

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION	vii
FOREWORD.....	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF MAPS.....	xiv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvii
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	i
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District	1
1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units	3
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features	5
1.2.2 Climatic Information	6
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.....	6
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE.....	11
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	11
1.4.2 Trade Tourism and Industry.....	12
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	12
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation	13
1.4.5 Human Resource Development	13
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology	13
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	14
1.4.8 Public Administration.....	14
1.4.9 Special Programmes	14
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	15
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	31
2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN	31
2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan	32
2.2 CONSTRAINTS	32
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT	33
2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	34
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	34
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges	35
2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues.....	36
2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES.....	40
CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	51
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	51
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.	52
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	52

3.1.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	53
3.1.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	55
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	60
3.1.8	Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	60
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	61
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	61
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	61
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector to the District	61
3.2.4	Role of stakeholders in the Sector	61
3.2.5	Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints.....	61
3.2.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	62
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	63
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	63
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR.....	64
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	64
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	64
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	64
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	64
3.3.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	65
3.3.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	65
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	68
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	68
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION	68
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	68
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	68
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	69
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	69
3.4.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	69
3.4.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	70
3.4.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	73
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	73
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	73
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	73
3.5.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	73
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	74
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	74
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	75
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	77
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	82
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	83
3.6	RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR	83
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	83
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	83
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	84
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	84
3.6.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	85
3.6.6	Projects and Programmes.....	85
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	86
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	86
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR.....	87

3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission	87
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	87
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	87
3.7.4	Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector	87
3.7.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies	88
3.7.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	89
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	90
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	91
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	91
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission	91
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	91
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	91
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	91
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	92
3.8.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	93
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	95
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	95
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission	95
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	95
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	96
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	96
3.9.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	96
3.9.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	98
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	102
3.9.8	Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues	102

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0	INTRODUCTION	105
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT..	105
4.2	M & E INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FROM THE NATIONAL TO THE DISTRICT LEVEL....	105
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.	106
4.2.1	Agricultural and Rural Development Sector.....	106
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	115
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure.....	116
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation	119
4.2.5	Human Resource Development	123
4.2.6	Research, Innovation and Technology	126
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law & Order	127
4.2.8	Public Administration.....	128
4.2.9	Special Programmes	130
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	132

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A productive, peaceful, food secure and just district with diversified sustainable Socio-cultural and Economic Development

Mission

To foster sustained productivity through effective and efficient use of available resources to improve the living standards of the people in the district in a clean, secure and sustainable environment

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', with a long horizontal line extending to the right and three dots above it.

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya.....	2
Map 2: Turkana North District Administrative Boundaries.....	4

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACUs	Aids Control Unit
ADP	Area Development Programme
ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management program
ALLPRO	Asal Based Livestock & rural Livelihood support Programme
BOG	Board of Governors
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CHWs	Community Health workers
CDF	Constituency Development Funds
CNSP	Children in Need of special Protection
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDO	District Development Office/r
DDC	District Development committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DIDC	District Information and Documentation centre
DMIS	District Management Information system.
DSDO	District social and Development officer
DTC	Diagnostic Testing and Counselling
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPI	Expanded programme of Immunization
EU	European Union
FG M	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JAPR	Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation
KFS	Kenya Forestry service
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lightening Company.
KRB	Kenya Roads Boards
KTN	Kenya Television Network
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KHIBS	Kenya Integrate Households Budget Survey
KM	Kilometres
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLFD	Ministry of Livestock and fisheries Development
MOPW	Ministry of public works
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MYWO	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACC	National Aids Control Council

NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NTV	Nation Television
OOP	Office of the President.
OXFAM (GB)	Oxfam Great Britain
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association.
PPR	Peste Petis Ruminants
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBA	Traditional Birth attendants
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Turkana North District is situated in the northern half of the Rift Valley Province. It is one of the 43 districts of the Rift Valley Province. The district is administratively divided into seven divisions, 26 locations and 72 sub-locations. The district is administered under Turkana county council. Settlement pattern in the district is determined by the availability of pastures and social facilities mainly found in urban centers. Turkana people under normal circumstances settle in the plains. However due to variations in weather, very few of them settle permanently in one place. Kakuma division has the largest number of people due to the presence of refugees' camp in the town that has led to the concentration of many NGOs that are providing employment to the local people. In addition the division has good climate, fertile soils and frequent rains making farming a viable venture. Turkana North people are traditionally pastoralists. During and shortly after the rains they are concentrated at the plains. As the drought starts they move mostly to high mountain areas and even to neighboring countries of Sudan and Ethiopia in search of pasture and water for their animals which comprises mainly Goats, Sheep, Cattle, Donkeys and Camels.

The rainfall pattern and distribution is erratic, unreliable and unpredictable both in timing and distribution averaging between 200 mm to 500 mm per annum. Most of the precipitation is run off through the myriad of seasonal streams and rivers that drain the highlands that surrounds the district. There are two rain seasons (agiporo) comprising of the long rains between April and August and the short rain between October to November. January, February and September tend to be the driest periods (akumo). Rainfall tends to be the highest in the western parts of the district and other areas of high elevation.

The 1999 Population Census data reflect the district population at 216,797. The district population grows on average at a rate of 3.3 % per annum. At the beginning of the 2008 the total district population was 303,638 people. This figure is projected to increase to 335,635 by 2012 assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. The increase in the overall population will call for more investment in economic and social facilities such as health services, educational facilities and agriculture and livestock sectors to provide food and employment opportunities.

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

To achieve the set goals in the plan, the district will put in place institutional structures which will help in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the proposed projects. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom-up approach as outlined in the DFRD strategy. The team that will take a leading role in implementation and M&E shall comprise of government technical officers, community representatives, NGOs representatives, donor etc.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a profile of the district in terms of the administrative and political units, settlement patterns, physical structures and population projection and profile. It provides a sector profile and fact sheet which gives an overview of the most relevant facts and figures of the district. The information in this chapter forms the main knowledge base for formulating relevant strategies which aims at fostering sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides the background information on the location of the district and the main administrative units and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for this plan period

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

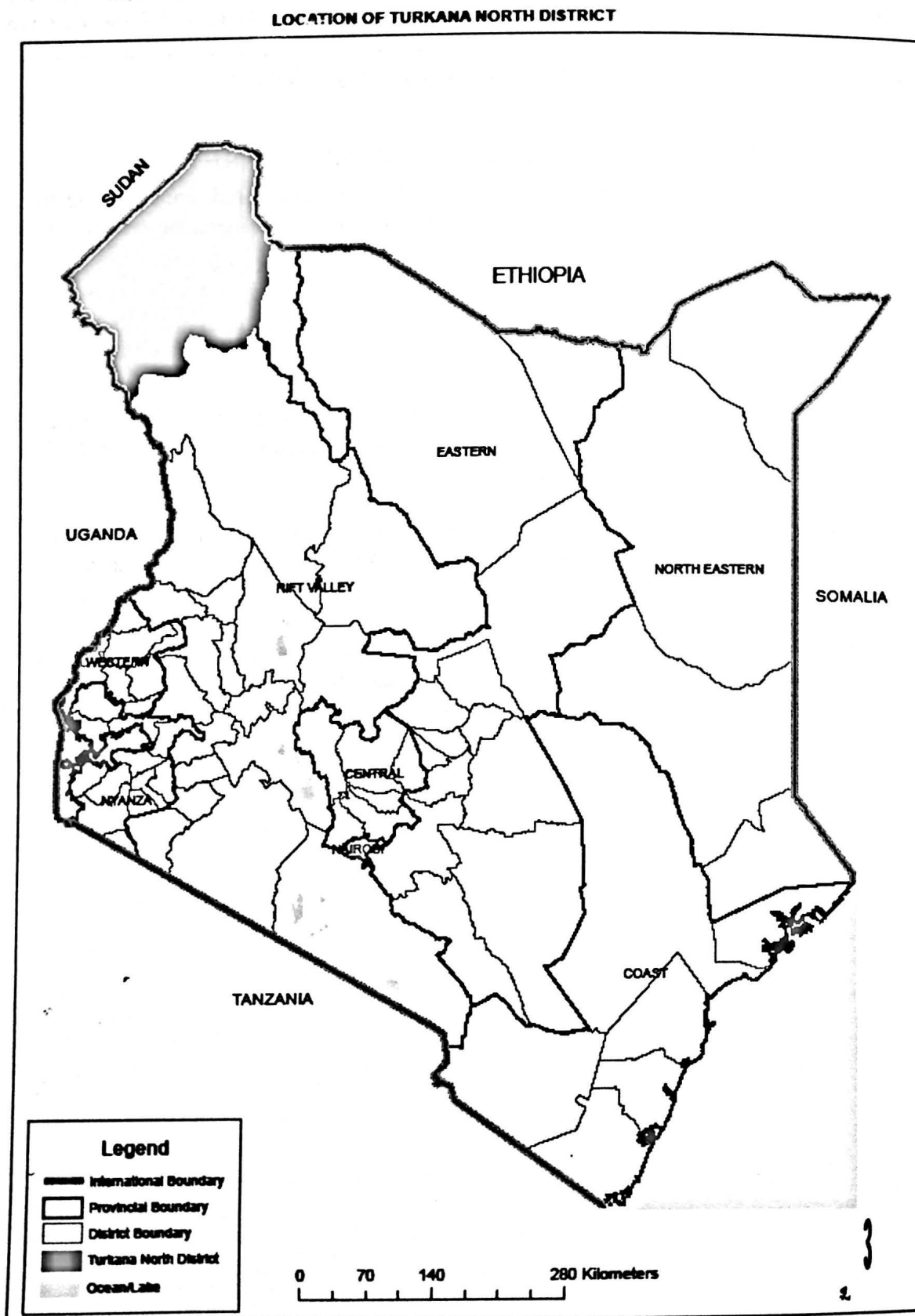
Turkana North District is one of the districts in the North Rift region of Rift Valley Province. It is one of the newly created districts in Kenya. The district was carved out of the larger Turkana District in 2007, with Lokitaung town as its Headquarters.

It is situated to the north western Kenya to the west of Lake Turkana. It is one of the Kenya's Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) and measures 35000.3 Km² making it the largest district in the rift valley province and second largest in Kenya.

The district borders Turkana Central district to the south and Marsabit District to the east internally and Sudan to the north, Uganda to the west and Ethiopia to the north east internationally as shown in the Map no.1. The district lies between longitudes 34⁰ and 36⁰ east and between Latitudes 03⁰ 30' and 5⁰ 30' north.



Map 2: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Turkana North comprises of seven divisions, twenty-six locations and seventy-two sub-locations as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Lokichoggio	7,918.70	6	13
Kaaling	8,145.20	4	13
Lapur	2,274.50	3	7
Lokitaung	1,836.20	4	11
Kibish	5,684.20	3	7
Oropoi	5,446.30	3	11
Kakuma	3,695.20	3	10
TOTAL	35,000.30	26	72

Source: Turkana North District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Lokitaung division is the smallest with an area of 1836.20 km² while Kaaling is the largest with 8145.20 km². Lokichoggio and Kaaling have the largest number of sub locations.

Turkana North District has only one constituency which Turkana north constituency and 33 electoral wards in Turkana county council. The district falls under Turkana county council which also includes two other districts, Turkana central and Turkana south districts.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Turkana North District is an Arid and semi arid land (ASAL) characterized by warm and hot climate. The temperature ranges between 20° c and 38° c with an average temperature of 30° c. The rainfall pattern and distribution is erratic, unreliable and unpredictable both in timing and distribution averaging between 200 mm to 500 mm per annum. Most of the precipitation is run off through the myriad of seasonal streams and rivers that drain the highlands that surrounds the district. There are two rain seasons (*Agiporo*) comprising of the long rains between April and august and the short rain between Octobers to November. January, February and September tend to be the driest periods (*Akumo*). Rainfall tends to be the highest in the western parts of the district and other areas of high elevation.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Demographic variables are very important in the development process. This section examines the various population characteristics of Turkana North District. They include size, structure, density and the size of urban population. These variables are important in determining the labour-force, the level of resource exploitation and utilization of facilities.

Population Size and Structure

The 1999 Population Census shows that the district had population of 216,797. The district population grows on average at a rate of 3.3 % per annum. At the beginning of the 2008 the total district population was 303,638 people as shown in table 2. This figure is projected to increase to 335,635 by 2012. The increase in the overall population will call for more investment in economic and social facilities such as health services, educational facilities and agriculture and livestock sectors to provide food and employment opportunities. Table 2 provides population projections based on 1999 population census.

Table 1: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (Census)			2008 (Estimated)			2010 (projected)			2012 (projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	21,345	20,935	42,280	29,895	29,321	59,216	31,748	31,138	62,886	33,046	32,411	65,457
5-9	17,466	17,029	34,495	24,462	23,850	48,312	25,977	25,328	51,305	27,039	26,363	53,402
10-14	13,744	13,195	26,939	19,249	18,481	37,730	20,442	19,626	40,068	21,278	20,428	41,706
15-19	12,919	11,608	24,527	18,094	16,258	34,352	19,215	17,265	36,480	20,000	17,971	37,971
20-24	9,486	9,472	18,958	13,286	13,266	26,552	14,110	14,088	28,198	14,687	14,664	29,351
25-29	7,842	9,346	17,188	10,983	13,090	24,073	11,663	13,901	25,564	12,140	14,469	26,609
30-34	5,233	7,323	12,556	7,329	10,256	17,585	7,783	10,891	18,674	8,101	11,336	19,437
35-39	4,006	6,176	10,182	5,610	8,650	14,260	5,957	9,186	15,143	6,201	9,561	15,762
40-44	3,543	4,730	8,273	4,962	6,625	11,587	5,269	7,036	12,305	5,484	7,324	12,808
45-49	3,081	3,926	7,007	4,315	5,499	9,814	4,582	5,840	10,422	4,769	6,079	10,848
50-54	2,237	2,465	4,702	3,133	3,452	6,585	3,327	3,666	6,993	3,463	3,815	7,278
55-59	1,920	1,827	3,746	2,689	2,558	5,247	2,856	2,716	5,572	2,973	2,827	5,800
60-64	1,259	1,217	2,476	1,763	1,705	3,468	1,872	1,811	3,683	1,949	1,885	3,834
65-69	795	819	1,614	1,13	1,147	2,260	1,180	1,218	2,400	1,230	1,268	2,498
70-74	457	412	869	640	577	1,217	679	613	1,292	709	640	1,349
75 +	498	487	985	698	682	1,380	741	724	1,465	771	754	1,525
Total	105,831	110,967	216,797	147,122	155,417	303,638	157,401	165,047	322,450	163,840	171,795	335,635

Source: District Statistics Office, Turkana North 2008

Table 1: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age groups	1999 (Census)			2008 Estimates)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	4,269	4,187	8,456	5,979	5,864	11,843	6,350	6,228	12,578	6,609	6,482	13,091
Under 5	21,345	20,935	42,280	29,895	29,321	59,216	31,748	31,138	62,886	33,046	32,411	65,457
Primary school Age (6-13)	24,968	24,179	49,147	34,969	33,865	68,834	37,135	35,963	73,098	38,653	37,432	76,085
Secondary School age (14-17)	10,499	9,604	20,103	14,706	13,451	28,157	15,617	14,284	29,901	16,256	14,868	31,124
Youth Population (15-29)	30,247	30,427	60,674	42,363	42,614	84,977	44,988	45,254	90,242	46,827	47,104	93,931
Reproductive age - female (15-49)	-	52,582	52,582	-	73,644	73,644	-	78,207	78,207	-	81,404	81,404
Labour force (15-55)	48,731	55,411	104,142	68,250	77,608	145,858	72,477	82,416	154,893	75,440	85,784	161,224
Aged Population (65+)	1,750	1,718	3,468	2,451	2,406	4,857	2,602	2,555	5,157	2,710	2,662	5,372

In a district where 88 per cent of the population lives in absolute poverty, such an increase has direct impact on the basic needs such as food, water, health and education for all ages. The first priority being food, it implies that effort should be made to increase food production to cater for the increased population. In the water sector, the expectation is that the available water sources will be tapped to increase the volume of clean water for consumption. The health sector is expected to enhance its effort to increase the available facilities, personnel and supply of medicine accordingly.

The table 3 shows population for selected age groups. These include, population under 1 year, under 5, primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17years), the Youth (15-29 years), female reproductive age (15-49) years, the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population of 65 years and above. These age groups have been identified for analysis because of their critical role in the socio-economic development of the district.

(Under 5 years): This comprises 19.5 percent of the total population according to 2008 population projection and it is expected to increase from 59,216 in 2008 to 65, 457 in 2012. This age group is important in making decisions which will put more emphasis to child care programmes such as immunization and Early Childhood programmes (ECDE) which provide a foundation for meeting the child's cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional needs.

Age group 6-13 (Primary): The population of the primary school age group is expected to increase over the period from 68,834 at the beginning of plan period in 2008 to 76,085 by the end of plan period in 2012. Males are slightly more than females in this age group. The increase is expected to put pressure on the existing primary schools infrastructure thus it is necessary to build more primary schools, improve the facilities in the existing schools and employ more teachers to maintain a reasonable teacher/pupil ratio.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): The population in this age group is projected at 28,157 in 2008 and expected to rise to 31,124 by 2012. This population of secondary school age groups will be 23 % and 9% of the total district population respectively for the projected years. Such a population will call for continued investment in social and economic infrastructure like schools, training institutions and employment creation. This will pose a major challenge in implementing the free secondary education because enrolment is expected to increase

Age group 15-49 (Reproductive Age group): The population in this age group was projected at 73,644 in 2008 and expected to increase to 81,404 in 2012. This represents a 24 percent of the total population. This age group is the single most important determining factor of population growth. With total fertility rate of 6 births per woman and the low levels of contraception adoption rates at 8.5%, the rapid population growth rate of 3.3% is expected to continue. To cater for the increase in females in the reproductive age, investment in health services and facilities that they require, of which the most important would be measures of controlling fertility so that they can direct more efforts on other economic development activities. This therefore calls for vigorous campaign in family planning methods, maternal health care and girl child education.

Age group 15-64(labour force): This age group is projected at 153,523 in 2008 and expected to increase to 165,937 in 2012. This represents 49 % of the total population. This is the economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities. 54 % of the labour force is the female population and the ratio is expected to remain the same throughout the plan period. Due to increase in this category, it becomes necessary to offer training to the group to make it more productive. Majority of the population in this age group are engaged in the livestock sub-sector. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, livestock marketing, mining, fishing, agri-business, and eco-tourism is required. The increase in devolved funds in the district has created employment opportunities.

Projected Population and Population Density per Division

The district is expected to have a total population of 303,638 people in 2008 with Kakuma Division expected to have the highest number of 139,015 people followed by Lokichoggio with 50,682 people in the same period. The district population figures are further estimated to increase to 322,450 in the mid-term period in 2010 and 335,635 people at the end of the plan period.

A similar trend is expected at the divisional level, with Kakuma Division being highly populated followed by Lokichoggio Division as shown in table 4.

Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Base Population Last Census (1999)		Beginning of Plan Period (2008)		Mid term Period (2010)		End term Period (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Lokichoggio	36,187	5	50,682	6	53,822	7	56,023	7
Kaaling	24,053	3	33,688	4	35,775	4	37,238	5
Lapur	12,780	6	17,899	8	19,008	8	19,785	9
Lokitaung	22,586	12	31,633	17	33,593	18	34,967	19
Kibish	6,057	1	8,483	2	9,009	2	9,377	2
Oropoi	18,020	3	25,238	5	26,802	5	27,898	5
Kakuma	97,114	26	139,015	37	144,441	39	150,347	40
Total	216,797		303,638		322,450		335,635	

Source: District Statistics Office, Turkana North, 2008

Table 5: Population projections by urban centres

Urban centres	1999 Census			Beginning Plan Period 2008			Mid Term Plan Period 2010			End of Plan Period 2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Lokichoggio	7,279	6,449	13,728	9,796	8,679	18,475	10,465	9,271	19,736	11,179	9,904	21,083
Lokitaung	786	831	1,617	1,058	1,118	2,176	1,130	1,195	2,323	1,207	1,276	2,483
Kakuma	4,476	4,631	9,107	6,024	6,232	12,256	6,435	6,658	13,093	6,874	7,112	13,986
Total	12,541	11,911	24,452	16,878	16,029	32,907	18,030	17,124	35,152	19,260	18,292	37,552

Source: Statistical Abstract, 2007

As indicated in Table 5, urban population in the district has been growing steadily. Lokitaung urban population is projected to increase from 2,176 in 2008 to 2,483 in 2012 and other urban centres are expected to follow a similar trend. There is therefore need for huge investment in social amenities to cater for the expected upsurge in people. There is also a need to create conducive investment environment which can attract local investors. This can accelerate the development of the district; create employment for the youth, at the same time, tackle the problem of poverty

From Table 5 above, the main urban centres in the district are the Lokichoggio, Kakuma and Lokitaung. Lokichoggio has the highest population at the beginning of the plan period of 18,475 while Lokitaung has the lowest number of people at the beginning of the plan period of 2,176. The combined population of all the urban centres is 32,907 people at the beginning of the plan period and is projected to 37,552 at the end of the plan period.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

This section highlights the main characteristics and the past performance of each sector in the district for the last planning period.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture and rural development sector is made up of: Agriculture, livestock development, cooperative development, lands, forestry and wildlife and fisheries development departments. The sector is the mainstay of the economy of the district. In terms of employment it accounts for 86 per cent directly and indirectly for over 90 per cent of rural employment. The key sources of employment and income in the sector are livestock, crop farming and forestry. The main crops grown are sorghum, millet and cassava while the livestock breeds include cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys and camels.

