5 m	2002- 2008	Extent of clean up.	Reports; Field visits; Survey.	ICC Environment office M.O.H.	Government and donors to provide funds (community) to collaborate and district environment office to implement
Sand Quarries Rehabilitation Drought	1.5 m	2002- 2008	No. of users reached.	Reports; Field visits; Survey.	Environment offices.	Provide funds Collaboration.
Water Catchment and Supply Protection	7 m	2002- 2008	No. of catchments protected.	% of people reached.	Environment offices.	Provide funds Collaboration.
Energy Conservation	4 m	2002- 2008	No. of institutions reached.	% of people reached.	Ministry of Environment.	To provide energy conservation guidelines.
Livestock Marketing Facilities	3m	2002- 2003	No. of sale yards constructed; No. of weigh buildings put up.	Records; Field visits.	DLPO/DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and ALRM to provide funds; DLPO and community to implement.
Upgrading of Stock Routes	5m	2002- 2003	No. of sale yards constructed; No. of weigh buildings put up.	Records; Field visits.	DLPO/DALEO.	DALEO& ALRM and NGO to provide funds and consumers and traders to collaborate; DLPO to implement.
Capacity Building	2m	2002	No of traders trained Livestock marketing improved.	Records; Field visits.	DLPO/DALEO.	DALEO& ALRM and NGO to provide funds and consumers and traders to collaborate; DLPO to implement.
Abattoir	3.5m	2002- 2003	No. of abattoir developed.	Records; Field visits.	DLPO/DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, ALRM and Isiolo

						Country Council to provide funds and implement.
Dairy Improvement and Artificial Insemination	2.5m	2002-2003	No. of up-graded cattle, goats and camels supplied.	Records; Field visits.	DLPO/DALEO.	DLPO and NGOs and ALRM to provide funds. DLPO and Community to implement.
Poultry Keeping All Divisions	1.2m	2002-2007	No. of farmers trained on the skills.	Records; Field visits.	DLPO/DALEO	DLPO, GTDO and community to provide funds and implement.
Goat Exchange Pilot Project	0.1 m	2002-2003	No. of improved galls goats purchased and exchanged.	MEL reports Interviews;		DLPO, GTDO and community to provide funds and implement.
Dedham Based Traditional Grazing Management	0.8m	2002-2007	No. of workshops conducted; Improved grazing management; Reduce vulnerability to drought; Increased livestock returns.	MEL report Interviews.	DLPO/DALEO	DLPO, GTDO and community to provide funds and implement.
Livestock Extension Services	3.6m	2002-2007	Increased collaboration with GOK line ministries; Improved milk preservation techniques; Improved milk production; Increased income.	MEL reports Interviews.	DLPO/DALEO	DLPO, GTDO and ALRM to provide funds; DLPO to implement.
Animal Health	2m	2002-2007	No of parapets trained; No. of veterinary Dawa shops groups trained; No. of paravet links made; Improved accessibility of veterinary drugs; Reduced cases of livestock diseases.	MET reports Interviews Monthly reports Parapet and Dawashop records Training registered Dawashop operators.	DLPO/DALEO.	DVO, GTDO and ALRM to provide funds; DVO to implement; Community to collaborate.
Animal Health Care Providers Forum	3m	2002-2007	Increased collaboration in animal health care provision; Reduce effects of livestock diseases.	MET reports.	DVO.	DVO, GTDO and ALRM to provide funds. DVO to implement; Community to collaborate.
Disease Control Through Vaccination	0.682 m per year	2002-2008	Percentage of animals covered.	ME&L Reports; Field visits.	DVO.	DVO, NGOs and ALRM to provide funds; DVO to

