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

LOITOKITOK
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

VISION

To be a highly productive district that enjoys high quality of life with a diversified and sustainable social economic development.

DISTRICT MISSION

To empower the community to achieve their full potential through sustainable utilization of available resources to enhance their social, political and economic development.

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.

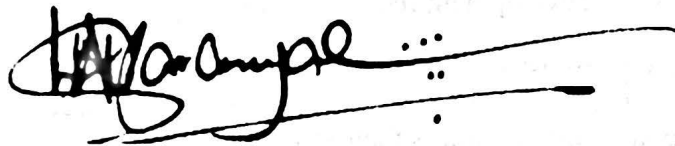
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives 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.



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

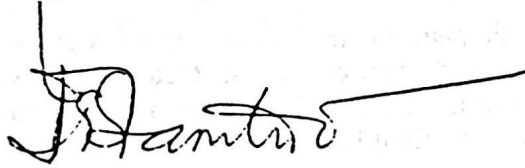
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AWSB	Athi Water Services Board
ADB	Africa Development Bank
AMREF	African Medical & Research Foundation
BOG	Board of Governors
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHW	Community Health Worker
CWP	Community Water Point
CYES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
CD4	Cluster Differentiation 4
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DIDC	District Information And documentation Centre
DIO	District Irrigation Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DMU	District Management Unit
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPO	District Probation Officer
DPWO	District Public Works Officer
DRE	District Roads Engineer
DRC	District Roads Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DWO	District Water Officer
EMOP	Emergency Off-take Programme
GOK	Government of Kenya
HQS	Headquarters
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
INSETS	In service Training
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOCD&M	Ministry Of Cooperative Development & Marketing
MWI	Ministry of Water & Irrigation
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board

NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
OCC	Olkejuado County Council
SMASSE	Strengthening Mathematics & Science in Secondary Education
SMC	School Management Committee
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centre
TIVET	Technical Industrial Vocational Entrepreneurship Training
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan is a product of abroad based consultation among various stakeholders within the district. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the first medium term plan for the vision 2030. “A globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”

The Loitokitok district Development plan articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further, translated into short term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the medium term expenditure framework. The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkages between policy, planning and budgeting.

The plan prioritizes strategies to enhance free primary education for both boys and girls as part of national commitment towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through education infrastructural development. Besides, other interventions will be mobilized for increased access to affordable health services and reduction in prevalence of HIV/AIDS as part of key strategies toward human resources development.

Dynamism of the district economy will rely heavily on the level of development of the local infrastructure implying heavy investments towards roads improvement and upgrading of the main road between Emali- Loitokitok and Voi – Amboseli to all weather status. Already there are on-going efforts through Joint GoK /Africa Development Bank Road programme.

To mitigate the harsh effects on livelihood as a result of the Arid and semi arid conditions in the district, adaptation of drought tolerant technologies, irrigation infrastructure development, increased water harvesting through construction of dams and water pans will be enhanced.

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

An insight of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the planning period 2008-2012 are also highlighted. In addition a set of development strategies that will lead to the achievement of district development objectives are clearly identified.

The district strategies are then translated and linked to specific sector strategies. These strategies forms the district input toward fast tracking the achievement of the universal millennium development goals and Kenya economic blue print the Vision 2030. Programmes and projects that will lead to realization of economic growth, poverty reduction and strategies to mainstream crosscutting issues have been identified in this chapter.

The plan specifies programs and projects to be funded through internal and external resources. It elaborates the monitoring and evaluation mechanism and also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project and program implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

It's anticipated that by the end of plan period, the activities, strategies and programmes implemented shall be instrumental to realizing a high productive district with a better quality of life.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