There are very many partners supporting livestock activities in the district .i.e. ALRMP II, OXFAM GB, VSF BELGIUM, AMREF, and Practical Action among others.

The sector has been important in the livelihoods of the local people and it has contributed to the food security in the district through minor irrigation schemes, fishing through the co-operative movements and livestock trade. The sector also played a critical role in mobilization of resources (savings and credit programmes) training communities in co-operative management, building capacity in leadership and identification of market outlets for primary produce.

The climate is very unfavorable with erratic rainfall amounting from 200 mm to 500 mm per annum. Lack of farmers training centers, inaccessible roads during rainy seasons, inadequate staffing levels, inadequate use of available animal manure and low knowledge on the use of modern production techniques are reasons why this sector has not been explored optimally. Other reasons are lack of organized market outlets, inadequate extension personnel, livestock diseases, Lack of collective bargaining power. In addition inadequate livestock infrastructure development (dips, crushes abattoirs etc), lack of disease surveillance and use of child labour in livestock keeping also contributes to low production in the sector.

1.4.2 Trade Tourism and Industry

The district connects the rest of Kenya with the emerging markets of Southern Sudan. This has given it a vantage point in terms of trade and infrastructure development. Currently there are two trading centers lying along the main transport route of Lodwar to Lokichoggio. The district has four (4) trading centers with 673 retail and 14 whole sale traders with the informal sector taking the largest share. Trade in the district revolves around livestock products, general merchandise, and hospitality and service industry.

Kakuma and Lokichoggio towns are the major beneficiaries of all major trade investments in the district. Currently, it hosts all the major hotels, wholesale shops and manufacturing industries.

The district has tourism potential due to the presence of a rich cultural heritage of the Turkana people, Lake Turkana, Fishing and various species of wild animals.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector includes roads, energy, transport, KWS and public works sub-sectors. 80% of the roads in the district are in poor conditions despite routine maintenance. This could be attributed to factors such as low funding, destruction of the roads by heavy trucks ferrying relief food and poor soils in the district. During rainy season, the roads are rendered impassable affecting livestock marketing which is the main economic activity in the district.

There is no electricity supply in the whole district. Most of the businesses operate private generators to provide power in Kakuma and Lokichoggio trading centres. There is also low utilization of other sources of energy like solar and wind due to low income for the people.

The district is characterized by unplanned settlement both in urban and rural areas. Most of the houses in the district are low cost housing. There are a few government houses which houses civil servants especially in Lokitaung.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Turkana North district is a water deficit area. This is because of the vastness of the district hence making it hard to provide water to every household. The situation is made worse by the presence of poor soil structures which cannot hold permanent structures like boreholes, dams, and pans. The district does not have a permanent river but has 25 water pans, 101 boreholes, 47 shallow wells, 5 unprotected springs and 5 dams. The average distance to the nearest water point is 15 km. The district receives very low levels of rainfall which is very erratic. The major towns are characterized by very poor sanitation system with poor means of waste disposal.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The human resources development sector comprises of the ministries of education, medical services, public health, labour and human resource development.

The education sub sector in the district is characterized by low enrollment rates, poor performances, and high teacher pupil ratio. This is because of the community's nomadic way of life where less value is attached to education. There are few education facilities in the district leading to high teacher pupil ratio, hence poor quality of services. The district has 49 primary schools, 3 secondary schools, 102 ECD centres and 3 mobile schools. There are 286 teachers in primary school, 48 in secondary schools and 133 teachers in ECD centres.

Because of increased devolved funding, there has been increase in the number of education facilities to cater for the high enrollments rates. During the plan period, enrollment in primary school increased from 40% in 2002 to 70% in 2007. Primary school and secondary school performances remained very low for the past 5 years because of few trained staff, droughts, high poverty levels, inadequate technological advances and poorly maintained physical facilities.

The major services provided by the medical services and public health sub sectors in the district are preventive, curative and promotive health services. The district has two government hospitals, one mission, one NGO, one health centre, 30 dispensaries and 7 private clinics. All these health facilities have a total bed capacity of 319. Major diseases causing morbidity in the district are malaria and HIV/AIDS. The introduction of CDF during the plan period helped in rehabilitation of the existing health facilities as well as putting up new ones. This has helped in service delivery and reducing the distances to health centres.

There has been rehabilitation in the areas of outpatient care for all population cohorts. The services also involve areas of clinical support service like pharmacy, laboratory, physiotherapy, and outreach services to the most remote areas. All these have improved the status of health to the community members. Ministry of medical services is focused in service provision and has trained technical personnel in good management of cost sharing fund. Other partners have joined hands in health sector e.g. catholic church. Some of the weaknesses being experienced in the sector include inadequate health facilities, low literacy levels, inadequate personnel and poor supply of drugs.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector comprises of the following sub sectors: higher education, science and technology, information and communication. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, E-

government and research institutes. The district has no middle level college or any institute of higher learning.

The district is characterized by inadequate telephone coverage by both mobile and fixed lines and only Kakuma and Lokichoggio towns have telephone services. There is also inadequate radio broadcast networks coverage. Television network can only be accessed through subscription to digital television services which limit access to information because very few people can afford these services in the district.

Computer services are inadequate due to inadequate power supply. School computer programme has not been initiated in secondary schools in the district. Internet and E-mail services are not available in the entire district and thus the E-government has not been fully embraced. There is no DIDC in the district to provide data for purposes of planning.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district is characterized by high incidences of insecurity mainly from neighboring countries such as Sudan and Ethiopia and also from the neighboring communities within the country such as Samburu and Pokot. This is because of cattle rustling, influx of firearms from neighboring countries and competition for grazing and watering points for animals. There is delay in justice administration because the case conclusion rate is very low. This is due to the fact that the district is only served by a mobile court in Kakuma and Lokitaung with only one magistrate covering the three Turkana districts.

Court sessions are held once every month in Kakuma and once every two months in Lokitaung. However of late, there have been reduced cases of insecurity as result of the concerted efforts by the peace stakeholders to hold cross border peace initiatives, increased police posts and AP posts and introduction of participatory barazas by provincial administration. There are no prison facilities in the district and all convicted people are taken to Lodwar prisons for correctional purposes, however there is a proposal for a prison to be constructed in Kakuma town by the European commission.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector comprises of ministries of Finance, Local Government, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and Public Service. The district is relatively new and most of the ministries are not represented in the district. Turkana County Council serves the district but the revenues collected barely meet its expenditure requirements. Ministry of Finance is under staffed and lacks a reliable means of transport for its frequent movement from Lodwar to Lokitaung as there are no bank facilities in the district headquarters. The treasury is not computerized even though this is necessary for improvement and streamlining its operations. The District Development Office is very critical for the development of the district but the office still lacks some necessary infrastructure and is not well funded.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

This sector comprises of the following Regional Development, Gender and children departments, In the district there has been various efforts to enhance the community capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development process through community mobilization as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged, the poor, internally displaced persons and other

disadvantaged groups. This has been done through social grants by the gender and social services department, youth enterprise fund, community driven development and support to local development components of Arid Lands Resource Management Project 11.

On Culture and Social Services, the focus has been training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resources centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural and sports festivals and exhibitions. Efforts towards fighting against harmful cultural practices such as FGM, early marriages have also been enhanced through collaboration with various stakeholders. Efforts have also been put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total area KM ²	35,000.30
Water mass KM ²	1,519
Gazetted Forests KM ²	0
National Parks/Reserves KM ²	0
Arable land KM ²	6,832.30
Non-arable land KM ²	28,163.30
Total urban areas KM ²	1,900.90
No. of towns with population of over 2000 people	4
Proportion of district to land area of Kenya (%)	6
Rank in terms of size to other districts	2
Topography and climate	
Altitude (M)	
Lowest	120
Highest	1,800
Temperature range:	
High (°c)	38
Low (°c)	20
Rainfall:	
High (mm)	500
Low (mm)	200
Average relative humidity (%)	45
Wind speed (Km/hr) Knots	10
Demographic profiles 2008	
Total Population	303,638
Total Male population	148,221

Information Category	Statistics
Total female population	155,417
Dependency ratio (%)	88
Sex ratio (M:F)	105
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2010)	322,450
End of plan period (2012)	335,635
Infant population	
Female	5,864
Male	5,979
Total	11,843
Population under five:	
Female	29,321
Male	29,895
Total	59,216
Pre-school population(3-5 Yrs)	
Female	16,498
Male	16,850
Total	33,348
Primary school age group(6-13 Yrs)	
Female	33,865
Male	34,969
Total	68,834
Secondary School age group(14-17 yrs)	
Female	13,451
Male	14,706
Total	28,157
Youths population (15-29 Yrs)	
Female	42,614
Male	42,363
Total	84,977
Labour force (15-64 Yrs)	
Female	77,608
Male	68,250
Total	145,858
Reproductive age group(15-49 Yrs)	73,644
Aged population (65 + Yrs)	
Female	2,406

Information Category	Statistics
Male	2,451
Total	4,857
Eligible voting population (18 +Yrs)	
Male	84,478
Female	76,024
Total	160,502
Total Registered voters	
Male	20,902
Female	25,546
Total	46,448
Urban Population:	
Female	16,029
Male	16,878
Total	32,907
Rural Population:	
Female	139,388
Male	131,343
Total	270,731
Population density:	
Highest	37
Lowest	2
District	8
Crude Birth rate	44.3/1000
Crude Death rate	8.3/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	66/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	37/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	25/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	17/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	77/1000
Life expectancy: Male	59.1
Female	54.8
Total number of households	44,887
Average household size	6.5
Female headed households	23,117
Male headed household	21,770
Children in need of special protection:	
Orphans	7,105
Physically disabled persons (No.)	126,336

Information Category	Statistics
Percentage(%) of Physically Challenged by type	—
Hand:	0
Foot:	0
Lame	0
Blind	35.5
Deaf	7.8
Dumb	0
Mental	0
Paralysed	68.0
Other	0
Child- Headed households	1,011
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage (%)	88
Number	256,756
Contribution to national poverty (%)	1.3
Urban poor:	
Percentage (%)	68
Number	22,377
Rural poor:	
Percentage (%)	64
Number	165,671
Food poverty:	
Percentage	88
Number	256,756
Income per capita Kshs)	913
Sectoral contribution to household income (%)	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.7
Manufacturing	6.1
Construction	12.1
Wholesale/retail trade	61.1
Number employed per Sector: (%)	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42,890
Manufacturing	2,738
Construction	35,304
Wholesale/retail trade	178,269
Crop farming:	

Information Category	Statistics
Average farm size (Small scale)	0
Average farm size (Large scale)	0
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	0
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	655
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	0
Total acreage under soil/land conservation	0
Total acreage under farm forestry	0
Total acreage under organic farming	0
Main storage facilities	0
Population working in agriculture	58,354
Livestock farming:	
Number of Ranches	
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	0
Total	0
Average size of ranches	NIL
Main livestock bred and there numbers:	
Cattle	134,410
Sheep	734,950
Goats	1,409,000
Camels	120,520
Donkeys	23,990
Land carrying capacity	10
Total Number of Ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries	0
Bee hives	196
Milk production:	
Milk production:	
Quantity (Litres)	25. 376.734.5
Value (Kshs.)	761.302.035
Beef production:	
Quantity (KGs)	673.140
Value (Kshs.)	134.628.000
Mutton Production:	
Quantity (KGs)	0
Value (Kshs.)	0
Egg production:	
Quantity (KGs)	0
Value (Kshs.)	0

Information Category	Statistics
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity (KGs)	3.850.50
Value (Kshs.)	673.838
Honey Production:	
Quantity (KGs)	479
Value (Kshs.)	95.800
Pork Production: Quantity	0
Value	0
Fisheries production:	
Fishermen (No.)	4.300
Fish farm families (No.)	0
Fish ponds	1
Area of fish ponds M ²	0
Main species of fish catch:	Nile Perch Barbus Labeo Tilapia
Fish catch types (MT p.a)	2500
Landing beaches (No.)	6
Fishing gear (No.):	
Fishing nets:	7,000
Hooks:	35,000
Traps:	300
Fishing boats	400
Motor Boats:	0
Dhows	0
Canoes	0
Fish harvest	
Weight (MT p.a)	2.500
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types: Crocodiles	200
Elephants	80
Jackals	150
Hyenas	150
Jackals and water falls	> 250
Wildlife estates-private.	0
Staff of KWS, camps	36
Poachers arrested	17
Firearms confiscated	0
Forestry	

Information Category	Statistics
Number of health posts:	
Provincial Hospitals	0
District hospitals	1
Sub-district hospitals	1
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	2
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	0
Health centres (Public)	1
Health centres (Private)	0
Dispensaries (Public)	30
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	0
Private clinics	7
Beds capacity:	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
District Hospitals	250
Sub-district Hospitals	20
Total (Public facilities)	270
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	40
Health Centres	0
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	0
Total Mission facilities	2
Private health facilities:	
Hospitals	0
Health Centres	0
Nursing homes	0
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	0
Total (Private Health) facilities	7
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 KM	0
1.1 – 4.9KM	4.4
5KM and more	95.6
Average distance to health facility (km)	50
Doctor/population ratio	1:155 600
Nurse/ population ratio	1:11,000
HIV prevalence (%)	7.4
Children vaccination (%)	35.3
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	8.5
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	50
Place of Delivery (%):	
Hospital	2.4
Health Centre	1.5
Dispensary/clinic	2.1

Turkana North District Development plan 2008-2012

Information Category		Statistics
Maternity home		0
At home		94.1
Delivery Assistant (%):		
Doctor		0
Midwife/nurse		5.9
TBA		54
Trained TBA		0.4
Self		39.7
Other		0
Morbidity Rates (%):		
Male		41.6
Female		48.2
Total (District		44.8
Malaria Control:		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):		
Untreated net		7.7
Treated net		1.2
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
Malaria/fever		41.8
Diarrhoea		2.6
Stomach-ache		6.0
Respiratory Diseases		
Upper		18.5
Lower		1.7
Flu		8.5
Education		
Pre-school:		
No. of ECD centres		102
No. of ECD teachers		133
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:92
Total enrolment	Boys	6,929
	Girls	5,721
	Total	12,350
Drop-out rate (%)		1.2
Average years of attendance		5
Primary school:		
Number of primary schools		52
Number of teachers		286
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:55
Total enrolment	Boys	9,618
	Girls	6,144
	Total	15,762
Drop-out rate (%)		38
Enrolment rates (%)		30
Average years of attendance		15
Transition rates (%)		30
Gross Attendance ratio		67
Net attendance ratio		40
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
0 – 1KM		18.3
1.1 – 4.9KM		0
5KM and more		81.3

Information Category	Statistics
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	4
Number of teachers	48
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:21
Total enrolment : Boys	665
Girls	400
Total	1065
Drop-out rate (%)	2
Average years of attendance	18
Gross Attendance ratio	3.1
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:	
0 – 1KM	10.3
1.1 – 4.9KM	4.4
5KM and more	85.2
Other Public Colleges (No. by type)	0
Youth Poly techniques	0
Private Accredited colleges by type	0
Private Non accredited college by type	0
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read:	
Can Read (%)	21.9
Cannot read (%)	77.9
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	19.6
Cannot write (%)	80.1
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	22.2
Cannot read & write (%)	87
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	0
HH with access to potable water	6,847
Number of permanent rivers	0
No. of shallow wells	47
No. of protected springs	0
No. of un-protected springs	5
No. of water pans	25
No. of Dams	5
No. of Bore holes	101
HH with roof catchment systems	5,819
Mean distance to nearest water point (km)	20
Percentage distribution of households by source of safe drinking water.	
Safe Source	34.3
Unsafe Source	65.7
Not stated	0
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water (%)	
0	0
1 – 4	0.9
5 – 14	11.8
15 – 29	17.9
30 – 59	30
60+	29.5
Number of Water Resource User Associations	3

Information Category	Statistics
(WRUA) Established	
Households with Latrines	8,558
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	0
VIP Latrine	0
PIT Latrine	17.7
Uncovered Pit Latrine	4.6
Covered Pit Latrine	6.2
Bucket	0
Other	0
None	89.1
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	0.2
Collected by Private firm	0
Burning	97.3
Public garbage heap	2.5
Farm Garden	0
Neighborhood Community group	0
Energy	
Trading centres with electricity	0
Trading centres without electricity	10
Health facilities with electricity	0
Health facilities without electricity	42
Secondary Schools with electricity	0
Secondary Schools without electricity	4
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)	
Collected Firewood	87.5
Purchased Firewood	8.5
Grass	0
Paraffin	0
Electricity	0
Gas (LPG)	0
Charcoal	10.9
Biomass Residue	0
Biogas	0
Other	1.7
HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%)	
Collected Firewood	76.8
Purchased Firewood	1.5
Grass	0
Paraffin	20
Electricity	0
Solar	0
Gas (LPG)	0
Dry cell (torch)	14.5
Candles	0
Biogas	0.2
Households' distribution by cooking appliance type: (%)	
Traditional stone fire	85.9
Improved traditional stone fire	0
Ordinary Jiko	11
Improved Jiko	0.9
Kerosene Stove	1.8

Information Category	Statistics
Gas Cooker	0.4
Electric cooker	0
Other	0
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	0
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using L.P.G	0
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons) using kerosene	0
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons) using solar energy	2
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots	0
Transport & Communication	
Road length (KM)	
Bitumen surface	163.2
Gravel surface	63.7
Earth surface	1309.50
Railway line length	0
Railway Stations	0
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	1
Airstrips	9
Number of Telephone connections	238
Mobile network coverage (%)	28
No. of Cyber cafes	0
No. of private courier services	1
Number of Post offices	3
Number of Sub-post offices	0
Licensed stamp vendors	0
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office: (%)	
0 – 1KM	0
1.1 – 4.9KM	0
5KM and more	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	
Trading centres (No.)	4
Registered Retail traders (No.)	673
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	14
Industry	
Manufacturing industries	0
Total Production by industries	0
Total Consumption	0
Surplus/deficiency	0
Bakeries	0
Juan Kali Associations	1
Juan Kali Artisans	60
Tourism	
Hotels by category:	
Unclassified hotels	49
Bars and Restaurants	32
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	1
Micro-finance Institutions	0
Building Societies	0
Village banks	0

Information Category	Statistics
Insurance Companies/branches	0
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%)	
Stone	0
Brick/Block	0
Mud/Wood	48
Mud/Cement	6.3
Wood only	5.2
Corrugated Iron sheet	1.0
Grass Straw	9.6
Tin	0
Other	29.9
Household distribution by main floor materials (%)	
Cement	6.8
Tiles	0
Wood	9.0
Earth	84.2
Other	0
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	20.4
Tiles	0
Concrete	0
Asbestos Sheet	0
Grass	44.7
Tin	1.1
Other	33.8
Government houses by category (%)	
Low Grade	40
Middle Grade	8
High Grade	2
Community Development and social welfare sector	71
Number of Women Groups	395
Membership	47
Number of community projects	
Sources of Funds	
Number of youth groups	CDF,ALRMP I I, OXFAM AND PRACTICAL CDF ACTION
Number of adult Literacy classes	42
Enrolment:	
Men	49
Women	763
Total	1017
Attendance by sex:	
Men	1780
Women	372
Total	520
Literacy level (%)	895
Number of orphans and vulnerable children	11.7
	7,105



CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an analysis of development issues in the district. It begins by providing a broad overview of the 2002-2008 plans in terms of what the plan envisaged to achieve, the actual accomplishments, constraints encountered and lessons learnt. The chapter also looks at the plan's linkages with other policy documents and how to harmonize its implementation with other plans. It also provides the highlights on the major development challenges and cross cutting issues expected to affect the implementation of the plan in the district.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The 2002-2008 Turkana District Development plan addressed the strategies and programmes aimed at reducing incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth in the district. This was to be achieved through implementation of set strategies by utilizing resources from government, development partners' such as UNDP, UNCHR, UNICEF and GTZ and Nongovernmental organizations such as Oxfam GB, World Vision, Merlin, and Amref among others.