						implement/ Community to collaborate.
Construction of 10 Crushes and Rehabilitation of 6 Dips and 4 Spray Races	0.9m	2002- 2008	No. of crushes and dips constructed and rehabilitated	ME&L reports Field visits	DVO.	DVO, NGOs and ALRM to provide funds; DVO to implement; Community to collaborate.
Posting of Technician at Kima Merti Lab. & Provision of Power and Water Sources	0.6m	2002- 2008	No. of Technicians posted ; No. of facilities put in place.	Reports; Site visits.	DVO.	GOK to provide funds and implement in collaboration with GTDO ALRM and other NGOS.
Training of CAHWS Transport Veterinary Drugs	5m.	2002- 2008	No. of CAHWS trained.	Reports; Filed visits.	DVO.	GOK to provide funds and implement in collaboration with GTDO ALRM and other NGOS.
Tannery	2m.	2002- 2008	No. of tanneries constructed.	MEL reports and field visits.	ENNDA; ALRMP; Private Sector.	DVO & ALRM to provide funds; DVO to implement; ICC to provide site.
Education of Extension Agents and Farmers	0.5m	2002- 2008	% of coverage by the services in the district.	MEL reports and field visits.	DVO.	DVO too provide funds and implement in collaboration with ALRM.
A.I. Services	0.2m	2002- 2008	% of hybrid livestock.	MEL reports and field visits.	DVO.	DVO, ENNDA and Isiolo County Council to provide funds; DVO to implement.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Costs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Routine Maintenance of Feeder Roads	59m	2002- 2008.	No. of km improved.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Provision of funds; Ensure security.
Spot Improvement G/Tulla- Modogashe B9 road	180m	2003	No. of km graded.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	To improve the road.
Opening New Access Roads to Markets	20m	2002- 2008	No. of km cleared and opened.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Provision of funds.
Gravelling Isiolo- Modogashe Road	40m	2002- 2006	No. of km gravelled	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Provision of funds.
Graveling Archers-Meru Road	140m	2002- 2008	No. of km gravelled.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Provision of funds.
Classification/ UpGrading of	5m	2002- 2008	Km upgraded.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Improvement provision of security.

Unclassified Feeder Roads						
Bituminisation of Isiolo-Archers Road Section	400 m.	2002-2004	No. of km bituminised.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Provision of funds.
Construction of Drifts	10m	2005	No. of drifts constructed.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Provision of funds; Security provision.
Construction of Malkadaka Bridge	5m	2002-2008	No. of bridges constructed.	Reports and field visits.	District Works Office.	Provision of funds; Skilled and unskilled labour.
Isiolo Water Supply	6 m	2002-2008	Water supply rehabilitated.	Reports and field visits.	District Water Office.	Provision of funds; Identification of site Supervision.
Drilling of Bore-holes	5.4 m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes drilled.	Report and field visits.	District Water Office.	Community mobilisation
Rehabilitation Works	13m	2002-2008	No. of water facilities rehabilitated.	Reports and field visits.	District Water Office.	Provision of funds.
Intake Construction	4m	2003-2004	No. of intakes constructed.	Reports and field visits.	District Water Office.	Acquisition of land and way leaves provision of funds.
New Isiolo Water Supply	20m	2002-2008	No. of water supplies constructed.	Report and field visits.	District Water Office.	Provision of funds and acquisition of land.
Automation and Modernisation of Telekom Facilities	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of telephone exchanges installed within the plan period.	Reports and field visits.	Telkom Kenya Ltd.	Provide tools; Ensure security Make use of the facilities.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Awareness Creation	20m	2002-2003	No. of awareness workshops done.	ME& L Reports.	KWS; Country Council.	Provide funds; Collaboration.
Opening of Northern Circuit	20m	2002-2008	No. of kms graded; No. of airstrips opened; No. of kms fenced.	ME&L reports.	KWS; Donor; County Council.	Provide funds; Technical support.
Wildlife Barriers	6m	2002-2008	No. of kms fenced.	ME&L reports; Field visit.	KWS.	Provide funds; Technical support.
Wildlife Conservation	4m	2002-2008	No. of Kms opened in a reserve; No. of camps and lodges put up.	ME&L reports; Field visit.	KWS; Country Council; NGOs.	Provide funds; Collaboration Technical services.
Wildlife Conservation	3m	2002-2008	No. of community wildlife conservancy established	ME&L reports; Field visit.	KWS; County Council; NGOs.	Provide funds; Provide site Management.
Game Shooting	2m	2002-2003	Surveys carried out; Bird shooting sites established.	ME&L reports; Field visit.	KWS; County council; Community.	Provide funds; Site and Technical services.
Wildlife Security	4m	2002-2005	No. of scouts engaged; No. of communication gadgets provided.	ME&L reports; Field visits.	KWS.	Provide funds; Give scouts Manage the reserves.
Training and Extension	1.4m	2002-2008	No. of traders Trained.	ME&L reports Field visits.	Trade Office.	Provide technical services and