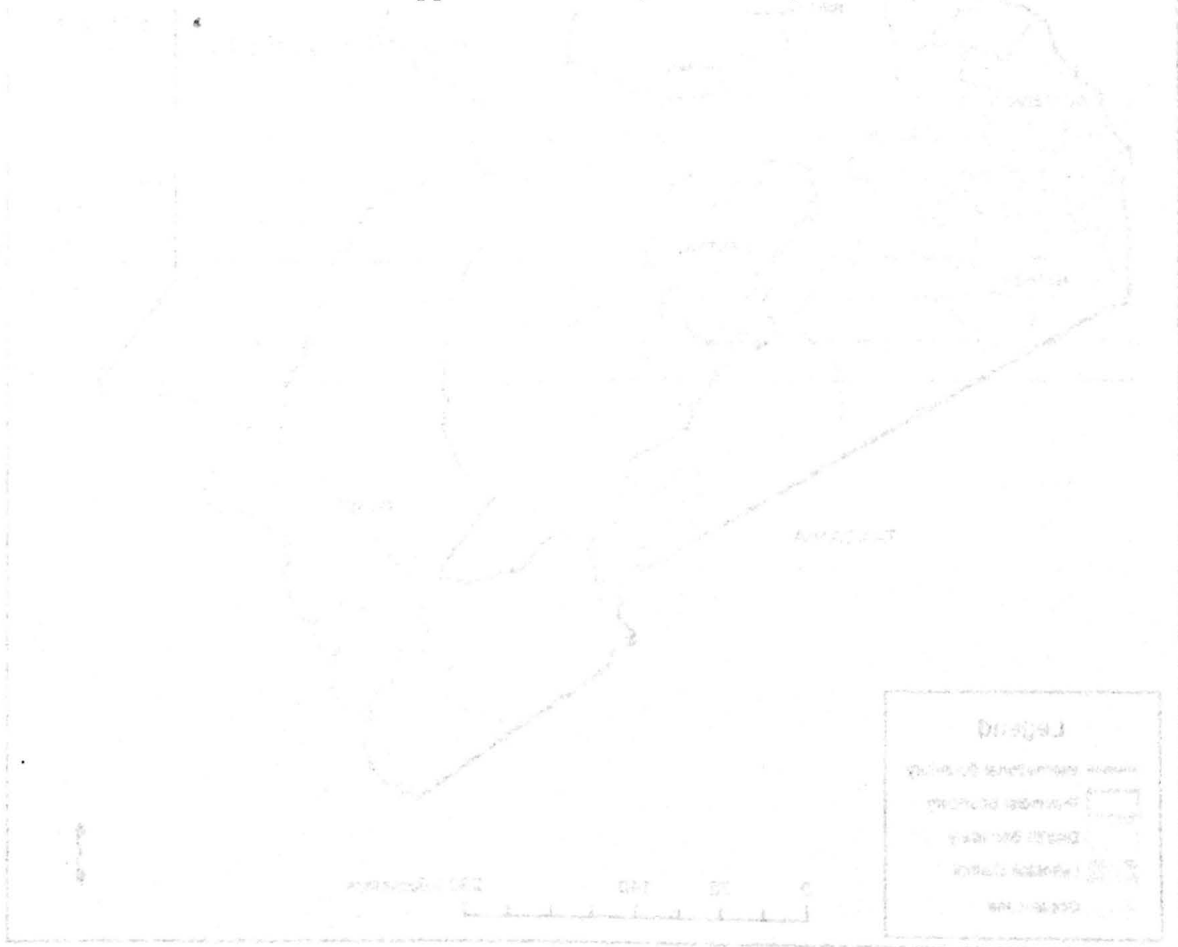
This chapter provides background description of Loitokitok district in terms of location administrative divisions, main physical features, geographic profile and climate. It further gives the social economic status including human settlements and how population is distributed across the district. The chapter also provides a brief sectors profile and a detailed fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and resource base.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