The beginning of the plan coincided with the new NARC administration which adopted a five year Economic strategy paper (ERS) for wealth creation and introduction of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) which focused on development at the constituency rather than the district level. The ERS and CDF saw more funds being channeled to the district which had a positive impact in reducing poverty.

The development objectives addressed by the plan included: Increased food security, improved security, improved transport and communication (Roads), improved water supply to address acute water shortage in the district, health, administration of justice, Law and order and Education. These measures were supposed to kick start rapid growth of the districts' economy and as a result reduce poverty and improve the standards of living of the local community.

Despite the resources invested to meet the set targets most of the objectives were not achieved. There are still incidences of insecurity between the Turkana people and their neighbors both local and international, majority of Turkana North district residents still depends on relief food implying that the agricultural sector didn't achieve its set targets, Road network is very poor, water is still a problem for majority of the people and there is still poor health system manifested in the doctor patient ratio of 1:155,000 despite many reforms in the sector. The free primary education had a positive impact in the education sector. This saw an increased enrollment while the school feeding programme ensured that the retention rate was high.

Table 6, below gives an overview of the implementation status of the projects proposed in the 2002-2008 plans. The breakdown of the implemented activities is by departments. During 2002-2008 plan period, the district proposed to complete 115 projects but out of these, only 34 projects were implemented which represents 30 % implementation rate.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 6 shows that during the 2002-2008 plan period, the implementation status of the proposed programs/projects.

Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Livestock Dev	13	4	1	8	323m	
Health	22	8	2	12	93.1m	
Education	11	3	2	6	12.7m	
Roads	4	2	0	2	415m	
Housing	0	0	0	0	0	
Water	20	7	2	11	46.5m	
Irrigation	0	0	0	0	270m	
Fisheries	5	2	0	3	9.45m	
Agriculture	4	1	0	3	19m	
Social services	2	0	0	2	3m	
Cooperatives	3	0	0	3	6 m	
Forest	3	1	1	1	3m	
Environment	5	1	1	3	3.1m	
Meteorology	4	0	0	4	15.7m	
Survey & Physical planning	5	1	0	4	3.4m	
Information & communication	3	1	0	2	30m	
Prisons	1	0	1	0	0	
District Treasury	1	0	0	1	6m	
Trade, Tourism and industry	3	0	0	3	55m	
Energy	1	0	0	1	0.4 m	
Probation	0	0	0	0	0	
Provincial administration & police dept	5	3	0	2	6m	

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

Despite the support given, the overall level of poverty and famine has increased due to continued drought and unemployment. There are a number of constraints that contributed to low implementation status of the planned projects and programmes. These include:

Emergence of parallel plans: many development agents and line ministries implemented projects that were outside the 2002-2008 plan. Most of the projects

implemented by NGOs and other partners in the district during the plan period were not in line with the DDP.

Lack of markets: impassable roads and weak link to the outside markets hampered the sale of goods and services. This led to under-valued sale of livestock hence worsening poverty in the district.

Inadequate Funding: Funding for most projects was either not forthcoming or inadequate. This means that earmarked projects could not take off or where they took off they were implemented in piecemeal. There was also no a clear and strong link between the plan and national budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation: There was no clear follow-up on project implementation due to insufficient funds, there was also no consultation with the community with regards to their community action plans (CAPs).

During the plan period the district experienced prolonged drought in 2004-2005 and 2007-2008. This had a negative impact in food, livestock production and led to drying up of the limited water sources in the district. The spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic had a negative impact in human resource development. The other pertinent challenge that derailed the performance of the 2002-2008 Plan was inadequate livestock marketing facilities for the livestock products leading to the exploitation of the livestock traders. This was occasioned by high transport costs, lack of strategy for expanded emergency off-takes during drought, lack of regular market information and inability of livestock traders to act collectively. The situation was made worse by the emergence of PPR, a livestock disease, towards the end of the plan that killed very many goats and sheep.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

The low level of DDP implementation has brought out valuable lessons that can be incorporated to the future planning. Some of the important lessons learnt include:

Revamping district planning and management unit: The need to rejuvenate the DPMU is explained by the increasing level of devolved funds and the magnitude of their allocation. The issues of duplication and double funding was noted to have been rampant due to absence of a central tracking system where district resources can be captured and their utilisation monitored to ensure accountability and transparency.

Community Participation: The level of community participation is a key factor especially in the ownership and sustainability of the projects and programmes. Where community is involved in project cycle, the completion rate is higher and therefore the expected impact and benefits to the people is high.

Assigning Roles to Stakeholders: The success of a project depends on the level of involvement for the various players. The identified projects should therefore endeavour to assign roles to the stakeholders to ensure that their collective input is converged to the set goals. Where a project can be implemented by several agencies, it is vital to identify clearly who is to undertake the said project. This would tame the cited effects of duplication and double allocation of funds.

Cases of non-involvement of the parent ministries in certain projects were also cited especially with the devolved funds such as CDF. The physical completion of the projects

is not a direct benefit to the community and consequently many facilities such as hospitals and police posts were not functional long after completion. There is dire need therefore to ensure that the conceived ideas are executed in full consultation with all stakeholders.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This Sub-section provides information on the main development challenges that the district is facing. These include challenges arising from nomadic pastoralism, insecurity,

livestock production marketing, Poor and inadequate infrastructure, inadequate water supply and refugees.

Population dynamics, HIV/AIDS prevalence, gender issues, drought, disaster management, youth, environment, poverty and ICT are the cross cutting issues that are also likely to affect the district during the plan period.

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Nomadic Pastoralism

Nomadic Pastoralism is one of the development challenges the district faces in its effort to achieve its set priorities and targets. The movement from one place to another makes difficult for the government and other development agents to provide permanent physical facilities like schools, health facilities and water as they are bound to collapse immediately the beneficiaries move to new areas in search of water and pasture for their livestock.

The economic livelihood of the Turkana people is largely livestock keeping. About 80 per cent of the population is directly engaged in livestock keeping. Apart from provision of food to the community, livestock is also sold to generate income. However the challenge in this sector has been poor marketing structure. The district has not established a livestock market and relies on markets from neighboring districts. This is due to inhibition of livestock trade by veterinary regulations, poor animal health and body conditions due to diseases and partly due to overgrazing. Also there has been lack of capital assets in the district limiting the trading volume among the livestock traders. In addition frequent natural calamities such as drought and animal diseases have continued to worsen the situation.

The major strategy to address this challenge during the plan period will be through improvement of road network, livestock water facilities along the stock routes and provision of marketing information.

ii) Poor road Network

The poor infrastructure in the district specifically roads, will be a major challenge in the implementation of the plan. Due to the location and size of the district, it has continued to have poor road network. This renders most parts of the district inaccessible and a major drawback to transport and marketing of goods and services.

iii) Inadequate water facilities

Most of water supply schemes are located within areas where human settlement is found and by the fact that the people are mainly pastoralists constantly shifting to other areas depending on pasture availability, they will leave these structures unutilized. In other situations, settlements crop up in areas where no available water source potential is in existence. This forces the ALRMP II and water departments to resort to water supply by use of water boozers, which cannot be sustained and is an expensive venture. Water supply is expected to remain a challenge due to the vastness of the district.

iv) Influx of Refugees

The district hosts approximately 100,000 refugees from Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Uganda. The camps are located within a radius of 17 Km from Kakuma town. They compete for the resources with the host community and put pressure on the available public utilities. This will give a great challenge in planning for the district projects because the available facilities are over utilized.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) Insecurity

Insecurity is a recurrent problem affecting the district. Pastoralist communities neighbouring the Turkana districts have cultural habits that encourage cattle rustling and it has adversely affected the district. During such raids the district suffers a lot in terms of loss of life, loss of property, displacement of families, and destruction of infrastructure such as schools, water and health facilities and disruption of education. Recurrent incidences of insecurity caused by banditry on the roads, unclear land patterns, livestock raids in the grazing areas was one of the obstacles to development during the previous plan. These conflicts will not auger well especially to the development agents with projects on the ground as they will disrupt activities hence lead to non completion of projects.

Over the current plan period, the same problem is anticipated to continue as the same root cause for their existence still remains. Efforts will be made to reduce the insecurity menace in the district through peace harmonization meetings among the warring communities, strengthening the capacity of the security forces and stock theft patrols especially at border points. Refer to the section on issues, causes and strategies in this plan.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Harmony within security forces in the district; Existence of community policing and home guards/ KPR; Existence of NSIS department; Existence of police reservists and availability of security personnel.	Clans rivalry; Poor road and communication network; Low literacy level; Inadequate security personnel; Inadequate equipment e.g. radio calls, firearms, vehicles; Poor housing conditions for security personnel and lack of enough police stations and AP posts.	Cooperation with other line departments; Peace committees; Increased Water projects; Pasture and range management and land reforms.	Illegal possession of firearms; Inadequate administration police lines in insecurity prone areas; Vastness of the District in terms of total area; Poor road network and communication; High illiteracy levels; Some communities are not willing to release important information to security agents and Porous international borders.

ii) Poverty

Poverty is a situation where one fails to attain a certain minimum level of well being determined by the respective community. The concept of poverty as per the Turkana people is defined by the word "Aron/ Akamu"

The district has large numbers of poor people in both urban and rural areas. Most people have lost livestock which is the mainstay of the large proportion of district population. The frequent droughts often deplete the family stock forcing them to run to towns in search of relief food. This phenomenon explains high population growth rate in major towns (Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio) which are major destinations for the people.

Poverty incidence which is percentage of individuals living below poverty line is 61 %. The district/ constituency is ranked 138th poorest nationally. It contributes 0.7 % to national poverty and 2.9 % to provincial poverty. The main causes of poverty in the district are weather vagaries, Insecurity – cattle rustling, High levels of illiteracy, poor/inadequate infrastructure facilities (roads & commotion), insufficient water availability, Livestock diseases, Inadequate health facilities- average 50 km to the nearest health facility, limited project beneficiaries participation, poor targeting of interventions, Inadequate marketing infrastructure and systems, weak project sustainability measures, Limited access to financial credit services, Poor natural resource Management and conservation, Disjointed partnerships and collaborations by implementing actors, Land tenures system, Perpetual emergency operations which has exacerbated dependency syndrome amongst the communities and collapse of major industries & co-operatives specially dealing in fish. The Divisions are ranked as follows starting with the most poor: Kibish, Kaaling, Lokitaung, Lapur, Oropoi, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Willingness of the community to take up farming as an alternative to nomadism; Measures of the government to control livestock diseases; Availability of local animal breeds which can tolerate harsh climatic conditions; Youth and women enterprise funds and government support towards poverty programs.	Porous international borders; High illiteracy levels; Inadequate business skills and financial resources and greater percentage of the population lives below poverty line.	Devolved funds; Willingness of the government to support marginalized communities; Donor support; Presence of drought tolerant and early maturity crops.	Insecurity/ tribal conflicts; Frequent droughts; Animal and human diseases; Environmental degradation; Lack of viable economic activities; Non access to credit facilities and Poor infrastructure.

iii) HIV and AIDS

The district has fast rising HIV/AIDS incidences. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is highest among the age group (15-64) which forms the districts labour force. The HIV prevalence rate in the district is 8.4 per cent, which is way above the national prevalence rate of 7.4 % Available statistics indicate that the most affected areas are the townships along the Kitale - Lokichoggio high way and major fishing centres along Lake Turkana.

The possible reasons for rapid increase in the HIV/AIDS cases can be attributed to the men who migrate in search of employment and leave their families behind, the morbidity of pastoralists, migration, and influx of refugees from neighboring countries, presence of high risk groups in the district like the security officers, high rates of divorce and polygamy.

The district has very low level of awareness of the pandemic due to high illiteracy rates and the denial of the disease and some prevention measures. However many people have lost their lives due to HIV/AIDS related sickness. The district spends a lot of funds on those with opportunistic diseases with a large number of hospital beds being occupied by patients with HIV/AIDS related ailment, thus putting a lot of pressure on the already limited health facilities.

If the spread of the pandemic is not controlled, the economic impact of the disease will be large. From gender perspective, women are at higher risk as potential victims. The number of children headed house hold will increase leading to a decline in school enrolments as the children are forced out of school to care for the younger ones or their ailing parents.

The impact of HIV/AIDS in the district is threatening to reverse the gains that have been achieved in the recent past. The education sector is threatened by shortage of teachers while food security will worsen as a result of loss of the able and productive segment of the population to the scourge. The control of HIV/AIDS therefore is central to any effective poverty reduction strategy.

SWOT Analysis

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

iv) Gender Inequality

The district has more female than male population and there is minimal participation of women in the development activities. Most of the women in a normal set up are taken as house wives while men provides for the family. The duties which come with being a house wife includes: Cooking, fetching water and firewood. This heavy burden leaves little time for them to be engaged in other income generating activities.

Boys are preferred for school attendance in case there is a choice to be made while girls are withdrawn once they start reaching their puberty and in most cases they are married off so that the family can get dowry. The district has high rates of divorce cases which leaves women to cater for the family. Under such cases most of them engage in petty trade of selling vegetables and prostitution which puts them at risk of HIV/AIDS.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Women contribution to the economic development is immense especially on agricultural sector and Community willingness to address gender disparities in the district.	The cultural values that are attached on gender; traditional/societal view of women as the subjects of men and unwillingness by women leaders to take lead on women affairs.	Government policies for the empowerment of the community e.g. cash transfer programme for OVC; Creation of ministry of gender affairs at national level and Programmes/strategies in place to mainstream gender issues.	Retrogressive cultural practices such as FGM; Weak legal framework; Poverty and inequality; Donor conditionality and delayed funding and HIV/AIDS affecting women more than men.

v) Disaster Management

Turkana North District is a disaster prone area and is ill prepared to deal with most kinds of disasters but has some funds set aside (CDF, ALRMP II, LATF, and Provincial administration) for any eventuality. The common disasters in the district are drought, insecurity, occasional floods, human and livestock epidemics and diseases. In case of any fire outbreak the local authority lacks fire-fighting equipment and trained staff. Again the roads will not allow for quick response to fire outbreak.

Due to the effects of drought, more resources are diverted to save lives of both human and livestock through provision of water, relief food, disease control, provision of human health services and food supplements. The prevalence of long drought periods poses a challenge to the district. It will reduce the forage and water for both human and livestock leading to a great loss to the economy of the district. This requires excavation of the silted pans and replacement of boreholes in the entire district so as to reduce loss of livestock during prolonged droughts.

The drought in the district recurs almost every year posing the greatest challenge to development since the district is always either preparing for drought or tackling drought related emergencies. Through the early warning system the district is able to prepare for disaster mitigation. Some of the measures are relief food distribution and water tankering.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of many organizations dealing with disasters; government support in disaster management; Availability of crops that are drought resistance; Development of many water points and small irrigation schemes to counter drought periods.	Lack of disaster management skills; lack of early warning systems; high poverty levels among the people; Non-domestication of drought management skills; Unsustainable drought responses and Non-involvement of communities in drought response measures.	Presence of government programmes on disaster management; Government programmes on arid areas; Donor support on research and development of both livestock and crops that are drought resistance.	Natural calamities

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Insecurity	<p>Porous international borders leading to illegal fire arms; Banditry/ cattle rustling within and across the borders; Resource conflicts among the communities .i.e. competition for watering and grazing land for animals; Limited economic activities; Persistent drought and poor road network/ communication.</p>	<p>Eliminate insecurity in the district by 2012.</p>	<p>Promote community Policing; Improve capacity of the security organs to respond in time and addressing the root causes of insecurity.</p>	<p>More army and/or GSU posts along the international borders; Intensification of security patrols and opening up of more security roads; Hold regular peace meetings amongst warring groups/parties; Enlist more KPR/ home guards and provide them with modern arms; Livestock branding; Improved communication both road and telephone; More A.P posts; Increase water points to reduce resource conflicts; Awareness creation on diversification of economic activities and Build more police posts.</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Outbreak of livestock diseases.	Sharing of grazing lands by communities across the borders; Slow response by government to outbreaks of diseases; Lack of knowledge by the community members on the initial symptoms of some diseases and reporting the cases; Poor livestock marketing structures in the district and rampant drought; Lack of cattle dip and crushes; Pressure on grazing land and watering points due to influx from neighboring countries and Keeping large livestock herds for prestige rather than as a business.	Eliminate livestock diseases and pasture problems.	Establish a partnership between government and NGOs to raise the disease control budget in the district and reduce conflicts related to pasture.	Control of livestock diseases and pests through vaccination and treatment; introduce high yielding and drought resistant breeds in camels, Goats, Sheep and cattle; Initiate pasture restoration Programmes in badly degraded areas; establish a livestock emergency purchasing fund; Strengthen livestock marketing infrastructure and existing livestock marketing associations; Strengthen and support livestock extension services and training; Construct more livestock infrastructure such as crushes and strengthen their management; set up early disease surveillance and control scheme; Solar panels run fridges for keeping medicine; Provision of vehicles to facilitate the technical staff; increase funding of activities; train community based animal health workers; employ more veterinary and extension service personnel.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	district; Mismanagement of the water schemes being run by WUA's; Lack of good sewerage and waste treatment facilities in major towns in the district; Lack of proper housing plans and schemes and motorized water schemes are expensive to run.			mobile; encourage the use of energy saving devices; tap the solar and wind energy; construct adequate water supplies by drilling more bore holes, water pans, dams and shallow wells; construction of sewerage and waste water treatment facilities in major towns; rehabilitate the existing rural water supplies; develop and protect water springs and capacity building for water users associations; acquire a drilling rig for the district and provide low-cost housing plans.
High Illiteracy levels	Nomadic way of life; low awareness on the importance of education and long distances to education facilities; high dropout rates and low completion rates in all levels of education (Primary, secondary and tertiary institutions); lack of diversified vocational training institutions; Shortage of teaching personnel; inadequate learning facilities; child labor; preference of boys to girls in terms of education; insecurity and lack	Raise the literacy level to 70% by 2012 and increase the transition rate from primary to secondary from 30 % to 70%.	Ensure that free primary and secondary education program is implemented and Ensure adult literacy classes are well equipped and managed and increase them by 70% by 2013.	Build more boarding schools; Literacy awareness campaigns; Establish more mobile schools; Adult literacy programmes; school feeding programme; full bursary scheme for secondary schools, tertiary and university for the neediest students; establishing Kenya Library services in the district; develop and strengthen vocational training sector; identify and equip some schools to cater for special education needs; to employ and train more teaching

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	of employment.			personnel; prosecute parents and guardians who fail to take their children to school and increase funding to the education sector.
Poor human Health	Long distances to already inadequate health facilities and Low immunization coverage; shortage of health personnel both at the district headquarters and rural health services; inadequate, dirty water and poor sanitation; inaccessible static health facilities and low mobile health services; inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees; poor communication among health facilities and poor community involvement in health matters.	Increase accessibility and availability of health services to 80% by 2012; eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education in all levels by to 80 % by 2012.	Ensure that adequately supplied and equipped health service facilities are accessible to 80% of the population by 2012.	Completion of the existing health centres; expand mobile clinic services; expansion of the district hospital; employment of more medical/technical staff; expand immunization coverage in the district; awareness creation; advocacy on preventive-measures; Construction of more water points; provide adequate drugs; train more CHW's; increased funding to the sector; establish community health units and community health workers drug management kits; capacity building health facilities management committees; installation of radio call facilities to improve communication between the health centres and community involvement in dealing with health issues.
Low Incomes	Less economic activities; low productivity from livestock; lack of rural industries in fishing, livestock	Enhance job creation and promote livestock and fishing industries.	Open up avenues for job creation and enhance capacity of the community for self-employment.	Open Turkana to the rest of the world through good roads to attract investors; expansion of rural

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	products and basketry; no access to credit facilities; lack of technology to exploit natural resources .e.g. gold, ballast and oil deposits; inadequate marketing infrastructure and systems for fish, livestock and livestock products; unemployment; land tenure systems and surveys not done hence no title deeds are issued.			electrification programme for industrial development – fish processing plant, tannery; train and capacity build to develop entrepreneurial skills in various trades and business management skills; establish financial services to advance cheap credit schemes in the district; promote small industries like brick making, basketry, ornaments and carvings among the local community; initiate and start home grown revolving credit facilities; exploit the potential of natural resources available .e.g. gold, sand, gum Arabica and oil deposits; rehabilitate historical sites and monuments as tourist attraction points; to open up a tourist lodge and reviving the tourist lodge along lake Turkana; promote sport fishing as a Tourist attraction activity along the lake; establish a tourist information centre in Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio towns; plan and survey urban and market plots for

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				issuance of title deeds; plan and survey irrigation schemes; open a customs office in Todonyang to promote trade with Ethiopia; cultural change to attach more economic value to livestock production and increase youth fund kit.
Environmental degradation	Charcoal burning; poor land cover due to drought; Poor drainage and waste disposal systems; over grazing and poor mining practices.	Enhance environmental conservation.	Sustainable management of the environment.	Afforestation and improvement of drainage system in towns; solid waste management programme and pre-planning of urban centres; establish agro-forest tree nurseries and set up agro forestry demonstration farm; co-ordinate, collect, analyze, document and disseminate desertification mitigation data; deploy more forest guards; control overgrazing and soil erosion and restrict charcoal burning.
High HIV and AIDS prevalence	Inadequate facilities offering HIV and AIDS VCT; inadequate funding for HIV and AIDS prevention activities; inadequate ARV drugs in the health facilities; poor adherence to ARV programme and low awareness of the HIV and AIDS.	Reduce the HIV and AIDS infections and vulnerability.	Enhance HIV and AIDS control.	Increase the VCT centres and facilities; increase Mobile VCT; community advocacy; increase administration of ARVs; mobilize more funding from donor agencies; establish youth friendly VCT and increased awareness on HIV/AIDS issues.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Inadequate financial services	Lack of credit security due to lack collaterals; few credit institutions (Only one); inadequate knowledge and information on credit facilities; collapse and poor management of co-operative societies.	Increase financial services.	Enhance the community capacity to produce.	Revive existing co-operative societies; sensitize communities on the importance of credit facilities; establish community banks and encourage more financial institutions to bring their services to the district.