						funds.
Joint Loan Board	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of traders benefiting and amount loaned.	Implementation reports; Field visits.	Trade Office County Council NGOs	Provide funds and technical services.
Counselling Consultancy and License	4m	2002-2008	No. of traders counselled and number business licenses.	ME&L reports.	Trade Office	Provide funds; Offer consultancy services.
Training	1.5m	2002-2004	No. of Jua Kali artisans trained.	ME&L reports; Training reports.	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry.	Provide funds and technical support.
Jua Kali Sheds	10m	2002-2005	No. of Jua Kali sheds constructed.	ME&L reports; Field visits.	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry.	Provide funds and technical support.
Financial Support	5m	2002-2008	No. of beneficiaries; State of Jua Kali business.	ME&L reports; Field visits.	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry.	Provide funds and technical support.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Instruments	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Dormitories Merti Muslim Girls Secondary	3 m	2002-2003	No. of centres Constructed.	Implementati on Reports.	Ministry of Education/ Parents/ BOG.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Construction of DICECE Centres	3m	2002-2008	No. of centres constructed.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education/ Parents/ BOG.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Provision of Solar Panels	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of schools supplied with solar panels with accessories.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education/ Parents/ BOG.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Construction of Classrooms/Gurba Tulla High, Garfassa Primary and Bula Mpya Primary	6.9m	2002-2005	No. of laboratories constructed and equipped.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education/ Parents/ BOG.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Laboratories/ Isiolo Boys and Muslim Girls Merti	6 m	2002-2006	No. of laboratories constructed and equipped.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education/ Parents/ BOG.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Library Isiolo Boys	2 m	2002	Library equipped.	Implementati on report.	Ministry of Education/ Parents/ BOG.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Bursary	2.1 m	2002-2008	No. of orphans assisted.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education and donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Mobile School	1 m	2002-2008	No. of mobile schools started.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education and donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Provision of Desks and Forms	3 m	2002-2008	No. of desks and forms produced.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education and donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
HIV/AIDS Seminars	7m	2002	No. of seminars conducted and	Implementati	Ministry of Education and	Provide funds, implement,