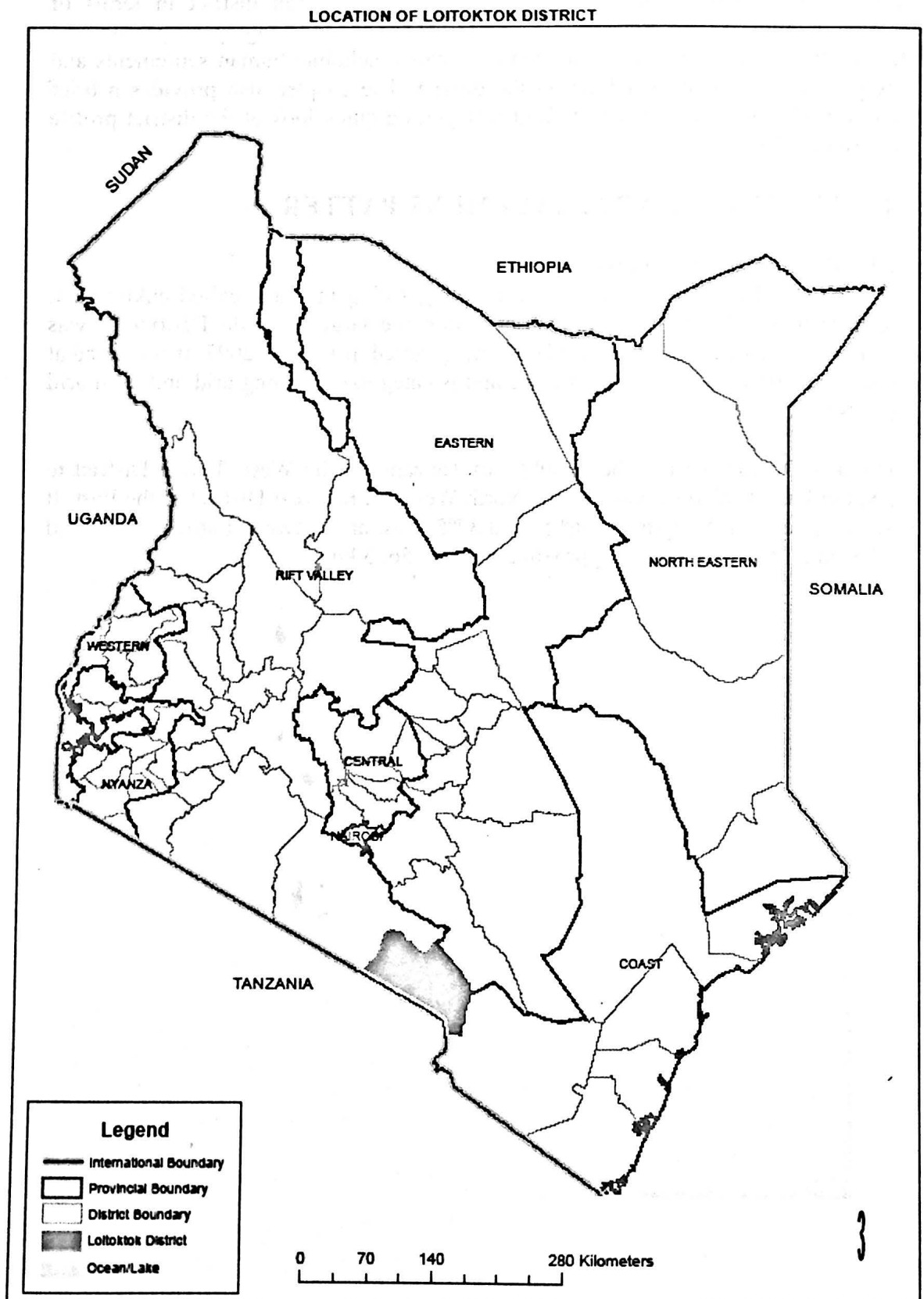
1.1.1 Position and Size of the district

Loitokitok derived its name from a burbling spring in Illasit called enkitokitok. The district was formerly a sub-district within the larger Kajiado District. It was upgraded to a district on December 2006 and gazetted in January 2007. It is located at the southern tip of Rift Valley province and is categorized among arid and semi arid districts in Kenya.

Loitokitok District borders the Republic of Tanzania to the West, Taveta District to the South East, Kajiado Central to the North West and Kibwezi District to the East. It is situated between Longitudes 36° 5' and 37°5' East and between Latitudes 1°0' and 3 °0' South. It covers an area approximated at 6,356. 3 km²,



Map 1: A map showing the location of Loitokitok District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and political units

The district is divided into six administrative divisions namely; Entonet, Imbirikani, Kimana, Central, Lenkism and Rombo Division. It has 16 locations and 31 sub locations.