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

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. This is prepared in line with the MTEF sectors, Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan. The chapter sets the development path envisaged for district in the next five years.

The sectors which are outlined in this chapter are; Agriculture and Rural development, Physical Infrastructure; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Environment, water and sanitation; Human resource development; Research, innovation and technology; Governance, justice, law and order; Public administration and special programmes.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Rapid development of the ASAL areas is necessary for Kenya's, future agricultural development and poverty reduction. The two key measures in the development of the district will be the development of improved livestock marketing and infrastructure. This can be achieved through facilitation of private investment in value addition of livestock products such as meat processing, leather tanning and milk processing.

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

The other responses include developing management information systems and enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure quality standards of both inputs and outputs. There is also need for proper management and conservation of natural resources base, enhancement of land adjudication process and preparation of land use plans. Protection of water catchments, disaster management and early warning systems, economic diversification, promotion activities, and the strengthening of rural savings and credit schemes will also be required.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Agriculture and rural development sector is the mainstay of the economy of the district. In terms of employment, the sector accounts for 86 per cent and indirectly for over 90 per cent rural employment. The key sources of employment and income in the sector are livestock, crop farming and forestry. The main crops grown are sorghum; millet and cassava while the livestock breeds include cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys and camels.

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

The department of Lands and Settlement is playing an important role in developing land use methods and facilitation of land ownership thus strengthening the community's ability to acquire credit. This Plan therefore envisages that increased investment in the sector is a necessary condition for poverty reduction in both the medium and long term.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The importance of the sector has attracted many stakeholders. This is through provision of small- scale irrigation schemes, farm inputs, facilitation of extension services and development of rural infrastructures. Some of the stakeholders and their roles are detailed below:-

Stakeholder	Roles
Red Cross Society of Kenya	Co-ordinate relief food distribution and response to emergencies.
World Food Programme	Relief food supply and monitoring.
Turkana Rehabilitation Programme	Construction of irrigation infrastructure, provision of food for work.
Catholic Diocese of Lodwar	Support to small scale irrigation schemes; Support early child development through nutritional support.
Merlin international	Support early child development and nutrition.
OX-FAM GB	Support agricultural programmes, food distribution, water and sanitation programmes, livestock programmes and re-stocking of livestock.
Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)	Provision of Vaccines for livestock Conservation of natural resources in the district; Support small scale irrigation schemes, undertaking community training and empowerment.
Constituency Development Fund	Support Environment conservation initiatives, Community capacity building and mobilization, relief food provision and emergency response.
Local Authority Transfer Fund	Support marketing of livestock in the district. Capacity building.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Provision of water for irrigation. Human and livestock use and environmental conservation.
Ministry of environment and natural resources.	Forest and Natural resource management.
Ministry of livestock	Livestock take off activities and funding construction of livestock

Stakeholder	Roles
Development	infrastructure.
Ministry of fisheries development	Capacity building of the fishermen, beach management and construction of fisheries infrastructure.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Production	Promotion of food and cash crops and improve agricultural marketing channels.	Recurrent drought in the district; Unreliable rainfall; high cost of agricultural farm inputs; Insecurity and tribal clashes; wildlife menace in the areas bordering the reserves; Limited funding for extension services; Poor roads and low adoption to new farming technologies; Prevalence of disease and pests and lack of farm input stockist in the district.	Support to small minor irrigation schemes; Promote early maturing and drought tolerant crops; Promote conflict resolution groups; Improve road network and marketing infrastructure in the rural areas; Promote and strengthen the agricultural and marketing organization; Intensification of extension services and use of integrated pests and disease control. Promotion of orphan crops like cassava and millet and construction of storage facilities for agricultural produce.
Livestock Development	Increase livestock production; Improve marketing of livestock products.	Recurrent drought; Wild life menace in the areas bordering the reserve, Prevalence of diseases and pests; Insecurity and tribal clashes leading to destruction of livestock and Overgrazing.	Diversify to more resistant livestock breeds; Development of wells and pans for livestock; promote approach to vector , pesticides and disease control; Promote community involvement ; wildlife management and institutional mechanism for revenue sharing. Facilitate peace and reconciliation among the farmers and pastoralists; Destocking areas where there is overgrazing; Strengthening; Enhance capacity to do surveillance on disease control in the district; Support establishment of private sector practices and control use of pharmaceuticals; Establishment of livestock auction yards, crushes and dips.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Co-operative Development	Improve management of co-operatives; Revive dormant societies and broaden financial base of societies.	Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills; Weak capital base of cooperative societies; Stiff competition due to economic liberalization; collapse of major irrigation schemes in the district resulting in collapse of cooperatives which depended on their activities and harsh climate conditions.	Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employee and ordinary members to improve the management of cooperative; Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural SACCOs and front offices; Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports and formation of new cooperative societies.
Forestry and Wild life	Promote rural Afforestation; Promote agro-forestry; Promote proper land tenure system; Soil and Water conservation.	Poor attitude by the communities towards environmental conservation ; Over-exploitation of forest resources; Inadequate training facilities; poor mining practices and illegal charcoal burning.	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities; Gazettement of forests; increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries; Control overgrazing and soil erosion; Promote alternative sources of energy to wood; Sensitization on the importance of environmental conservation and supervision of mining activities.
Land Administration.	Enhance land adjudication and settlement.	Lack of political support in land adjudication, Registration, Survey and Physical Planning; Under-utilization of land resources; lack of information to communities on land matters and inadequate funding to speed up land adjudication process.	Continue with land adjudication and settlement in the district; Participatory approach to land use planning and providing information to communities on land matters.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil/land Conservation District Wide.	Environmental Conservation and river bank protection.	Conserve 4 catchments per year and double the area under soil conservation.	Training session's tours; Tree planting; Shallow well sinking and demonstration.
Agricultural Extension Services District Wide.	To improve crop and Livestock production hence improve living standards of the people.	At least to reach 10,000 families per year.	Training sessions; Demonstrations and supervisions; Farm visits; Field days and public barazas.
Improved Nutrition District Wide.	Improved health status.	To reach 10,000 farm families per year.	Training sessions and demonstrations.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide.	Reduce food insecurity and poverty.	To reach groups in each division.	Capacity building and funding.
NALEP-SIDA District Wide.	Reduce food insecurity and poverty through sensitization of farmers on proper crops and animal husbandry.	Target 10 focal areas per year of 800-2000 farmers each.	Identify focal area; Carry out Broad Base Survey; Capacity building and supervision.
Promotion of drought tolerant crops District Wide.	Increase production of sorghum and millet as staple foods.	100 farmers per year.	Rehabilitation of unarable land; Introduction of new cultivars and improved crop husbandry.
Food crop production District Wide.	To ensure food security.	Reduce food poverty from 75% to 30% by 2012.	Introduction and expansion of hectareage; formation of group or individual based nurseries; training and provision of certified inputs.
Orphan crops promotion e.g. cassava, millet and sorghum District Wide.	Increase food security and diversify sources of income.	To reach at least 10% of farm families per year.	Training; provision of seeds and assist in seeking markets for their produce.
Promotion of water harvesting technologies.	Increase food security and diversify sources of income through having water for irrigation and for livestock.	20% of farming families.	Training; demonstrations; monitoring and evaluation.

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Cotton production	1	Income generation and poverty reduction.	20 hectares of cotton per annum.	Seed distribution, capacity building and marketing.

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Improvement District Wide.	High quality livestock and livestock products.	Upgrading of sheep and goats; Poultry improvement; Pasture-improvement and Ranching.	Improve by 40% of the existing stock by the end of plan period.
Livestock water development infrastructure district wide.	Promote the nutrition status of livestock.	Construction of water pans and troughs.	Increase water access for the livestock by 70% by the end of plan period.
Livestock marketing district wide.	Increase the income of the pastoralists and their purchasing power.	Training of livestock marketing groups and construction of auction yards.	Improve livestock marketing and income by 60 % by the end of the plan period.
Namon cattle crush.	Improved health status of livestock in the district.	Eradicate common diseases and prevent new infections from neighboring countries.	Improve health status of 120.000 herds of animals in Namon.
Livestock restocking.	Rehabilitate vulnerable victims.	Assist vulnerable groups with livestock.	To reach at least 200 farmers per year
District Veterinary Services District Wide.	Capacity building and maintenance.	Staff supports equipments and stores, building and station.	Maintenance and running of the station.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide.	Reduce food insecurity and poverty.	Capacity building and funding.	To reach groups in each division.
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Programme (ALLPRO).	Improve living standards by increasing livestock production.	Improve livestock production by over 20% by 2012.	Capacity building; proposal vetting and forwarding; funding; monitoring and evaluation.
NALEP-SIDA District Wide.	Reduce food insecurity and poverty through sensitization of farmers on proper crops and animal husbandry.	Identify focal area; Carry out Broad Base Survey; Capacity building and supervision.	Target 5 focal areas per year of 800-2000 farmers each.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Veterinary laboratory.	1	Ensure proper disease control and diagnosis.	Laboratory constructed and equipped by 2012.	Construction; equipping and deployment of staff.
Construction of a drug store at Lolupe.	2	To improve animal health and production.	Construct 1 no. of drug store.	Construct a building block and equipping it with drugs.
Construct cattle crushes district wide.	3	Control and eradicate pests and disease.	26 crushes constructed 1 per location.	Construction; training on usage; provision of water and insecticides.
Construction of sale yards	4	Increase incomes of pastoralists by improving the livestock marketing systems.	Construct 10 auction yards in the district by end of plan period, one per division	Construction and supervision and awareness creation.

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Lands Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Planning of 10 trading centres (divisional headquarters)	1	To improve the services in the centres.	To cover 10 centres in the district by the end of the plan period	Preparation for Part Development Plans (PDP's) for centre provision of funds by physical planning department and Turkana County Council.
Land Adjudication in Lokitaung, Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Kibish, Oropoi,	2	To improve quality of rural life by planning for improved land utilization and to create employment opportunities and	To produce at least one service centre plan per year during the plan period.	Land adjudication and settlement schemes; Service centre planning activities are: Notification of intent plan to stakeholders;

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kaaleng and Lapur.		therefore raise levels of income.		Preparation of base maps Data collection (Primary and Secondary); Stakeholders meeting; Plan preparation Plan publication Plan approval.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Services District Wide.	Improve the environment; Soil and water conservation Forest products are available and increase income of the people.	Increase the coverage to over 50% of the community in the district at the end of the plan period.	Expansion of forestry extension services; Establishment of small nurseries, woodlots and demonstration plots training on environmental conservation.
Tree Nurseries District Wide.	Seedlings are available near the planting areas; Empower the community to provide for its own tree resources and community will choose the tree of their choice.	Train at least two groups in each division on nursery management; Ten individuals have their nurseries in each division annually and increase the diversity of trees in all division at the end of the plan period.	Train farmers and nursery establishment and management; Impact skills on seeds extraction processing and storage.
Afforestation District Wide	Reduce the number of degraded areas; Rehabilitate such areas to avoid soil loss; Turn the area into a forest.	Two degraded areas in each division are afforested; Use the local community to protect the areas and carry out enrichment planting at the end of the first year; Ensure 4% of the district is covered by forest.	Identifying areas that have been degraded by various causes, design the Afforestation method and the right species; Raise awareness on the dangers in such areas.
Demonstration Plots District Wide	Having permanent training sites from where the community can learn and implement farming methods on their own.	At least one demonstration plot in each division is created and properly protected annually.	Establish demonstration plots to train people on various benefits of what act as a seed source and arboretum.

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Indigenous Forest Management and Conservation	Forest biodiversity for both flora and fauna is preserved; Incorporated indigenous knowledge of the local community in implementation to protect indigenous tree species.	Ensure that various unique forest ecosystem are utilized and sustained for the benefit the people.	Inventory of existing stock ethno-botanical; Training on various conservation and management techniques.

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Agro-forestry programme.	1	To improve incomes and conserve the environment.	Ensure each household plant 5 trees per year.	Sensitization; training; provision of seedlings; monitoring.
Gazettement of Forests District Wide.	2	Preserve the forest areas for protection of rivers, catchments areas, seed source and bio-diversity conservation.	Gazette 3 forest areas by 2012.	Identify the forest pocket that will be Gazetted; Involve the local authority, local leaders and DDC in the Gazettement process; Carry out a survey and mark the boundary of the forest; issuing of notice and printing of Gazettement notice.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: co-operative Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cooperative Education and Training District Wide.	Improve management of the co-operatives; Improve leadership with an informed membership.	Organize 10 seminars and workshops annually for ordinary co-operative members; management committees; employees and members of public.	Conducting Training on issues relating to cooperatives.
Revival of Dormant Agricultural and livestock Marketing Cooperatives District Wide.	Increase income and reduction of poverty amongst the farmers.	Ensure that the six dormant societies are revived at the end of the plan.	Training; mobilization and formation of strong cohesive co-operatives; promote group cohesiveness.
Institutional capacity building District wide.	Increasing institution capacity of cooperative development to collect statistics and enforcement of cooperative legislation.	5,000 members, 12 committee members, 15 staff and 3,000 members of the community.	Increasing institution capacity of cooperative development to collect statistics and enforcement of cooperative legislation.

(B) New Project Proposals: co-operative Development

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity building for cooperative members District Wide.	1	Improve the management of cooperatives.	Training livestock traders, fish traders and members of SACCO societies.	Conduct management seminars for cooperative members.
Construction of District cooperative office.	2	To improve service delivery to the public.	Cooperative movement members and general public.	Construction of district cooperative office.
Credit scheme District wide.	3	Advance credit to cooperatives.	Revolving fund established.	Establish a credit revolving fund.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector cannot work without other sectors of the economy. Physical Infrastructure will help to reduce the cost of production in these sectors through provision of good road network, electricity and telecommunication facilities. It will also provide water for domestic consumption, irrigation and for livestock. Human resource development sector provides the skilled and healthy workforce, while Trade, Tourism and Industry sector provides markets for agricultural produce. The agriculture and rural development sector requires an efficient marketing information system. Agro-based raw materials are absorbed in this sector. The sector also provides market for excess food produced.

Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will provide security, which is paramount to investment in the sector and the public administration sector will articulate planning and interpretation of policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth of the sector.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

One of the sector's main goals is to alleviate poverty through agriculture and livestock development. The environment and forestry departments are major players in this sector and are involved in mainstreaming environmental issues in all other sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture and co-operative sub sectors, efforts are being made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes as well as talking about those issues in public barazas.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission by enforcement of appropriate legislation to ensure quality standards of both inputs and outputs. The district security committee and other stake holders will pursue cross border peace meetings to bring peace and harmony among the warring communities in order to create an environment that will promote trade among them. The government through the Social development officer will work towards preserving the rich Turkana culture hence promoting tourism in the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector is very important in the district since it's the second largest employer after the agriculture and rural development sector. The sector will be crucial in the marketing of livestock and its products. Kenya Wildlife Service will promote tourism sub sector in the district further creating more employment.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Trade	Provision of subsidized loans to traders Registration of traders in the district Capacity building of the traders.
Kenya Wildlife service	Promotion of Tourism.
Turkana County Council	Support marketing of live stock in the district.
Community	Preservation of their culture Provide markets to products being traded in the district.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase of capital base to traders; improve entrepreneurship skills; management of businesses; increasing access to skills and appropriate technologies for business growth as well as promotion of the distinct business	Non availability of credit; Lack of appropriate technical skills to expand businesses and venture in other lucrative business; Tendency to concentrate	Involve all stakeholders (private NGO, donors in provision of credit facilities); Develop training programmes on basic management and technical skills to ensure

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	potential.	on traditional business activities like retail trade; Lack of trainings and exposure, lack of access to credit, Poor roads and communication networks, poor markets, adverse weather conditions Poor entrepreneurial skills and high cost of doing business.	sustainability and growth of enterprises hence creation of employment; Strengthen business organizations like the Chamber of commerce and Industry; Develop management courses targeting business community to improve and diversify their business; Expand District Joint Loans Board schemes to cater for more business people and establish livestock processing factory.
Small Scale Industries.	Strengthen the operation of Jua Kali.	Inadequate training to small scale entrepreneurs to ensure sustainability, inadequate marketing for the final products produce.	Strengthen Jua Kali through credit provision and marketing.
Tourism	Conservation of the Wildlife Primate and Bio-diversity.	Inadequate funding to implement funding to implement conservation activities of wild Life and Primate; Poor roads in the reserves and outside; Lack of investors in tourism industry in the district (hotels, eco-tourism); Insecurity and banditry activities and poaching, Lack of information on tourisms sector.	Involve all stakeholders in lobbying for funds implement conservation activities; Encourage partnership between communities bordering in primate Reserve with the management; Improve road within the reserve and the trunk road; Marketing of tourism attraction sites in the district, Construction of home stay sites; Promotion of cultural tourism; construction of crocodile and hippo sanctuaries.
Culture	Development, promotion and preservation of cultural heritage.	Low funding levels, under staffing and negative cultural practices rooted in traditions.	Construction and management of cultural centre, promoting local and traditional music, performances and grants to cultural groups.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Courses District Wide.	Improving the entrepreneurship	To target 3000 traders by 2012.	Training of small-scale entrepreneurs on basic management

Turkana North District Development plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	skills.		skills and offering consultancy services.
District Joint Loan Board Funding Scheme District Wide.	Expand their businesses to absorb more labour force.	To give loans to 3000 businesses by end of 2012.	Provision of finances to small-scale entrepreneurs.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of matching grants to micro-business groups at Narengewoi.	1	To boost the IGAs of vulnerable groups and to create knowledge of saving culture to improve and meet livelihoods needs.	40 youth and women groups to be funded by the end of plan period.	Giving the women and youth groups grants and capacity build them on issues of business management.
Establishment and training of voluntary savings and loan groups.	2	To boost the IGAs of vulnerable groups and to create knowledge of saving culture to improve and meet livelihoods needs.	20 groups in Lapur and Lokitaung divisions.	Establishing the groups and training them.
Strengthening Jua Kali Associations District Wide.	3		Form the Jua Kali association the district by the end of 2012.	Trainings the members on management and organizational skills; Monitoring their performance

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector cannot work without other sectors of the economy. Public administration will articulate planning and policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth of the sector, Governance, law and order which is crucial for trade and investment to take place will ensure that peace prevails in the district. Education, public health and medical services will provide skilled and health citizens. The sector will provide markets for products produced in the agriculture and rural development. Physical infrastructure sector will provide the infrastructure (Roads, electricity and housing) needed for better performance of the sector.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at poverty reduction through trade and marketing which employs a large number of youths in the district thus youth issues will be mainstreamed in the sector.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in Support of Vision 2030 .

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The District will give priority to expansion of road network and routine maintenance of all classified roads in the district. The other focus will be improvement of unpaved feeder roads, creation of security routes/roads and opening of other rural roads using the Constituency Roads Funds.

Players in building sub-sector in the district will aim at improving the overall shelter situation in the district. The sub sector will dwell on designs for better homesteads, affordable and cheap to construct. Also the sub-sector will give priority to the on-going projects in the district and rehabilitation of existing structure e.g. schools, hospitals and other institutions. The role of providing residential and private housing will be left to the private investors.