			the expenditure on the same.	on reports.	donors.	monitoring, collaboration.
Water Harvesting	1.7 m	2003-2004	No. of tanks constructed and the expenditure on the same.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education and donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Text Books	10 m	2002-2008	No. of schools supplied with text books.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education and donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration
Special Education Centres/5 Divisions	10 m	2002-2008	No. of centres Constructed.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education and donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
5 Divisional Offices	4 m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed.	Implementati on reports.	Ministry of Education and donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
IGA Activities	10 m	2002-2003	No. of groups assisted to start IGAs.	Implementati on reports.	DSDO; Community; Donors.	Provide funds, implement, monitoring, collaboration.
Awareness Creation	3.8 m	2002-2008	No. of awareness workshops conducted	Implementati on reports.	DSDO; Community; Donors.	Provide funds; Implementation of projects and Monitoring progress.
Construction	2 m	2002-2008	No. of blocks completed.	Implementati on reports.	DSDO/ Community/ Donors.	Provide funds; Implementation of projects and monitoring progress; Groups to contribute.
Hospital Water	3 m	2002-2003	M E & L reports; Site visits.	Ministry of Health.	No. of km of pipe laid.	Provide funds; Technical skills; Supervision.
Perimeter Fence	1.5m	2002	M E & L reports; Site visits.	M.O.H.	No. of km Covered; Site visits.	Provide funds; Supervision.
P/PHS Activities	7 m	2002-2008	M E & L reports; Site visits.	MOH; DACC; NGOs.	No. of PHC activities carried out.	Provide funds; Supervision.
Physiotherapy Gymnasium	5 m	2002-2008	ME&L reports; Site visits.	MOH; NGOs.	No. of gymnasiums constructed; No. of offices constructed.	Provide funds Supervision and Site.
Rehabilitation and Repair Works	5 m	2002-2004	ME&I Reports Site visits	MOH. NGOs.	No. of units repaired or rehabilitated.	Provide funds Supervision.
Water Tank	0.1m	2002	No. of water tanks installed.	Reports and filed visits.	MOH.	Provide funds and supervision.
Connection of Sewerage to the Kitchen and Wards	0.3m	2002	No. of units constructed.	Reports and MRL reports	MOH.	Provide funds and supervision.
VIP Pit Latrines and Repairs	0.15m	2002	No. of units constructed.	Reports and filed visits.	MOH.	Provide funds and supervision.
Incinerator	0.05m	2002	No. of incinerators constructed.	Reports.	MOH.	Provide funds and technical support.
Repairs of Office Block	0.3m	2002	No. of units repaired.	Reports; Field visits.	MOH.	Provide funds and supervision.
Training	10 m	2002-	No. of teachers	Implementati	Adult Education	Provide funds;

		2004	trained.	on Reports.	Department.	Implementation and monitoring projects.
Construction of Offices in Three Divisions	9 m	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed in the three Divisions in the next three years.	Implementation Reports.	Adult Education Department	Provide funds; Implementation and monitoring projects.
Initiation of Income Generating Activities for Adult Learners Activities	5 m	2002-2004	No. of IGAS initiated for adult learners in a period of 3 years	Implementation Reports.	Adult Education Department.	Provide funds; Implementation and monitoring projects.
Inventory of Organisations Dealing with Population Issues	60,000	2002	No. of inventory developed.	Implementation reports.	Population Department.	Provide funds; Implementation and monitoring projects.
Sensitisation Workshops to Disseminate Information on Pop. Environment	2.1 m	2002-2008	Divisions covered.	Implementation reports.	Population Department.	Provide funds; Mobilise community; Implement monitor project.
Disseminate IEC Materials on Reproductive Health	3 m	2002-2008	Materials developed.	Implementation reports.	Population Department.	Provide funds; Mobilise community; Implement, Monitor project.
Communication and Mobilisation for Family Planning, Safe Methods and Child Survival	1.4 m	2002-2008	Extent of community mobilization.	Implementation reports.	Population Department.	Provide funds; Mobilise community; Implement, Monitor project.