Table 1 Area of the District by Division, and Administrative Units

Division	Area km ²	Locations	Sub locations
Rombo	523.9	3	6
Lenkism	1488.4	3	5
Kimana	359.6	2	4
Imbirikani	1352	2	4
Entonet	1351.1	3	6
Central	1281.3	3	6
Total	6,356.3	16	31

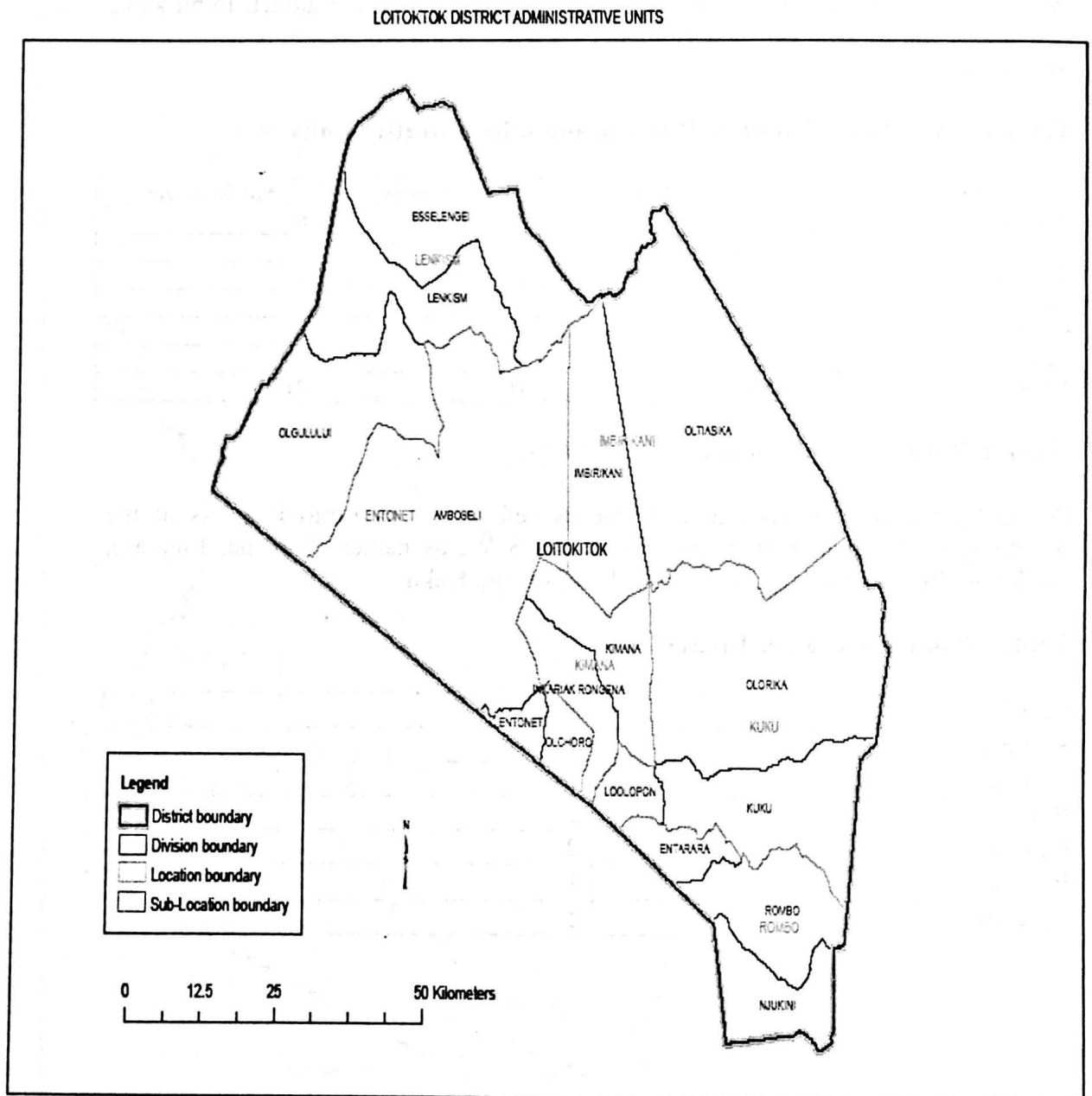
Source: District Commissioner Office, Loitokitok

Politically the district has one constituency referred to as Loitokitok. As at the beginning of the plan period, the district had 8 Wards namely Kimana, Entarara, Loolopon, Rombo, Entonet, Imbirikani, Lenkism and Kuku.