In the energy sub sector the district will focus on connecting the trading centers within the district with power from the national grid, tapping of wind and solar power which is in large amounts in the district.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Wildlife Service.	Opening and maintaining roads within the game reserves; construction of water structures
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).	Construction of schools, dispensaries and health centre, water and irrigation structures.
Constituency Development Fund.	Construction of roads and capacity building.
Local Authority Transfer Fund.	Construction and rehabilitation of roads and air strips, housing construction.
ALRMP II	Capacity building and construction of roads water and sanitation structures.
Kerio Valley Development Authority.	Capacity building, construction and rehabilitation of roads and air strips.
KPLC	Provision of electricity connectivity to national grid.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Extension of rural electrification programme: Promotion of other sources of energy e.g. solar, windmills, biogas and establishment of isolated power stations in the divisional headquarters.	Inadequate funds for electrification: lack of investors in electricity generation and lack of information on energy generation.	Provide enabling environment for investors in electricity generation: Extend the rural electrification programme to cover the entire district: Create awareness through Investment and Promotion Programme.
Roads	Road expansion and routine maintenance of roads.	Insufficient funds: Unserviceable equipment: Shortage of skilled labour for road works: Lack of cheap and durable material for road works.	Mobilization of Kenya Roads Board and Fuel Levy Funds for improvement and Maintenance of roads: Use of Works paid labour (employment of casuals for road maintenance): Construct of major roads works.
Housing	Maintenance of Government and institutional buildings: improvement of shelter in rural areas.	Insufficient funds: poor soil structure for construction of houses: lack of cheap and durable raw materials.	Operationalize the National Housing Policy in the district: Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology: Train the technical staff in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the district: Create enabling environment to encourage investor to venture into housing.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Routine Roads Maintenance District Wide.	Interlink agricultural and livestock producing areas to local markets all year round.	Maintain 70% of the roads in the district by 2012.	Grade and gravel existing road network.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Roads

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kachoda-Kokuro-Lokamarinyang-Kibish road.	1	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	190 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Kaaleng-Kaikor-Nakinomet-Kaimothia police post-Koyasa-Lokamarinyang road.	2	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	92 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Natodomeri Lagga	3	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	30 m by 2010	Drift construction.
Lokichoggio-Lopinding-Nadapal-Nakalale-Nanaam road.	4	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	75 k by 2010m	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Kakuma-Nakoros-Loreng-Oropoi Police post.	5	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	96 by 2010 km	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lowarengak-Kalokol Road.	6	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	105 Km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lowarengak – Lokitaung road	7	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	25 Km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Nurua Kviwen-Oropoi police post-Oropoi NE Uganda.	8	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	44 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Makutano-Kaaleng-Lokitaung-Todonyang road (C47).	9	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	173 km by 2010	Bush clearing and tarmacking of the road.
Kakuma-Lopusika-Nanam road.	10	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	44 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lopusika-Nanam road.	11	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	70 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Losajait-Naurkori road.	12	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	60 Km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Losajait- Kalopetase road.	13	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	40 Km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Napeililim-losajait road.	14	Facilitate movement of	50 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		people, goods and services.		grading.
Lokore- Loruth road.	15	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	55 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lokore-Moruangibuin road.	16	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	30 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Nanam- Kanakuring road.	17	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	30 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Nanom-kai-echoch road.	18	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	60 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lopusiki-Lodakach road.	19	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	25 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lopusiki-korisabwa-Lotisan road.	20	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	25 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lopusiki-Kalomeswa road.	21	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	25 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Naduat-kaemongori road.	22	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	25 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Lolupe-Nakitokoonon road.	23	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	25 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.
Natapar Road.	24	Facilitate movement of people, goods and services.	25 km by 2010	Bush clearing, Murraming and grading.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Energy

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Isolated power stations in all divisional headquarters.	1	Increase access to electricity power supply to the people of Turkana north district.	Ensure that there is provision of power supply to all divisional headquarters by the end of 2012.	Electrification to the centres

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Supply of Solar Power on commercial Basis at affordable Price District Wide.	2	Promote alternative source of cheap energy.	Solar panels and batteries availed to the schools by 2010	Provision o solar panels and batteries and other accessories.
Exploitation of Other alternative Sources of power District wide.	3	To open up use of other sources of power e.g. solar, wind biogas since the district is not connected to the national grid.	To provide the major centres particularly the 7 trading centres earmarked for development: To target institutions and private homes by 2010	The provision of solar panels, biogas units and construction of wind mills.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector supports all the others in transport and communication, to transport goods and services while the Education sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector. Public Administration, safety, law and order sectors will enable the sector to do well by providing peace and tranquillity. A new electricity project can create employment opportunities for other sub-sectors such as small and medium enterprise development.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of young people in casual labor thus mainstreaming youth issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment because most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The water and irrigation sub-sector will prioritize establishment of water supply in Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio, construction and rehabilitation of pans, dams, wells and boreholes. Construction and rehabilitation of collapsed small scale irrigation schemes. The environment sub sector will ensure sustainable environment for districts' development to take place.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure is key to ensuring food security, better health and sanitation, improving incomes through agriculture and sports.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Wild life Service	Construction of water structures.
Catholic Diocese of Lodwar.	Contribute to the construction of water facilities.
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).	Construction of water and irrigation structures.
Constituency Development Fund.	Construction of water facilities and capacity building.
Local Authority Transfer Fund.	Construction of water and irrigation facilities.
ALRMP II.	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures.
UNICEF	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures.
Kerio Valley Development Authority.	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures.
OX-FAM GB.	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures.
Ministry of Water and irrigation.	Capacity building and construction of water resources.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water development	Increase accessibility to potable water; Enhance water supply from existing facilities and expand existing water structures.	Inadequate funding of water projects; Poor planning of urban/rural water supplies; Persistent drought; Salinity of underground water; Vandalism of water structures; Lack of water quality analysis kits and laboratory equipment for water supplies; Inadequate capacity to carry out hydrological surveys	Co-ordination and collaboration of all stakeholders in water sector; Handing over of the operational water supplies to communities after training; Construction of water pans, wells and boreholes; Training of water user Association; Continuous monitoring of water quality at all supply points.
Irrigation Development.	Promote irrigation to supplement rain fed agricultural production.	High cost of pumping water for irrigation; Insufficient funds.	Rehabilitate the collapsed irrigation Schemes; Establish minor irrigation schemes; Enhancement of extension services through field days, demonstration, and extension tours and follow up visits; Promote collaboration with other stakeholders; Reduction in the cost of irrigation development through participatory approach.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Soil and water conservation.	Conserve soil and water catchment areas; Environmental Conservation and river bank protection.	Conservation 4 catchments per year; double area under soil conservation.	Identify the main areas affected ; Conduct training for community living along the river; tree planting; Provide training for the district; Environmental management Committee; Conduct frequent visits to ensure that communities do not continue to cut down trees.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nayanae – Elelea Borehole(Kalobeyei), Kalabakori	To guarantee access to quality, adequate and safe water for human and livestock use.	Improve access to clean drinking water by 50% by 2012.	Drill borehole to at least 60m deep and provide appropriate hand pump together with reticulation system.
Lokuno shallow well	To improve safe water accessibility by the community.	Improve access to clean drinking water by 50% by 2012 for both domestic and livestock use.	Sinking of shallow wells and equipping them with hand pumps.
Katamboi water system	To guarantee access to safe drinking water for human and livestock use.	Improve access to clean drinking water by 50% by 2012 for both domestic and livestock use.	Repair of piping system and the tank.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Boreholes at Kayatoberu, Nakapuk, Lomckwi, Katiko, Kangatukusio, ekuduke, Kangati, Natapar, puni puni, Lochar edome, Lopurkou, Kachoda, Kanyarukia, Naro elim, Kataboi, Lokitaung, Lochare ngan, nabulukok, ka akaleKotome, Loruth, Namorakwak, Lokore, Lobanga, Nadwat, Nadunga, Lokangae, Lomon, Lopwaurin, Kobwin, Kanamkonyi, Naita, Morungole, Kotome and	1	To guarantee access to quality, adequate and safe water for human and livestock use.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Drill borehole to at least 60m deep and provide appropriate hand pump together with reticulation system.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Lokipoto.				
Shallow wells at Kanamkuny, Narengeroi, Nadaupua, Namorotot, Nakitoekorion, Lokitoenyiala, meyan, Kalopetase, naurokori, Katiko, lokito-Ang'ber(Kataboi), Lomekwi.	2	To improve safe water accessibility by the community.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Sinking of shallow wells and equipping them with hand pumps.
Rehabilitation of Urban water supplies and sewerages at Lokitaung, Lokichoggio and Kakuma.	3	Long distances to water points by people and animals.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Sinking of dams and equipping them.
Rehabilitation of rural water supplies and sewerages at Kakuma, Kibish, Oropoi, Kokuro, Namadak, loarengak, Kalobeiyei, Kataboi and Kachoda.	4	Long distances to water points by people and animals.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Sinking of dams and equipping them.
Dams at Nakitokonok, Ngarega, Nalita, Nomon, Lokadule, Katamot, Milimatatu and Natira.	5	Long distances to water points by people and animals.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Sinking of dams and equipping them.
Water Pans at Loito, Nakapel-Angagetei, Nakitokonok, Lomor-are, Losanyait, Lokangae, Naipeikar, Kaiemothia, Lokore and Kaaling.	6	To guarantee access to quality, adequate and safe water for human and livestock use.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Carrying out civil works of pan construction of different sizes
Rock catchments protection at Lononwal and Kachakaikinei in Natapar.	7	To improve the quality of water for both human and livestock use.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Construction of the rock catchments.
Rain water harvesting farms for food production at Narengewoi.	8	Raise farming/livestock productivity and diversify the	Improve access to water for farming and domestic use by 50 % by the	Construction of trapezoidal semi-circular, contour bunds and micro

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		economic and nutritional base of the house holds.	end of the plan period.	catchments.
Support provision of sanitation and hygienic facilities district wide.	9	Improve sanitation and hygienic status and reduce the high prevalence of disease outbreak.	To ensure 50 % of the population have access and uses sanitation facilities by the end of the plan period.	Digging and construction of VIP pit latrines, provision of mosquito nets and train community members on hygienic food management.
Replacing PVC pipes with G.I pipes at Lowarengak water users Pump.	10	To improve safe water accessibility by the community.	Improve access to safe water by 50 % for human and livestock consumption by the end of the plan period.	Replacing the pipes.

On- going Project/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Food Crop Production in Kakuma division.	Promote food self sufficiency. Increase farmers income by selling surplus produce in the local market and improve dietary intake by farmers.	Increase present hectareage under food crops from 655 hectares to 2000 hectares by the end of plan period.	Land preparation, bush clearing, harrowing and ridging.
Rehabilitation of collapsed irrigation schemes in the district.	Maintain the irrigation system to the designed capacity.	Ensure water is supplied to farmers to farm 2000 hectares by 2012.	Distilling and river bank repair: clearing of mathenge shrub

(B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Irrigation for rain fed farms at Loyal, Nakuasuguro and alamach.	1	Raise farming/livestock productivity and diversify the economic and nutritional base of the households.	Increase food crop production and number of farmers working from 20% to 50% by the end of the plan period.	Construction of trapezoidal semi-circular, contour bunds and micro catchments.
Development of new irrigation schemes.	2	Improved food security through increased land utilization by year 2012.	Increase area under cultivation to 500 ha by the end of the plan period.	Preliminary and detailed investigation; scheme design and construction of hydraulic structures.

(B) New Project Proposal: Sanitation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Waste Management Site.	1	To reduce environment related diseases and water borne diseases.	To establish waste management sites for Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.	Identify sites through consultation with all stakeholders; prepare part development plan and constructing the site.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector produces water for irrigation and livestock in the ARD sector. It also supports all the other sectors Human resources development, transport and communication, to transport of goods and services. Any sustainable development will only take place under a well managed environment. The sector will provide clean water to the health and Education sub sectors.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district being an arid area has its very nature defined by levels of availability of water. The water sector connects with all other sectors and is all-important for economic development for the pastoralist district. Water is crucial for crop and livestock production and its availability guarantees all year round production and therefore sustained livelihoods and security as its scarcity generates tensions among communities and also determines people's movement both within and out.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

There will be improvement of education facilities through increase in bursary and community contribution, promotion of a sustainable school feeding programme will also be a priority in the district. In addition the sector will introduce mobile schools and boarding schools for pastoral communities.

The District will give emphasis to review, revise and establish a sustainable health management information system, provide adequate, affordable, quality basic health, including supplies and equipment, improve the cost revenue sharing, improve performance of Community Health Workers (CHW's) and provide physical infrastructure in the hospital, health centres and dispensaries. Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be done. Health service management through competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery will be provided.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Through education the sector will ensure that the district has a population with the right attitude and skills to participate in the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this plan.

Through health, the sector will ensure that the district has a healthy population with physical and mental capacities to push the development of culture, social services and sports. The sector will ensure that local, social and traditional institutions and cultural practices are not an obstacle to progress. The sector will require approximately Kshs 750m over the 5 years of the plan in order to implement the programmes and projects outlined to address the poverty situation in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Catholic Diocese of Lodwar.	Construction of classrooms and provision water to schools; construction of health and sanitation facilities; capacity building; provision of health services and nutrition surplus.
Community Development Trust Fund	Provide grant for the construction of classrooms.
UNICEF	Support to girl child education, health services, construction of education facilities and nutrition supplements; construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools and provision of bursary funds; and support health services, construction of sanitation facilities, capacity building and nutritional support.
Constituency Development Fund.	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools; Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities.
ALRMP II.	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools, mobile schools equipping and staffing; Construction; rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities.
World Food Programme.	Provision of food for the school feeding programme; Provision of food for the supplementary feeding programme.
Ministries of Education and Higher education, Science and Technology.	Provide staff, infrastructure improvement, grants, and bursaries; HIV/AIDS and Health education.
Maendeleo ya Wanawake.	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child..
District Education Board.	Coordination of education activities in the district
District Development Office.	Co-ordination of HIV/AIDS programmes.
National aids Control Council.	Fund HIV and AIDS activities in the District.
KEMSA.	Supply of drugs to health institutions.
District Health Stakeholders forum.	Coordinate Health activities in the district.

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Red Cross.	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and construction of latrines.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.	Promote proper nutrition.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Mobile schools and boarding wings for pastoral areas; Early Child Development (ECD); sensitization on the importance of education; equipping school laboratories; construction and installation of I.T facilities; promotion of girl child education; revival of polytechnics.	Untrained teachers Lack of awareness of the importance of ECD: High turnover of trained teacher: Low priority given to education and special education by government development partners and community: Inadequate funding to implement activities in primary schools: Lack of support for inspection: High cost of education to parents leading to high dropout rates: Ignorance to importance of primary schools: Low completion rates especially for girl : Inadequate funds to implement the programme: Lack of physical facilities especially in youth polytechnics: Poor community knowledge on the importance of the vocational and other non-formal education. High cost of education to parents: Inadequate physical infrastructure e.g Laboratories , home science rooms, classes roads to some schools: Lack of text books and other teaching aids: Increase in cases of indiscipline : Inadequate school inspection staff. Negative attitude by the community towards children with disability.	Establishment of nomadic boarding primary school; NGOs and other development partners to continue with effort of increasing educational facilities, text books and other support materials; Development of programmes supporting Girl Child Education in the District; The Government to absorb and pay all part time teachers; Revive youth polytechnics as centres of specialization; Rigorous campaign on to literacy programme in the district to continue with adult literacy programme. Materials /books; increase and equip community learning resource centres for adult learners; The government should increase bursaries in the district; Communities to be mobilized to provide physical facilities in schools and text to secondary schools; Ministry of Education to provide adequate transport for school inspection; Strengthen counseling and guidance department in secondary schools; Deploy adequate staff in the Inspectorate Department. DDC to

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			pay closer attention to the development to the management of special education; The government and community and other development partners should provide teaching resources; Public awareness through barazas, seminars on the importance of special education.
HIV/AIDS	Prevention of new infections; Mitigation; care and support.	Inadequate VCT, CCC, PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Stigma; harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; food shortage and inadequate access to ARTs.	Behavioral Change campaigns; Enhancing Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services especially in the hinterlands through mobile outreaches; support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education ; Development of community support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs; Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities; Cash transfer programmes for OVCs. Increase access to ART services; Survey on the key drivers of HIV/AIDS in the district and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all sectors.
Health and Nutrition	Kenya Expanded programme on Immunization (KEPI); Malaria Control; Integrated Management of Childhood illness; Reproductive Health Programme; Nutrition Programme and promotive health.	Low immunization coverage ; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate resource allocation from the government ; Inadequate transport; Increasing and high rate of infection; High mortality especially expectant mothers and children; Poor access to health delivery point; Use of un-prescribed drugs; Inadequate knowledge on management of illness	Rehabilitate and equip existing health facilities; Government and development partners to allocate more resources to immunization services; The government to provide adequate transport. Case management ; Training of communities on malaria control; Training of health workers on IMCI;

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		among the health workers in current reproductive health issues; Lack of equipment and commodities for reproductive health; Lack of skills by TBA's, CHW's on reproductive health. Inadequate growth monitoring at facility level and inadequate feeding for under 5 years.	Effective case management of childhood illness under 5 years; Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine antenatal and family planning issues; Training Community Health workers. monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feed for under 5; Promotion of health seeking behavior.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Child Hood Development District Wide.	To make the community be more committed in ECD activities.	Increase community awareness in ECD activities Increase access to ECD centres by 30%.	Community capacity building and improving ECD Services.
School Feeding Programme District Wide.	To help and improve nutrition and assist the hunger stricken community.	Reduce hunger levels and improve nutrition by 40%.	Supply of SFP to schools for use by the children.
Supply of Text Books to Schools District Wide.	To improve text books situation in schools.	Reduce the textbook-sharing ratio from 1:6 to 1:2 and have enough reference books.	Supply of key text books for better education performance.
Building and rehabilitation of Physical Facilities in schools District Wide.	To improve physical facilities situation in schools.	Improve the physical facilities situation by 60%.	Building and rehabilitating essential facilities in schools.
Supply of Furniture to Schools District Wide.	Improve the furniture situation in schools for better achievement in education.	Improve the furniture situation in our schools 70%.	Supply of essential furniture to our schools.
Girl Child Education District Wide.	To improve , access, retention, performance and transition levels for the girl child to 50%	Improve access, retention, performance and transition.	Community sensitization on education to girls.

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bursary District Wide.	Improve current retention, performance and transition rates.	To improve retention, performance and transition rates for both boy and girl child in the district.	Collecting and awarding bursaries to needy students.
Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation.	To check and control better educational standards.	Rise the current education standards to better ones.	Inspection of schools and advising teachers and community accordingly.
Literacy Campaign and Recruitment drive district wide.	Creation of awareness to the community to understand the importance of the literacy society in development endeavors: Sustaining the literacy through post literacy.	To hold two public meetings in each division annually.	Literacy campaign to be done by all the field officers to enable easy recruitment of learners.
Mobile school project for pastoral communities.	Improve access to education.	Increase enrollment rate by 40% in pastoral areas.	Supply reading and teaching material; provision and payment of teaching staff.
Laboratory construction and equipping.	Improve performance in science subjects.	Ensure each secondary school in the district has a well equipped science laboratory by 2012.	Construction and equipping of laboratory.
School I. T programme.	Impart I.T skills to students.	Have a well equipped computer laboratory in each secondary school.	Construction; purchase of computers; Installation; Provide teaching staff.
Free Primary Education.	Ensure access to universal primary education for all.	Improve enrollment and retention rate by 30% by 2012.	Provision of funds.
Free Secondary Education.	Increase access to secondary education.	Improve transition rate from 53.7% to 70% by 2012.	Provision of tuition funds.
HIV/AIDS Education District Wide.	To sensitize and mobilize the school community against the HIV/AIDS scourge.	Improve the awareness and preventive measures on the HIV/AIDS.	Sensitize and mobilize the schools community on HIV/AIDS education.