4.2.5 Information Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
DO Administration Block and DIDC	4m	2002	No. of administration blocks constructed.	ME&L.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Provide funds; Supervise.
Equipments and Training	3m	2002	No. of equipments procured; No. of officers trained.	ME&L reports; Site Visits.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Provide funds and Technical support.
Surveys	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of surveys conducted.	ME&L reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Provide funds; Supervise.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training	1m	2003-2004	Office of the President.	No. of chiefs and Assistant chiefs trained.	Implementation reports.	Provincial Administration - Coordination; KIA facilitation NGO to provide funds
Communication Set	2m	2004-2005	Office of the President.	No. of radios installed; No. of Divisional Headquarters served.	Implementation reports and Field visits.	Provincial Administration to provide funds.
New Administration Units	7m	2002-2008	Office of the President.	No. of Administrative units curved.	Implementation reports.	Provincial Administration to secure funds.
Divisional Headquarters AP Line	3m	2002-2006	Office of the President.	No. of offices and residential houses and AP Line constructed.	Implementation reports.	Avail land and funds.
New Police Posts	3m	2004	Office of the president.	Offices and houses for Police officers constructed in Kima and Kula mawe Police posts.	Implementation reports; Site visits.	Police Department to provide funds; Country Council/Community to provide site.
Communication Network	3m	2003	Office of the president.	Modern communication gadgets installed in all divisions.	Implementation reports.	Police department to provide funds.
Vehicles	7m	2002	Office of the president.	No. of vehicles procured and supplied to improved service delivery.	Implementation reports.	Police department to provide funds.
Mobile Courts	2m	2002-2005	Judiciary.	No. of mobile courts established in the 6 divisions.	Reports.	Local communities to provide site; Police department to provide security; Provincial Administration to create awareness.
Motor Vehicles	3m	2003	Judiciary.	Motor vehicle purchased in the first financial year.	Financial report on purchase of motor vehicle.	Supplies department for acquisition purposes.
Legal Assistant	Voluntary	2002-2008	Judiciary.	No. of civil society organisations consulted and willing to assist.	Reports	Kituo Cha Sheria to establish one of its offices in the district; L.S.K. to identify such volunteers.
Procure Motor	1.2m	2003	Ministry of	No. of	Implementing	Probation Department

Vehicle			Home Affairs.	vehicles procured.	reports.	to provide funds.
Administration Block	0.8m	2003-2006	Ministry of Home Affairs.	1 No. office block constructed.	Implementation reports; Site visits.	Probation Departments provide funds; Local Government to provide land and DWO to supervise construction work.
Awareness Creation	3.5m	2002-2008	Ministry of Home Affairs.	No. of workshops and Barazas held; No. of CSO supervisors trained.	Implementation reports; Site visits.	Probation Department to counsel and guide the recipients of the funds.
IGAs	3.5m	2002-2008	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Funds for starting I.G.A.'s availed.	Probation Department provides funds.
Training	3.5m	2002-2008	Ministry of Home Affairs.	No. of CSOS trained and expenditure incurred.	Implementation reports; Site visits.	Probation Department to provide funds and to organise seminars; Provincial Administration and local community to attend forums.
Prison Wards	8m	2002-2003	Prisons Department.	No. of blocks constructed.	Implementation Reports.	
Staff Houses	9m	2002-2004	Prisons Department.	No. of units with two bedrooms constructed.	Implementation reports.	As above
Motor Vehicles	3.8m	2003	Prisons Department.	No. of motor vehicles procured.	Implementation reports.	Supplies Department to process procurement documents.
Title Deeds for Prison Land	No cost	2004	Prisons Department.	Title deed acquired.	Implementation reports.	Prisons and County council to make follow-ups.

4.3. SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Item	Year 2002 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	73/1000	65/1000	40/1000
Doctor patient ratio	1:22,000	1:20,000	1:18,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	15%	10%	6%
Life expectancy	57.6	60	65
Crude birth rate	12/1000	10/1000	8/1000
Crude birth rate	47/1000	45/1000	40/1000
Total fertility	6	5	3
Education			
Pre-primary school enrolment rate by sex			
Boys	61%	65%	70%
Girls	54%	60%	66%
Primary school drop out rate by sex			
Boys	9%	7%	5%
Girls	12%	10%	7%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43	1:40	1:35
Secondary school enrolment rate			
Boys	16.5%	20%	25%
Girls	13.6%	18%	21%
Secondary school drop out rate			
Boys	7%	5%	3%
Girls	6%	4%	3%
Teacher student ratio	1:25	1:30	1:35
Energy			
No. of households with electricity	981	1,020	1,400
Households using firewood (charcoal)	97.1%	90%	86%
Households using kerosene gas	2.9%	6%	10%