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
New full Secondary Schools at Kakuma, Katamboi and Lowarengak.	1	Provide access to quality secondary education.	Improve enrolment in secondary schools by 60% by the end of the plan period.	Building and equipping of schools.
Permanent building of classes at Lolupe (5classes), Natapar(4 classes),Kokuro(5 classrooms).Koyasa (4 classrooms).	2	Improve school infrastructure thus increasing the enrollment rate.	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment.
Rehabilitation of Kibish Primary school.	3	Improve school infrastructure thus increasing the enrollment rate.	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment.
Construction and equipping of ECD centres at Kataboi, Katiko, Natapar, Lolupe, Kalosep, Locharengan. Mabulukok, Meyan, Lokiripeto, Lokore, Epur, Katiko. Loreng (3 classrooms each)	4	Increase access to ECD education.	Improve enrollment in ECD by 50% by the end of the plan period.	Construction; equipping; Posting of staff.
New full Primary Schools at Katiko , Karebur, Loitanit, Kobuin.Iosajait, Kamunyaep, Narengewoi, Nachukui, Nakitekonon. Namorot and Meyan	5	Provide access to quality primary education.	Improve enrolment in primary school by 60% by the end of the plan period.	Construction of seven class rooms, staff quarters and pit latrines.
8 classrooms in Oropoi primary school and 2 classrooms, in Lomunyan Kirionok Primary school.	6	Improve school infrastructure thus increasing the enrollment rate.	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment.
Two dormitories at Makutano primary school.	7	Improve school infrastructure thus	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		increasing the enrollment rate	the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones	equipping with desks and other equipment.
8 School latrines in Lomunyan Pus Pry school.	8	Improve school infrastructure thus increasing the enrollment rate.	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment.
2 latrines in Oropoi and 3 latrines in Lomunyan Kirionok Primary school.	9	Improve school infrastructure thus increasing the enrollment rate.	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment.
1 office block in Lomunyan Kirionok Primary school.	10	Improve school infrastructure thus increasing the enrollment rate.	To improve the physical facilities to accommodate the current curriculum changes and maintain the existing ones.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment.
Community learning resource centres.	11	Provide access to learning facilities for the adult to improve the literacy levels.	To improve adult education school infrastructure thus increasing enrollment.	Building of physical facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones which are in poor conditions and equipping with desks and other equipment.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Immunization (KEPI) District Wide	Increase routines ; Immunization coverage: Polio eradication	Increase immunization coverage from 60 % by the end of plan period	Routine immunization in existing facilities; Outreach; Sub-national immunization days; Active EPI surveillance activities

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria Prevention and Control Programme district wide.	Reduce prevalence of malaria; Reduce malaria pregnancy related complications.	Reduce prevalence by 20% Reduce malaria Pregnancy related complication by 30%.	Health education; Vector control; Environmental control; Treatment of sick.
IMCI District Wide.	Reduce morbidity and mortality among less than fives.	Reduce morbidity by 40% Reduce mortality by 15%	Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness in fewer than fives.
TB control and care.	Reduce TB related infections in the district.	Reduce TB infections by 20 %.	Increased campaign-on TB related symptoms and up scaling free TB treatment in the district.
Reproductive Health District Wide.	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.	Reduce morbidity by 20% Reduce mortality by 15%	Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine anti-natal and family Planning services; Equipping health facilities with reproductive health commodities and equipments Training TBA's.
Communicable Diseases Control/ Disease surveillance District wide.	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.	Reduce morbidity and mortality by 10%..	Treatment of specific conditions; Health education prevention and control; Training of health workers on effective case management.
Nutrition District Wide.	Reduce malnutrition rates.	Reduce malnutrition by 5%; Increase growth monitoring in the community; Increase proportion of women practicing exclusive breastfeeding from 2% to 3%; Increase Vitamin A coverage from 47% to 90% to under 5 and Post natal mothers; Improve uptake of iodine and other micronutrients.	Growth monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feeding for under fives; Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens; Growth monitoring at community level; Home visiting; Macronutrients deficiency control; improved infant and child feeding.
Construction /Rehabilitation of Health Facilities District Wide.	To take preventive and curative health services close to the people.	Rehabilitation of health facilities.	Rehabilitation of dispensaries, health centres and district Hospital.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Health Action Days/Integrated mobile health service outreaches.	Provide comprehensive health care services to the communities.	Reach communities Cleaning markets institutions.	Immunization; Treatment; Health Education; Cleaning exercise.

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and expanding of new Lokitaung district hospital.	1	Improve access to affordable and quality health services.	Hospital be rehabilitated and expanded by 2012.	Funding; Construction and equipping.
Upgrading Lowarengak, Kaikor and Kataboi dispensaries to health centre.	2	Improved health services.	Health centre upgraded and expanded by 2012.	Construction, staffing and equipping with radio call and drugs.
Renovation, completion and Expansion of Rural health facilities.	3	Improve access to affordable and quality health services.	Renovate and expand 5 facilities per year.	Renovation and expansion of facilities.
Solar power and water supply to Lokitaung and Lopinding health facilities.	4	Improve access and quality of health services.	Power supplied to the health facilities by 2012.	Feasibility study on most appropriate source of power; seek funding; installation.
Sub district hospital in Kakuma.	5	To provide affordable health care.	Construction and equipping the hospital by end of plan period.	Construction of a sub district hospital and equipping it.
Rehabilitation and construction of staff quarters district wide.	6	Improve access and quality of health services.	Provision of modern housing for staff for motivation and staff retention in hinterlands.	Proposal writing; construction/ rehabilitation.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While Agricultural and Rural Development sector feeds the population and also provide building materials for construction of educational facilities, physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access of education services. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector. It provides modern learning methods with the use of faxes and e-mail and internet. Governance, justice, law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for a well educated, skilled manpower and healthy population.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on all cross-cutting issues. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrollment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education. The sector will also continue supporting the two schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. These sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. It ensures that through the public health department environmental issues are mainstreamed. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority tribes are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups. The health sub sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA. Hence, mainstreaming disaster management issues into the sector.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

Mission: To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Use of Information Communication Technology in the district is very low. However, the expansion of the mobile phone networks to cover most parts along the road from Lodwar to Lokichoggio has improved communication in the district. Despite this expansion, more efforts should be put to expanding the telephone network to the hinterland. There is also an information office in the district though the officer is covering the larger Turkana districts. The officer gathers process and disseminates information required for political, social and economic development of the district.

The district is not adequately covered by the radio broadcast network. Television networks can only be accessed through subscription to digital television services which limits access to information because very few people can afford these services thus a Television booster should be set up in the district. Computer services in the district are limited due to lack of power supply. School computer programme be extended to all secondary schools in the district. There are no Internet and E-Mail services in the district and therefore there is need for investment in cyber cafes in the district as well as the establishment of a digital village in the district.

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

services at the DIDC. The district has no post secondary school institution which should give a leading role in research and innovation.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is the mechanism through which the district is able to know the development of activities within and outside the district. The operations of the other sectors are communicated through the sector. The sector is important in informing, educating and communicating to the community socio economic, cultural, political social issues. The sector is also important in providing entertainment to the community. The DIDC has been referred to as the data bank in which other sectors depend on when executing their functions. Through research and innovation the sector will help the district to develop quickly thus improving the quality of life of the residents.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Involved in the provision of policy framework for the sector and license services.
Telephone Providers	Involved in provision of telephone facilities both landline and mobile phones which are used to access information and communicate.
Kenya Broadcasting Co-operation	Sensitization of communities through radio and TV.
DSTV and GTV.	Provide digital television services
NGO's and Churches.	Provide computer literacy in the district.
Media Houses.	Dissemination of information using the newspapers.
Government Departments, NGOs	Providing material for the DIDC.
Ministry of Planning, National Development and vision 2030.	Supply DIDC with reading materials from government printers and management of the DIDC.
Ministry of Higher education, Science and technology.	Establishment of public and private universities.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposal: Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of mobile phone services to the Hinterlands District Wide.	1	Facilitate use of the Internet and ease communication.	Install mobile phone transmitters to at least 2 hinterlands per year.	Extend telephone coverage in the rural centres by providing more distribution lines and expanding existing exchanges: Installation of more transmitters for cell phones.
Renovation, Electrification and installation of computers , Faxes ,Photocopiers and E-mail at the DIDC.	2	To improve planning for development of the community and operation of the DIDC; provide updated data in the district.	Renovate, expand, electrify and computerize DIDC by 2012.	Renovation; Electrification; Procurement of the computers faxes photocopiers in the DIDC and updating the data bank in the DIDC.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of constituency Digital villages and cyber cafes.	3	Expand use of ICT services.	Have a digital village in Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Lokitaung by 2012 and a cyber café in each divisional headquarter by 2012.	Establish digital villages to provide internet, email, and fax and internet services to the community.
Installation of a Television Transmitter	4	Expand use of Television services to inform, entertain, educate and communicate to the community.	Have a Television transmitter to cover the district by 2012.	Write proposal to Television stations and install transmitter.
Strengthen the Rural Press.	5	To strengthen the rural press.	Produce magazines at a monthly basis.	Publication of rural press magazine on topical socio cultural and economic issues.
Establishment of an university college in the district.	6	To tap the secondary school drop outs who can't afford college education.	Establish a university college by 2012.	No post secondary public institution in the district.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The ICT sub sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities. The DIDC provides the database for use by other sectors for planning their projects. The higher education sub-sector will influence the performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level. A few learning institutions may be used to provide computer training skills. The sector needs infrastructure, security, and social services in order to grow. The sector also benefits farmers, pastoralists and traders in marketing, exchange of vital information and availing information on best practices.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sub sector plays a crucial role in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development governance and security. The district will ensure the administration of justice to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institution and other stakeholders and quick disposal of cases that are brought to court. To improve on the security situation in the district, the emphasis will be on peace building initiative across the borders and among the warring communities.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore, the sector will play a crucial role in availing an enabling environment for investment, this environment will be achieved through improved security, sound economic and financial management, development oriented administration and a judicial system that will ensure speedy and effective administration of justice.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation.	The police and the judiciary will ensure that there is law and order; They will play the role of ensuring that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful members of the society.
Provincial Administration	Coordinating government business in the district ensuring there is security.
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation. It will also be involved in community policing.
Children's Department	Protection of the rights of children.
Catholic Diocese of Lodwar	Supporting orphans and vulnerable children.
UNICEF	Advocate for the rights of the child.
World vision	Advocate for the rights of the child.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and Police.	Enhance security and socio-economic development as well as maintain law and order.	Increasing cases of insecurity; Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport and lack of modern communication equipment.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and their own security; Provide adequate resource and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities to the Police Force e.g. radio and satellite telephones; rehabilitate and construct offices and staff quarters for provincial administration and police.
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice.	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors.	Training more manpower; Provide transport in the court; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Prison	Improve rehabilitation of offenders.	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice and lack of co-ordination between the various actors.	Improve prison and other corrective centres; Enhance non-custodial sentences and improve infrastructure.
Probation Services.	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders.	Lack of adequate funding; lack of transport; Inadequate personnel.	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation department; Promotion of Voluntary probation officers.
Children's Department.	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level.	Lack of office facilities; Inadequate personnel and funding; lack of IT equipment; Harmful cultural practices and lack of a children's court.	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs; Operationalization of divisional Area Advisory Council on Children Issues.
Immigration	Enlightenment of local community on importance of Registration.	Lack of office building and Lack of IT facilities.	Sensitization campaigns; installation of IT system; Construction and equipping of office building.
Registration of Persons	Comprehensive registration of births and deaths.	Lack of sensitization and social mobilization. Lack of training for the local registrars. Lack of transport for field services, poor communication system e.g. poor road network and telephone services.	Capacity building (training of all registration assistants), social mobilization, sensitization (community capacity building), frequent field services and Provision of transport services.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of district headquarters and DC's residence.	1	To provide office accommodation for the various government departments.	To complete both the office block and residence by 2012.	Construction of office block and residence.
Construction of DO's office at Kataboi, Oropoi and Nanam.	2	Improve security: curb crime and banditry activities in the district.	To reduce crime and improve police administration.	Construction of office block.
A.P post at Kataboi, Nanam, Oropoi and Liwan.	3	To improve security.	To reduce crime and improve police administration.	Construction of a complete post, equipping it and posting security personnel.
DO's residence at Kataboi, Lapur, Oropoi, Nanam and Kibish.	4	To provide accommodation for the DO in order to improve service delivery.	To complete both the office block and residence by 2012.	Construction a residential house.
More KPRs district wide.	5	To improve security.	To reduce incidences of insecurity by 50 % by the end of plan period.	Recruitment of more KPR.
Completion of Police, A.P, GSU and DO's complex in Kibish	6	To improve security and service delivery. To provide office accommodation	To complete the construction of the complex and reduce incidences of insecurity by 50 % by the end of plan period.	Construction of the complex.

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Prison and Probation Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Service Order district wide	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves.	Members of the public to be aware of the project and to rehabilitate offenders.	Conducting enquires , writing reports to present to the court; Supervision of community service order; Training on the operation of the community service order.
After Care Services District Wide.	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves.	Members of the public to be aware of the project; To rehabilitate offenders	Conducting enquires , writing reports to present to the court. Supervision of community service order; Training on the operation of the

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Probation Orders Programme.	To rehabilitate the offenders in order to generate income for themselves.	Members of the public to be aware of the project and to rehabilitate offenders.	community service order Conducting enquires . writing reports to present to the court: Supervision of community service order and training on the operation of the community service order.

(B)New Project Proposals: Prison and Probation Services

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of a prison and court house in Lokitaung.	1	To increase the rate of case conclusion and hence improved delivery of justice.	The court house completed by the end of plan period.	Construction of office blocks.
Construction of a prison and court house in Kakuma.	2	To increase the rate of case conclusion and hence improved delivery of justice.	The court house completed by the end of plan period.	Construction of office blocks.

(B)New Project Proposals: Prison and Probation Services

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Establishment of new district registries.	1	To improve and take services close to the people.	To complete the office block by 2012.	Construction of office block and staffing.
Social mobilization/sensitization.	2	Creating social awareness and community capacity building.	To sensitize local community, schools and health institutions by 2012.	Conducting and creating social awareness in the district/division/location and sub-locational level.
Training/ Capacity building on the new registration programme (CRDP).	3	To improve awareness and efficiency of field officers.	Train all field officers by 2012.	Holding workshops / seminars and training the officers.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and rural development sector will provide food to the sector. Information Technology is also very important for the development of the sector on availing data to ease administration and in modifying and educating the local community, particularly as far as ensuring that they are

informed of all development initiatives taking place as far as they are fully integrated in development. The sector is linked to all the other sectors for providing security and ensuring there is law and order, a major ingredient for socio-economic development as well as coordinating all development activities through the provincial administration and district development office.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects will have an effect on the environment because most of them will involve construction. To mitigate against any effects, NEMA will be involved in carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments for the projects. The projects in the provincial administration sub sector will improve service delivery thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at alleviating poverty.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district recognises the importance of the public administration sector and is committed to achieving its goals, which include: Enhancing management of public resources, integration, and safeguarding of national interest. The district will emphasise on the following key objectives which include a) Improve policy formulation, coordination and implementation b) Enhance national monitoring and evaluation. Promote unity. Enhance human resource management, development audit for increased productivity and better service delivery. The district will also promote the upholding of public service integrity in all sectors.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has an increasing number of development actors whose coordination is necessary to increase efficiency and returns from investments. The district is also emerging as an important business hub in the region and the finance sector will play a key role in access to credit. The sector will also ensure proper policy formulation, implementation and sound planning at the district level. Policies that will address the needs of the community members will be formulated and implemented by this sector

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Turkana County council	Enacting of council by laws.
Provincial administration	Policy interpretation and communication of public sector reforms at the district level.

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Planning.	To develop and implement sound population management policies; Strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system; Documentation management and dissemination of national/district information; Enhancing capacity for local level planning; Coordination and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation.
Ministry of Finance.	To improve the effectiveness of public expenditure management; Effective management of the public enterprises; Safe guarding government property and assets; Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of public resources and ensure efficient utilization of financial resources.
Ministry of Public service	Promote Staff welfare (Civil servants)and ensure efficient utilization of human resources.
The General Public and civil societies	Utilize government services and give feedback on service delivery.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management.	The sub-sector will strive to instill high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district; Put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centers.	Lack of adequate funds; Lack of transport; Limited training opportunities; Poor staffing levels and low appreciation for audit.	Computerization of accounting procedures at district treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; Strictly enforcing all accounting procedures, instructions to enhance financial discipline; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury to enhance the performance of the treasury and to deploy a financial management system.
Planning and National Development	Foster socio-economic development at the grass root level; continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies; continuously align projects to the Vision 2030; Monitoring and evaluation; Continuously update and manage district database;	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; inadequate I.T facilities; inadequate funding; Parallel committees; lack of office equipments and tools; weak linkage between the DDP and sector plans; lack of understanding of the M&E objectives; lack of surveys; Poor linkage of DDPs with the national budget.	Provision of transport facilities; renovation of Office and DIDC; Development of District database and Statistical abstract; Participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies; Provision of Internet facilities; Installation of electricity or any other power supply in office premises. Capacity building on planning and M&E, Continued updating of district database; Interpretation and Dissemination of policies; Undertaking regular DDP reviews; Increase funding to district priorities and development of sector work plans in line with

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Enhancing coordination of development in the district.		MTEF
Local Governance	Strengthen local community governance structure such as Local authorities; NGO's, CBO's and Project Committees to be more transparent and accountable in the managing local resources and improved service delivery and developing physical plans for all towns in the district.	Lack of resources (funds, vehicles materials and personnel); High rate of illiteracy will also impact negatively on efforts to mobilize community to participate in decision making; weak revenue collection and management system; Low revenue base; Illiteracy; Lack of technical personnel; Lack of enforcement mechanisms; poor solid and liquid waste management; low community participation; poor drainage in urban centres and poor planning of towns.	All stakeholders i.e. public, government, NGO's, CBO's and other development agencies will be involved in mobilization and training through seminars, workshops and public meetings to sensitize community on their rights and responsibility on ensuring good governance of their resources; Communities will be empowered to democratically elect their leaders e.g. Local authorities, CBO's Project Committees and self help groups; poor solid and liquid waste management; low community participation; undertake physical planning in all trading centres; Construct proper drainage systems; Establish waste management site and Construct organized markets.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(B) New Proposal: District Treasury

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction and Furnishing of the Lokitaung district treasury.	1	To improve efficiency in financial management and cascade services to sub- district level.	Construct, equip and send staff by 2010.	Construction; Equip and provide personnel.
Provision of Vehicle to the accounts office.	2	To facilitate movement of the personnel.	Purchase of a land cruiser by 2012.	Procurement and purchase of a vehicle.
Computerization of the District Treasury.	3	To improve efficiency in financial management.	Procure, install and network the district treasury by 2012.	Procurement; installation and networking.

(B)New Proposal: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of DDO's office in Lokitaung.	1	Improve service delivery.	Construct and equip office block by 2009.	Construction of office block.
Enhanced budgeting of the DDP projects.	2	To cascade and entrench the MTEF to all sectors in the	To prepare district MTEF proposals every year.	Sector working group meetings, sector reports preparations.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		district.		
Monitoring and evaluation.	3	To enhance projects and programme response to districts priorities.	All Departments and projects.	Trainings. Meetings and field visits.
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract.	4	Enhance proper planning.	Update database quarterly and prepare a District Statistical Abstract.	Data collection: Collation: Development of database
Transport	5	To facilitate coordination and M&E in the district.	1 4WD Vehicle.	Procurement and registration.

(B)New Proposal: Turkana County Council

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Roads infrastructure development.	1	To enhance transport and movement of goods and services within the district.	Grading of all rural access roads/year.	Designing, Grading, installing culvert lines, murraming, maintenance and construction.
School bursaries.	2	To increase access to education for needy students.	All needy students to benefit from the by 2012.	Assessments and awarding.
School infrastructures.	3	To enhance access to education.	100 class rooms constructed per year.	Construction of classrooms.
Community capacity building.	4	Enhance community participation in council planning.	Hold training and sensitization workshops in all wards by 2012.	Trainings and sensitizations.
Physical plan development.	5	To facilitate development through proper allocation of land.	One physical plan prepared for each town centre by 2010.	Data collection and development of land use plans.
Disaster management.	6	To enhance disaster response and management.	Equip council with fire fighting equipment and train personnel by 2009.	Equipping and trainings.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector services all other sectors through planning and coordination of development while harnessing necessary linkages. The sector also manages financial resources and ensures good governance in programmes administration. This role is further collaborated by monitoring and evaluation of all sector programmes and projects.

The local authorities provide basic social infrastructures and services across all sectors and aimed at improving the human condition through better access to water, housing, land, sanitation, business, health and education. The sectors also rely on performance of the other sectors for revenues and technical expertise.

3.8.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting process and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. The sector will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of various strategies on cross cutting issues

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

On Culture and Social Services, the focus will be training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resources centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural and sports festivals and exhibitions. Efforts towards fighting against harmful cultural practices such as FGM, early marriages will also be enhanced through collaboration of various stakeholders. Efforts will also be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

There will also be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centers and literacy

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

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in ensuring proper disaster management, promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies. The sector is also important in integration of various concerns in terms of gender, age, disability and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors on national development including decision making.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Catholic Diocese of Lodwar	Capacity building on gender issues and harmful cultural practices.
UNICEF	Advocacy against harmful cultural practices as well as capacity building.
ALRMP II	Community driven development, support to local development, drought and natural resource management, capacity building of on various gender, cultural and disability programmes.
World Food Programme	Provision of food for emergencies.
District Development Committee	Mainstreaming gender, youth, disability and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes.
National AIDS Control Council	Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender, Sports, Culture and Social services.	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development; Development of	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like cultural centres, stadia, community resource learning centres; Harmful cultural practices; Illiteracy; poverty and lack of group cohesion.	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, old people and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs in the district; women Enterprise fund; Development of cultural centres; Expansion of community resource centres; Literacy campaigns; Increase in Social development grants; promotion of cultural tourism; Development of

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	sports facilities; promotion and continuous preservation of cultural heritage as well as advocacy against harmful cultural practices; development and promotion of music and dance; promotion of adult literacy.		sports facilities; promotion of water sports; empower and capacity built and provision of grants to cultural practitioners.
Special Programmes	Drought and Natural Resource Management; Community Driven Development and support to local development.	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community; high illiteracy and poverty levels.	Drought preparedness through contingency planning such as early warning systems. capacity building and community developments; mitigation efforts such as livestock off take, grazing reserve management; relief and reconstruction through relief food supplementary feeding, restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development and support to local development efforts.
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme.	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; high illiteracy; low employment opportunities and high poverty levels.	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centers.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Registration, Mobilization and capacity building of groups.	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development.	Capacity built 50 groups per year.	Mobilization: organize workshops and seminars.
Mainstreaming Gender. PWD issues in all sectors of development.	Ensure equity and equality in development.	Ensure women and people with disabilities are represented in all decision making organs in the district.	Workshops and seminars on gender related issues such as girl child education. FGM: workshop and seminars on dissemination of the Disability Act.
Setting up social development structures in every division.	Proper co-ordination of social services activities.	Have a social development committee in each division.	Mobilization and setting up of committees.
Social Development Grants.	Promote socio-economic development to vulnerable groups.	Provide grants to at least 2 groups per division per year.	Sensitization on the availability of funds: proposal vetting: funding: monitoring and evaluation.
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building.	To harness cultural potentials for participation in development.	Capacities build for 10 cultural groups per year.	Community mobilization for cultural development; workshops and seminars.
Community Participation and empowerment in Sports.	Enhance sporting activities for sustainable socio-economic development.	Organize capacity building workshops for community in each location on importance of sports activities.	Community mobilizations and workshops.
Sports in Schools.	Promote recreational activities in schools for the physical,	Ensure each school in involved in sports activities	Liase with Ministry of education in holding sports

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	mental, psychological development of children.	and participates in sports tournaments.	tournaments for schools.
Development of Community Learning Resource Centres.	Promote adult literacy and lifelong education.	Increase community learning resource centers one each per division.	Source for funds; construction and equipping.
Women Enterprise Fund.	Promote socioeconomic development among women.	Ensure groups in each division benefit from the fund.	Sensitization on the availability of funds; proposal vetting; funding; monitoring and evaluation.

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender, Sports and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use.	1	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games.	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012.	Source funding; construction and equipping.
Construction and Development of a District Cultural Centre.	2	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture for continuous preservation of Turkana rich cultural heritage; Promote cultural tourism.	Construct a cultural centre by 2012.	Construction and furnishing; collection of artifacts; sensitization and publicity of centre.
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	3	Community empowerment through sports.	Have sports equipment and facilities for various sports in each division.	Proposal writing; funding and procurement.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of youth Polytechnics.	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation.	Polytechnics to be rehabilitated and equipped and in use by 2010.	Mobilization; source funding; construction/rehabilitation; Equipping and marketing.
Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund.	To empower youth economically by establishing a	Give loans worth Kshs. 50,000 to 20 youth groups each	Seek proposals; vet proposals; funding; monitoring and

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	revolving fund loan system.	financial year.	evaluation; follow up for repayment.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund.	To empower youth economically by providing loans with low interest rate.	Loan individual youth loans worth Kshs. 6 million per year through a financial intermediary.	Identify financial intermediary and disbursement of funds.
Youth and development programmes.	Enhance youth involvement in various spheres of development.	Conduct various youth capacity building forums.	Community based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and other health related issues, crime and drugs use, education, network creation, leisure, recreation on community service and information.

New Project Proposals:

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of a model youth polytechnic as a centre of specialization.	1	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation.	Have a well equipped modern youth polytechnic by 2012.	Identification of site; survey; funding; construction and equipping and recruitment of students.
Youth Resource Centres.	2	To impart knowledge to the youth on life skills.	Have youth resource centres with youth friendly IEC materials in every division.	Seek sponsorship; construction and equipping.

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

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Drought and Natural Resource Management.	Promote preparedness activities that guarantee peaceful coexistence of ASAL communities and enhance food security at household level through facilitating provision of basic social services.	Production of early warning systems on monthly basis through monthly bulletins, mitigation, relief and reconstruction.	Capacity building on drought preparedness, contingency planning; mitigation in human and animal health activities, livestock off take, peace meetings and conflict management; food relief,

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			supplementary feeding; restocking; rehabilitation of water facilities, food for work, infrastructure development; Emergency livestock interventions and water tankering.
Community Driven Development Programme.	Build capacities of communities and community institutions through participatory approaches that enable them develop in a sustainable manner while taking cognizance of the marginalized in society.	Have community driven development projects in every division.	Capacity building for pilot communities (PICD); training on cross-cutting issues like gender, environmental, HIV/AIDS. Persons with disability; Funding of projects; Monitoring and evaluation.
Support to Local Development Component.	Provide enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies through enhancing support to sector services as well community initiatives that link them to national economies.	Boost local development.	Policy, Advocacy and Research; specific livestock interventions; specific education related interventions; specific health related interventions and agricultural related interventions.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: HIV and AIDS

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

New Project Proposals:HIV and AIDS

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of VCT/ART district wide.	1	To ensure more people are tested and put under ART in order to reduce the	Reduce prevalence of STI by 5%.	Establishment of more youth friendly VCT centres.

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		HIV prevalence.		Awareness creation on the importance of knowing HIV status and encouraging more people to go for tests.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues, HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics.

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

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the institutional set up for Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the plan. It further elaborates the monitoring and evaluation mechanism, to be used during the plan implementation period in determining achievement made as compared to the set performance indicators. It entails setting up clear goals and identification of variables that are to be used to measure progress towards the achievements of these goals. The monitoring indicators in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix will help in tracking down progress made towards the overall achievement of the plan theme.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

To achieve the set goals in the plan, the district will put in place institutional structures which will help in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the proposed projects. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom-up approach as outlined in the DFRD strategy. The team that will take a leading role in implementation and M&E shall comprise of government technical officers, community representatives, NGOs representatives, donor etc. The institutional structure outlined by NIMES has the following institutional arrangement in the district:

4.2 M & E INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FROM THE NATIONAL TO THE DISTRICT LEVEL

Monitoring is undertaken at the district and community level. The specific monitoring tasks and responsibilities of the different structure at both levels and steps in the reporting flow are as follows:

Community Level

The PMC will follow –up on daily basis the implementation of project activities based on the already formulated implementation Schedule or physical and Financial Implementation Plan.

Based on the work plan, the PMC should prepare and submit on a monthly basis to their respective CODC the community project monitoring report (CPMR) that shows the progress, problems/issues, action taken/recommendations implemented under their responsibility.

The CODC shall compile all the Community Project Monitoring Reports into one community Project Report Monitoring Report. The consolidated reports shall then be submitted to the LDC on a monthly and quarterly basis, with a copy availed to the office of the DDO.

The LDC, with the assistance of the CDC, should compile All M& E reports and feed the information into the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plans for information and necessary of members. Information on the financial accomplishments, including the itemized cost of materials delivered and received by the PMCs, is provided by the implementing Officer to the CDC. In the case of funds being transferred to the PMC, financial accomplishment is culled from the CPMR .Reflecting the financial accomplishment allows the CDC to make comparisons on the level of

resource utilization. The completed Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the DMEC on a monthly basis.

District Level

The DPMU, with the assistance of the DDO, consolidate and analyzes the Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan coming from CDCs. The consolidated Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan are then submitted to the DMEC on a monthly and quarterly basis for onward submission to the DDC. It is critical that the DDO provides guidance to the DPMU in the consolidation and analysis of said reports.

The Accounts Office shall prepare Monthly (Quarterly) Project Financial Reports on the Projects implemented under the DDP. This report shall be forwarded to the DPMU, CDC for integration into the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress and Work Plan.

The DMEC shall discuss the completed Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan in its monthly meetings and provide recommendations to identified implementation problems and issues.

Reports are submitted to the DDC which acts on the recommendations of the DMEC. Finally, the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the PPO and the Head, RPD.

It is imperative that the DPMU and the office of the DDO conduct regular field visits at least once monthly. Regular community meeting to disseminate information on the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan shall be held to provide feedback on project issues and decisions intended to solve implementation problems.

National Level

Representatives from the Rural Planning Department (RPD) and relevant planning bodies shall arrange regular visits to the districts to access progress of planned activities. Consistent guidelines for field visits shall be used. Copies of field visit reports shall be sent respective line ministries and interested stakeholders.

Provincial monitoring and evaluation shall undertake on quarterly basis and reports availed to the relevant government departments.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Crops pest and diseases control and Management.	50M	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of dimension	Project documentation Annual work plans; field visits, progress reports.	MOA	MOA	MOA to provide personnel for technical advice.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			ns held.				
Livestock Intensification and Diversification.	20M	2008-2012	No. of breeding bulls, diary cows and dairy goats % increase in milk and meat production No. of livestock owners trained on livestock husbandry, pasture and fodder conservation per division each year No. of hives and camels introduced	Reports to the DEC and DDC Reports from community	DLPO	MOLFD Ministry of North eastern.	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries development - technical skills.
Food Security.	15M	2008-2012	Field/Hectareage into each crop % increase in milk production % increase in production in each crop.	Reports to the DEC and DDC Reports from the community	DLPO	MOA MOLFD Community	MOA-Technician advice; Livestock dept-technical skills Community: funds and labour.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Livestock Vector Control	10M	2008-2012	Vaccine used, number of trainings for the community on pest control No. of workshop of dip management committees % decrease of animal diseases.	Departmental progress reports, Reports to the DDC and DEC	DVO	MOLFD Oxfam GB ALRMP II	Veterinary dept of animal pests
District wide agricultural extension services.	10M	2008-2012	Number of supervision visits; Number of field days conducted; Number of farmers visited and number of farmers trained.	Progress reports; Annual work plans; field visit reports.	DAO	MOA	MOA to provide personnel to conduct trainings and field days.
Veterinary Clinic and Extension Services.	30M	2008-2012	No. of clinical cases treated No. of trainings carried out No. of farmers/ staff trained.	progress reports; Reports to the DDC and DEC	DVO	MOLFD VSF Belgium	Veterinary dept: provision of technical skills Advice pastoralists on disease reporting and treatment.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Cotton production.	5m	2008-2012	No. of Ha planted and yield per unit area.	Training reports.	DAO	MOA	DAO- training and provision of technical know how.
Improved Nutrition Programme.	2m	2008-2012	Number of farmers trained; number of demonstration kits purchased.	Annual work plans; Field visits reports and progress reports training	DOA and DLPO	MOA MOLFD	MOA and MOLFD to provide technical personnel.
Promotion of Drought Tolerant crops production and utilization.	10m	2008-2012	Seed/planting material adoption rate No. of hectares under crop Yield per hectare of a crop Technology demonstration and under trial.	Reports to the DEC and DDC M & F reports.	DAO	MOA	MOA: technical skills CSOs- resources
Orphan crops promotion e.g. cassava, millet And sweet potatoes.	5m	2008-2012	Number of demonstration sites: Number of trainings conducted; number of farmers trained.	Progress reports; Training reports	DAO	MOA	MOA to carry out capacity building.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Promotion of water harvesting technologies for high value crop production.	10m	2008-2012	Number of nurseries established; number of staff trained on water harvesting technologies; Number of farmers trained.	Progress reports and training reports	DAO TRP	MOA TRP	MOA to facilitate capacity building; Kenya Forest Services to carry out capacity building.
Soil and Water Conservation.	5 m	2008-2012	No. of catchment areas conserved No. of farms with soil conservation structures % increase in crop production.	Reports to the DEC DDC M & E reports	DAO TRP	TRP MOA CSOs	MOA-technical skills Community-labour.
Promotion of 4 K and young farmers clubs (youth in agriculture).	2m	2008-2012	No of clubs initiated: Number of members in clubs: Number of members trained: Number of projects initiated by the clubs.	Progress reports and training reports.	DAO, DLPO and DEO	MOE MOA MOLFD	MOA, MOE and MOLFD to ensure capacity building.

Project-Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Promotion of food security through improvement of storage capacity.	1 m	2008-2012	Number of farmers trained on post harvest handling of goods.	Progress reports; Training reports.	DAO	MOA	MOA to provide technical personnel.
Promotion of energy saving cookers.	1 m	2008-2012	Number of groups trained; number of households and institutions using energy saving cookers.	Training reports; Progress reports.	DAO	MOA	MOA to provide capacity building.
NALEP-SIDA.	2 M	2008-2009	Number of focal areas identified; Number of Broad based surveys conducted; Number of Common Interest Groups formed and trained; Number of farmers offered advisory services; number of farmers field days conducted.	Progress reports; DDC minutes; Annual reports; Training reports; Broad based survey reports	MOA and MOLFD	SIDA MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock. Development to provide personnel for Capacity building.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Njaa Marufuku Kenya.	10m	2008-2012	Number of groups funded; No of projects initiated.	Progress reports; DCU/DEC/DDC reports; Annual reports.	District Coordinating Unit. DAO	MOA MOLFD	District Coordinating Unit to provide personnel and monitor and evaluate projects Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of livestock development to provide technical input.
Upgrading of indigenous Poultry.	5m	2008-2012	Number of demonstrations held; Number of poultry exchanged number of farmers trained.	Project documents Annual work Plans; Field visits reports Progress reports.	DLPO	ALRMP II MOLFD	MOLFD to provide personnel, Veterinary Department to provide veterinary services.
Construction of cattle crushes district wide.	17m	2008-2012	No of crushes constructed.	Progress reports; Designs; Completion certificates.	Veterinary department Ministry of Public Works.	MOLFD CDF LATF ALRMP II	Veterinary department to provide training of management committees; public Works to provide designs and technical skills.
ALLPRO	30m	2008-2010	No of projects initiated; No of beneficiaries.	Progress reports; work plans.	DLPO	MOLFD	MOLFD to provide personnel; Community to form Common Interest Groups.
Construction of Veterinary laboratory.	10m	2008-2010	No of rooms constructed.	Designs; Progress reports; Completion certificates.	Veterinary department; Ministry of Public works.	MOLFD	Veterinary department to provide training of management committees; public Works to provide designs and technical skills.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Land Adjudication.	40m	2008-2012	Acreage of land adjudicated and registered; Number of title deeds issued.	Land registration progress reports Annual reports.	Land adjudication and Settlement Department.	SURVEY	Land adjudication department to provide personnel, Arid Lands Resource Management Mobilization.
Forest Extension Services.	18m	2008-2012	Number of people trained Number of demonstrations held.	Progress reports Annual work plans Training reports.	KWS ALRMP II KFS	KFS ALRMP II	KFS and KWS to provide personnel.
Afforestation (Tree Nursery development, training on conservation of indigenous trees).	12m	2008-2012	Number of people trained Number of tree nurseries developed.	Progress report Annual work plan Training reports.	KFS ALRMP	KFS ALRMP II	CSOs and the Community to implement the project.
Demonstration Plots.	4m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of plots identified for protection.	Progress reports Annual work plans; Project DEC/DDC minutes	KFS ALRMP KWS	KFS ALRMP II	Community provides labor and land.
Forest Management and Conservation	8m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of licenses issued for cutting trees The number and types of research	Progress report Annual work plans DEC/DDC minutes	KFS ALRMP KWS	KFS ALRMP II KWS	KFS and KWS to provide personnel.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			carried out on forestry.				
Gazettement of Forests and hilltops	10m	2008-2012	The number of forest and hilltops Gazetted	Gazettement report; Progress Report; Annual Work plan	Forestry department; Survey department	KFS	Forestry Department to provide personnel Survey of Kenya to provide maps and personnel
Agro-forestry programme	4m	2008-2012	No of agro forestry projects initiated; No of groups trained on agro forestry; Acreage of land under agro forestry	Progress Report; Annual Work plan	Forest department; Ministry of Agriculture	KFS MOA	Forestry Department and Agricultural department to provide personnel
Rehabilitation of degraded areas and catchment areas	12m	2008-2012	Number of degraded and catchment areas rehabilitated	Progress Report; Annual Work plan	NEMA	NEMA KFS ALRMP II	KFS and NEMA to coordinate and provide personnel; ALRMP II to provide funding
Cooperative Education and Training.	4m	2008-2012	Number of training sessions held; Number of co-operatives fully operational.	Training reports Annual work plan; Progress reports.	DCO	Cooperatives	Co-operatives to provide personnel.
Revival of Dormant Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Cooperatives.	20m	2008-2012	Number of co-operatives revived; Number of people	Training reports Annual work plans; progress reports	DCO DAO	Cooperatives dept	Co-operatives department to provide personnel; Agricultural department to provide personnel for

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			trained				training; farmers to form co-operatives.
Capacity building.	5m	2008-2012	No. of members trained	Progress reports	DCO	MOCD&M	MOCD&M Technical assistance
Construction of district cooperative office.	15 m	2008-2012	Level of construction/ completion.	Progress reports.	MOCD&M MOPW	MOCD&M	MOPW- Technical support.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Trade Courses.	5m	2008-2012	Number of people of trained Number of successful business.	Progress reports ; Volume of credit given	Trade department	Ministry of trade	Trade department to provide training and loan facilities; Community to provide additional funds for business.
District Joint Loan Board Funding Scheme.	10m	2008-2012	Number of traders given loans	Progress reports ; Volume of credit given	Trade department	Ministry of trade	Trade department to provide training and loan facilities; Community to provide additional funds for business.
Hand craft development.	6M	2008-2012	No. of the sheds.	reports	DTDO	Ministry of trade.	DTDO- Technical expertise.
Strengthening Jua Kali Associations District Wide.	10M	2008-2012	No. of the sheds	reports	DTDO	Ministry of trade	DTDO- Technical expertise.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Routine Roads Maintenance District Wide.	400m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Kachoda-Kokuro-Lokamarinyang - Kibish road (190 km).	532m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Kaaleng-Kaikor-Nakinomet-Kaimothia police post-Koyasa-Lokamarinyang road (92 km)	22m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Natodomeri Lagga (30 m).	2 m	2008-2010	Percentage of work done.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lokichoggio-Lopinding-Nadapal-Nakalale-Nanaam road (75 km).	18m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lowarengak-Kalokol Road (105 km).	250m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lowarengak – Lokitaung road (25km).	6m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Nurua Kviwen-Oropoi police post-Oropoi NE Uganda (44 km)	10.5m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Makutano-Kaaleng-Lokitaung-Todonyang road (C47, 173 km).	865m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Kakuma-	10.5m	2008-	Km of	Progress	Ministry	KRB	Roads

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Lopusika-Nanam road (44km).		2012	road maintained.	reports.	of Roads.		department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lopusiki-Nanam road (70 km).	16.7m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Losajait-Naurkori road (60 km).	14.3m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Losajait-Kalopetase road (40 km).	9.6m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Napeililim-losajait road (50km).	12m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lokore- Loruth road (55km)	13.1m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lokore-Moruangibuin road (30km)	7.2m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Nanam-Kanakuring road (30 km)	7.2m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Nanom-kai-echoch road (60km).	14.3m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lopusiki-Lodakach road (25 km).	6m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lopusiki-korisabwa-Lotisan road (70 km).	16.7m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads.	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Lopusiki-Kalomeswa road (45 km)	10.8m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Naduat-kaemongori road (38 km).	9.1m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Lolupe-Nakitokoonon road (40 km).	9.6m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Natapar Road (30km).	7.2m	2008-2012	Km of road maintained.	Progress reports	Ministry of Roads	KRB	Roads department to provide equipment and personnel.
Isolated power stations in Lokitaung, Lokichoggio and Kakuma.	To be determined by REA	2008-2012	Number of isolated power stations established.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC.	KPLC Ministry of Energy	KPLC	KPLC to provide technical skills.
Power supply to all health facilities.	50m	2008-2012	Number of health facilities with power.	Progress reports	KPLC	KPLC CDF	MOH and KPLC to provide technical skills.
Supply of Solar Power on commercial Basis at affordable Price.	To be determined by investor	2008-2012	No of households with solar power ; Number of institutions with solar power.	Survey reports; Progress reports	Private investors; Ministry of Energy	Private investors	Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice.
Exploitation of Other Alternative Sources of Power.	To be determined by investor	2008-2012	No of households using alternative	Survey reports; Progress reports	Private investors; Ministry of Energy	Private investors	Ministry of Energy to provide technical advice.

Project Name	Cost Estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			sources of power ; Number of institutions using alternative sources of power.				

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Water supply to all health facilities.	40m	2008-2012	Number of health facilities with water supply.	Progress reports.	Rift valley water services board.	Rift valley water services board, MOW CDF ALRMP II	Rift valley Water Services Board to provide technical input and personnel; GOK to provide funding.
Drilling boreholes at Kayatoberu, Nakapuk, Lomekwi, Katiko, Kangatukusio, ekuduke, Kangati, Natapar, puni puni, Lochar edome, Lopurkou, Kachoda, Kanyarukia, Naro elim, Kataboi, Lokitaung, Locharengan, mabulukok, kaakale Kotome, Loruth, Namorakwak,	140 m	2008-2012	Number of boreholes drilled	Reports to DEC/DDC and progress reports	Ministry of water, ALRMP and NGOs	MOW ALRMP II NGOs	DWO to provide technical advice.

Project Name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Lokore, Lobanga, Nanam, Letea, Lokichoggio, Kakuma, Kokuro, Nadwat, Nadunga, Lokangae, Lomon, Lopwaurin, Kobwin, Nabulolok, Kanamkonyi, Naita, Morungole, Kotome, Lokipoto.							
Construction of water Pans at Loito, Nakapel-Angagetei, Nakito-Konok, Lomora, Losanyait, Lokangae, Naip eikar, Kaiemothia, Lokore, Kaaling and Natira	44 m	2008-2012	Number of water pans constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC and progress reports	DWO, TRP, ALRMP and NGOs	MOW ALRMP II NGOs TRP	DWO and TRP to provide technical advice.
Construction of dams at Nakito-konok, Ngarega, Nanam, Oropoi, Kokuro, Lowarengak, Lokichoggio, Kaeris, Kaaling, Katamboi, Nalita, Nomon, Lokadule, Katamot, Milimatatu and Natira.	64 m	2008-2012	Number of dams constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC and progress reports	DWO, TRP, ALRMP and NGOs	MOW ALRMP II NGOs TRP	DWO to provide technical advice. TRP- technical advice.
Rehabilitation of urban water supplies and sewerages in: Lokitaung, Lokichoggio and Kakuma.	30 m	2008-2012	Number of households with access to water; Revenue generated	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Rift valley water services board. DWO	Rift valley water services board MOW	Rift valley water Services Board and MOW to provide personnel.

Project Name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			from sale of water; Number of water connections.				
Rehabilitation of rural water supplies and sewerages in Kakuma, Kibish, Oropoi, Kokuro, Namadak, Loarengak, Kalobeiyei, Katamboi and Kachoda.	32 m	2008-2012	Number of households with access to water; Revenue generated from sale of water; Number of water connections.	Designs; Progress reports; Annual plans	Rift valley water services board. DWO	Rift valley water services board. MOW	Rift valley water Services Board and MOW to provide personnel.
Construction of rock catchment protection at Lononwal and Kachakaikinei in Natapar.	3 m	2008-2009	Number of households with access to water; Number of animals with access to water	Progress reports	DWO. TRP. ALRMP	TRP. DOL ALRMP II MOW NGOs	Ministry of water and TRP technical skills.
Construction of Shallow wells at Kanamkuny, Narengeroi, Nadaupua, Namorot, Nakitoekorion, Lokitoenyiala, meyan, Kalopetase, naurokori, Katiko, lokito-	36 m	2008-2012	Number of households with access to water; Number of animals with	Progress reports	Ministry of water. TRP. ALRMP	TRP. DOL ALRMP II MOW NGOs	Ministry of water and TRP technical skills.

Project Name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Ang'ber(Kataboi) and Lomekwi.			access to water.				
Refurbishment of 150No. GOK houses	100M	2008-2012	No. of houses	Progress reports	District Building Surveyor	Ministry of housing	Works department to provide technical skills Ministry of Housing to provide personnel.
Development of new irrigation schemes.	75 m	2008-2012	Hectares of land developed.	Progress reports.	District irrigation office.	Oxfam TRP CDF	Oxfam- food. TRP- technical skills.
Capacity development (training).	3m	2008-2012	No. of persons trained	Training reports	District irrigation officer.	ALRMP, KVDA, RCEA, ACK	TRP, DIO technical skills.
Irrigation for rain fed farms at Loyal, Nakuasuguro, Alamach.	7 M	2008-2012	No. of irrigation farms established.	Reports	District irrigation Officer, TRP.	MOW- TRP	TRP, DIO technical skills.
Soil and water conservation.	1m	2008-2012	Number of catchment sites developed; Number of farmers trained ; The number of catchment areas protected.	Progress report Annual work plans Training reports Field visit.	DIO(Irrigation)	MOA MOW&I	Ministry of Agriculture and ministry of water to provide personnel.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Provision of furniture to all primary schools.	25m	2008-2011	No. of books No. of Furniture.	Reports	Ministry of Education and PTA	MOE CDF	Provision of books provision of furniture.
Construction and Expansion of boarding schools.	50m	2008-2012	No. of boarding schools.	Progress reports	Ministry of Education PTA and local government.	MOE CDF NGOs ALRMP	MOE & MOPW-technical advice. Community- labour.
Building of Science Laboratories in all secondary schools.	80m	2008-2012	No. of laboratories	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG and PTA.	MOE	Community – labour.
ECD centres at Katamboi, Katiko, Natapar, Lolupe, Kalosep, Locharengan, Mabulukok, Meyan, Lokiripeto, Lokore, Epur, Katiko, Loreng (3 classrooms each).	22m	2008-2012	No. of ECD centres constructed.	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG ,PTA, NGOs and ALRMP	MOE ALRMP CDF LATF NGOs UNICEF	MOE – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community- labor.
Permanent building of classes at Lolupe (5 classes), Natapar (4 classes), Kokuro (5 classrooms),Koyasa (4 classrooms)	15 m	2008-2012	No. of classes constructed	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG ,PTA, NGOs and ALRMP	MOE ALRMP CDF LATF NGOs UNICEF	MOE – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community- labor.
Diversification of curriculum to include information and technology.	42.M	2008-2010	No. of computers	Progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG and PTA	MOE	MOE-technical advice and. Capacity building.
New full Primary Schools at Katiko, Karebur, Loitanit, Kobuin, Losajait, Kamunyaep, Narengewoi, Nachukui, Meyan, Nakitekonon, Namorot	117 m	2008-2012	No. of Primary schools constructed	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG ,PTA, NGOs and ALRMP.	MOE ALRMP CDF LATF NGOs UNICEF	MOE – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community- labor.
New full	96 m	2008-	No. of	Progress	Ministry of	MOE	MOE –

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Secondary Schools at Kakuma, Lowarengak and Katamboi.		2012	secondary schools constructed.	s reports.	Education. BOG, PTA, NGOs and ALRMP.	ALRMP CDF LATF NGOs UNICEF	technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community-labor.
8 School latrines in Lomunyan Pus Pry school.	2m	2008-2010	No. of latrines constructed.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Education. BOG, PTA, NGOs and ALRMP.	MOE MOH CDF UNICEF ALRMP	MOE – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community-labor.
8 classrooms in Oropoi primary school and 2 classrooms, in Lomunyan Kirionok Primary school.	8.5 m	2008-2012	No. of classes constructed.	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG ,PTA, NGOs and ALRMP.	MOE MOH CDF UNICEF ALRMP	MOE – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community-labor.
Rehabilitation of Kibish Primary school.	0.7 m	2008-2012	No. of classes rehabilitated.	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG, PTA, NGOs and ALRMP.	MOE CDF ALRMP LATF	MOE – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community-labor.
1 office block in Lomunyan Kirionok Primary school.	1.5 m	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG ,PTA, NGOs and ALRMP	MOE CDF ALRMP LATF	MOE – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community-labor.
2 latrines in Oropoi and 3 latrines in Lomunyan Kirionok Primary school.	1.5 m	2008-2010	No. of latrines constructed.	progress reports	Ministry of Education. BOG ,PTA, NGOs and ALRMP	MOE MOH CDF UNICEF ALRMP	MOE and MOH – technical advice, MOPW – Technical advice, Community-labor
School Feeding Programme District Wide.	-	2008-2012	Amount of food bought and distributed to schools; Number of pupils benefiting from the	Food distribution reports; Progress reports.	Ministry of Education; World Food Programme.	MOE WFP	World Food Programme to provide the food, Oxfam distribution of food.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			food.				
Promotion of Girl Child Education.	40m	2008-2012	Number of sensitization forums conducted; Number of girls enrolled in schools; Number of locations covered by the sensitization forums.	Progress reports	Education Department; Community; NGOs/CBOs; Provincial administration.	MOE UNICEF NGOS	MOE-technical advice; NGOs/CBOs awareness creation and mobilization personnel.
Mobile school project for pastoral communities.	5m	2008-2012	Number of mobile schools initiated.	Progress reports.	ALRMP II; Ministry of Education.	MOE ALRMP CDF	Ministry of education to provide personnel.
School I. T programme.	18m	2008-2012	Number of computer laboratories constructed; Number of computers purchased; Number of schools with I.T facilities; Number of students with I.T knowledge.	Progress reports; designs; completion certificates	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors.	MOE CDF NGOs	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors to provide equipment.
Free Primary Education.	160m	2008-2012	Amount of funds received; Number of pupils benefiting.	Progress reports.	Ministry of education/ GOK.	MOE	NGOs and CBOs to carry out awareness creation and mobilization.
Free Secondary Education	60m	2008-2012	Amount of funds received; Number of pupils benefiting	Progress reports.	Ministry of education/ GOK.	MOE	NGOs and CBOs to carry out awareness creation and mobilization.
HIV/AIDS Education	5m	2008-2012	Number of schools offering HIV/AIDS education; No of pupils who have received HIV/AIDS	Progress reports.	Ministry of Education.	MOE NGOs NACC	MOE-personnel, NACC and NGOs awareness creations.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
			education				
Children in need of Special Protection (CNSP) programme.	15m	2008-2012	Number of children in need of special protection in school; Number of schools for the physically challenged; Number of orphans and vulnerable children offered bursaries.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Education; Children's Department; NGOs; NACC; CBOs.	MOE NACC Children department NGOs and CBOs.	Ministry of Education; Children's Department; NGOs; NACC; CBOs awareness creation.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Strengthening District Information and Documentation Centre.	14M	2008-2012	No. of computers bought & connected with internet No. of internet users.	Reports to DEC/DDC	MPND	MPND UNDP	MPND to provide personnel and Capacity building.
Capacity building on DMIS.	1 M	2008-2012	No. of staff trained.	Training reports.	MPND	MPND	MPND-training and capacity building.
Construction of Information office block.	4M	2008-2012	1No office	Completion certificate	Ministry of Information	Ministry of information	Ministry of information-provides personnel.
Digital Villages.	20M	2008-2012	No. of digital villages	Progress reports	Ministry of Information	Ministry of Information and UNDP	Ministry of information-Mobilization and Capacity building.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Mobile network coverage.	To be determined by the investor	2008-2012	No. of towns covered with mobile network.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Information, Safaricom, Zain, Orange, Yu and Telkom.	Safaricom; Zain; Telkom; YU and Orange.	Ministry of information-Licensing, Safaricom, Zain and Telkom – Network rollout.
TV signal coverage.	To be determined by the investor	2008-2012	No. of towns receiving TV signals.	Progress reports	KBC, NTV, CITIZEN, KTN and Ministry of information	KBC, NTV, CITIZEN, KTN.	Ministry – Licensing, TV stations – Roll out of the TV signals.
Establishment of university colleges in the district.	To be determined by the investor	2008-2012	No. of colleges established.	Progress reports	Ministry of higher education, science and technology	GOK Private investors	Ministry-licensing and funding.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of district headquarters and DC's residence.	55m	2008-2012	No. of office blocks constructed.	Progress Reports by DWO and OOP	OOP	OOP	MOPW-technical advice.
Construction of DO's offices and residence at the 10 divisional Headquarters	20M	2008-2012	Facilities constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP	OOP	OOP-maintenance, MOPW – technical advice.
Completion of Lokitaung police station.	6M	2008-2012	No. of office blocks constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP	OOP	OOP-maintenance, MOPW – technical advice.
Construction and rehabilitation of chiefs' offices district wide.	26M	2008-2012	No. of office blocks constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP	OOP	OOP-maintenance, MOPW – technical advice.
Construction and rehabilitation of assistant chiefs'	36M	2008-2012	No. of office blocks constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP	OOP	OOP-maintenance, MOPW – technical advice.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
offices district wide.							
Construction of A.P post in Liwan, Kataboi, Nanam and Oropoi.	12 M	2008-2012	No. of office blocks constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP	OOP	OOP-funds maintenance Public works: drawings supervision.
Completion of police, A.P GSU and D.O complex in Kibish.	500m	2008-2012	No. of office blocks constructed.	Reports to DEC DDC	OOP	OOP	OOP-funds maintenance Public works: drawings supervision.
Modern Court house and prison in Lokitaung.	40M	2008-2012	Facility	Progress reports	Judiciary Public works	EU	Judiciary-maintenance MOPW-technical advice.
Kakuma courthouse and prison.	40M	2008-2012	Constructed modern court house and prison premises.	Progress reports Reports to DEC/DDC site visits.	Ministry of Home affairs, Judiciary and Public works.	Judiciary	Judiciary-maintenance MOPW-technical advice.
Rehabilitation of offenders.	6M	2008-2012	No. of offenders.	Progress reports Reports to DEC DDC site visits.	Probation dept	Prisons depart Probation dept	Prison dept-correction Law courts-administration of justice.
Formation and capacity building of divisional and locational area advisory committees of children issues.	9 M	2008-2012	Number of Area Advisory Committees formed and trained.	Training reports: progress reports.	Children's department; NGOs; UNICEF	Children department. UNICEF NGOs	Children's department to provide technical advice and personnel.

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Computerization of the District Treasury and completion of Lokitaung	15 m	2008-2012	Number of computers purchased	Procurement documents; progress reports	Ministry of Finance	MOF	MOPW- technical advice

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
district treasury.							
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office.	To be determined.	2008-2010	Vehicle procured.	Log books.	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.	MOPND	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to procure vehicle.
Construction and furnishing of District Development office.	To be determined	2008-2010	No. of Office blocks constructed.	Reports to DEC and DDC	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.		GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to procure vehicle.
Development of part development. Plans for 6 towns.	6 M	2008-2012	No. of PDP	Reports to DEC/DDC	Turkana county council	TCC Survey	Physical planning dept- technical skills.
Waste Management Projects in Lokitaung, Lokichoggio and Kakuma.	15m	2008-2012	Number of waste management sites established.	Progress Report; Annual Work plan.	Turkana County Council.	TCC	NEMA to provide technical advice.
Cadastral survey for plots in Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.	30m	2008-2012	No. of plots surveyed in a month.	Progress reports Annual reports.	District surveyor.	TCC SURVEY	Survey department to provide technical skills.
Topo survey of plots at Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.	20m	2008-2012	No. of Topo surveys undertaken, survey maps.	DDC/DEC minutes, DPPO reports.	District surveyor.	TCC	Surveyor-expertise.
Market and town demarcation in Lokitaung, Kakuma and	25m	2008-2012	No. of plots demarcated, PDP drawing, title deeds issued.	Surveys reports, TCC reports/minutes	District surveyor.	TCC	Surveyor-expertise.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Lokichogio.							
District map.	10m	2008-2012	District map drawn and updated, contract documents.	DDC/DEC minutes.	District surveyor.	TCC Surveyor	TCC funding Surveyor-expertise

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Youth Resource centres – District wide.	100M	2008-2012	No. of centres established No. of Youths benefiting	progress reports reception cards	DYO DWO	Ministry of Youth	DWO-technical advice
Technical Education Support..	4M	2008-2012	No. of students	Reports	DATO	Ministry of Youth	Depts.-expertise
Construction and equipping of youth polytechnics.	100M	2008-2012	No. of youth polytechnics and tools and equipments supplied	Reports	DATO Youth Affairs Officer	Ministry of Youth	Works department to provide expertise
Youth Polytechnics staff development.	1.5.M	2008-2012	No. of instructors trained	Staff development report	DYO	Ministry of Youth	Works department to provide Expertise
Training of adult teachers.	4 M	2008-2012	No. of teachers	Reports to DDC and DEC	District to Adult education officer	MOE	DAEO office – train both full time and part time teachers
Sensitization of community advocacy seminars.	8M	2008-2012	No. of seminars % of illiteracy rate	Reports to DDC and DEC	District Adult Education officer	MOE	DAEO office-sensitizes the community on the importance of Adult Education.
Capacity building.	4M	2008-2012	No. of community groups trained.	Progress reports Training reports	DAEO	MOE	Adult education department to train.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Promotion and diversification of alternative livelihood.	8M	2002-2008	No. of groups	Progress reports	DAEO	MOE NGOs	MOA. MOW and MOLFD to provide technical advice.
Gender Empowerment.	4M	2008-2012	No. of women involvement in decision making forums.	Progress reports	DSDO	Ministry of Gender	Ministry of gender to provide technical expertise.
Construction of a vocational rehabilitation training centre.	4M	2008-2012	1No vocational centre.	Completion certificate Progress reports.	DCO (Children)	Ministry of Home affairs	Community; Land, Labour While the ministry provide expertise.
Construction of social halls Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio Towns.	9M	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed.	Completion certificate Progress reports.	County council	TCC	Community; Land GOK expertise provision.
Mainstreaming Gender, PWD issues in all sectors of development.	2m	2008-2012	Number of sensitization forums conducted.	Workshop reports; progress reports.	Gender and Social Services department.	Gender and Social Services department	Gender and Social Services department to provide Personnel.
Social Development Grants	5m	2008-2012	Number of groups funded with social development grants.	Progress reports; projects monitoring and evaluation reports.	Gender and Social Services department.	Gender and Social Services department	Gender and Social Services department to provide personnel: Community to form groups and implement projects.
Women Enterprise Fund.	5m	2008-2012	Amount disbursed; Number of groups funded.	Progress reports; projects monitoring and evaluation reports.	Gender and Social Services department: Community.	Gender and Social Services department.	Gender and Social Services department to provide personnel: Community to form groups and implement projects.
Construction and equipping a District Cultural Centre.	5m	2008-2012	Implementation status on construction.	Designs; Progress reports.	Ministry of Culture and Heritage ; Ministry of Public Works.	Ministry of culture and heritage to provide funds.	Ministry of Public Works to provide designs and supervision.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Community Participation Empowerment in Sports.	10m	2008-2012	Number of sensitization campaigns; Number of people in sensitization campaigns.	Progress reports	Ministry of Youth and Sports; NGOs; Community.	Ministry of Youth and Sports, CDF and NGOs.	Community to provide land and labor Ministry of youth to provide technical advice.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

SECTOR	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Agriculture			
Acreage under Cash crop production	0	100 Ha	150 Ha
Acreage under Food crop production	655 Ha	800 Ha	1000 Ha
Livestock			
Dairy cattle Population	-	-	-
Milk production (Litres)	25,376,734.5	30,000,000	40,000,000
Health			
Infant Mortality rate	66/1000	45/1000	30/1000
Immunization Coverage	40%	55%	70%
Doctor/Population ratio	1:155,000	1:100,000	1:75,000
HIV/AIDs prevalence	7.4 %	5%	3%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	23%	35%	65 %
Primary school dropout rates	38%	20%	10%
Teacher/pupil ratio (primary)	1:55	1:35	1:30
Secondary school enrolment rate	4 %	20%	50%
Secondary school drop out rate	2	20%	10%
Teacher/pupil ratio (secondary)	1:21	1:35	1:35
District Literacy level	11.7 %	15%	20%
Physical infrastructure			

SECTOR	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Murram/graveled roads	63.7km	100km	150km
Roads upgrading to bitumen	163.2 km	200 km	300 km
Rural access roads	1309.50 km	1600 km	2000 km
Water			
Proportion of households with access to piped water.(%)	0	10	20
Number of Household with access to potable water	6847	8000	10000
Average distance to nearest water point.	20 km	10 km	5 km
Poverty levels			
Absolute poverty	88%	70%	50%
Energy			
Proportion of Households with electricity connections	0%	20%	35%
Households using solar power	0.05%	5%	15%
Households using firewood/ charcoal	86%	65%	40%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	4.5%	20%	35%
% area covered by mobile networks	28	50	90