Table 2 Political Units per Division

Division	Wards
Kimana	1
Imbirikani	1
Rombo	2
Central	2
Entonet	1
Lenkism	1

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



1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

In Loitokitok Semi-nomadic pastoralism has been the traditional Maasai mode of life practiced on the land that is communally owned. This lifestyle has however undergone changes due to ongoing land adjudication and subdivision of group ranches leading to individual land tenure system. This has increased the rate of land sales thus opening to immigration especially in the relatively high agricultural potential areas of the district especially Rombo, Kuku and parts of Kimana division to farming communities from other parts of the country. Settlement in some areas is determined by availability of water and is concentrated along water sources. Dry weather condition in Lenkism, Oltiasika and Imbirikani has contributed to the area being sparsely populated.

The major human settlement is in Loitokitok town and the upcoming Kimana and Rombo town.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHICAL AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographical features

The Amboseli Plains: The plains are characterized by flat to gently undulating and rolling slopes with deep reddish brown clay loams and flat sedimentary plains with poorly drained cotton soils. The area around Lake Amboseli is within this basin. Altitude ranges between 850 m to 1340m above sea level.

The Rift Valley: This is a low depression on the western side of the district running from North to South. It is made up of steep faults giving rise to plateau, scarps and structural plains.

Geology and Soils: The district consists of three geological regions: quaternary volcanic, Pleistocene and basement rocks soils. There is a close relationship between the geological formation topography and soils. Alluvia soils are also found in some areas. Quaternary Volcanic soil is found in the Rift Valley floor around Entonet area. Basement System Rocks which comprise various gneisses chists, quartzite and crystalline limestone, are found mainly along the river valleys and some parts of the plains.

Pleistocene soils are found in the inland drainage lake system around Lake Amboseli. The geological formations give rise to minerals of economic importance such as limestone quartzite and meerschaum. Quarrying of building materials is also done within the district.

Water Resources: The Tsavo River with its main tributaries Nolturesh, Magoine and Rombo, which flows from the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro, provides water to the district. This river is perennial in the upper parts.

Ground Water: There is reliance of ground water resources in some parts of the district. The occurrence of ground water depends on climate, topography as well as underlying rocks. Ground water yields vary throughout the district from 0.01 to 35.77

cubic metres per hour. Average ground water is reportedly of good quality and is used for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes.

High yielding springs are found in the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro with an average yield of 20m³ to 50m³/hr. The district also has 6 roof catchments systems which act as water harvesting facilities used to collect rain water which is then led through a gutter to a storage tank.

Other sources of water for domestic and livestock are sub surface resources such as water pans, dams and shallow wells. The amount of surface water varies from area to area.

Forestry: The district has a total forest area of 765.8Ha with indigenous trees which act as a protective cover, covering 265.8Ha, Exotic trees planted under the Shamba system taking 387.0 and 150Ha area which is yet to be planted.

Forested areas are found at the border areas of the district. All forests are mainly protected catchment areas serving a conservation function. The few forest resources available in the district are not for any economic exploitation but necessary environment management purposes Re-afforestation and a forestation are priority activities in the district. Agro forestry is practiced in Rombo area and the main tree species planted is Grevellia.

The common trees found in Loitokitok bush land are Acacia Nilotica, Mellifera, Balanites Aegyptiaca, and Combretum paniculatum most of which are thorny. Tree species in plantation are blue gum, cypress, pine, Grevellia. Cypress is usually attacked by aphids during wet seasons.

Vegetation: Vegetation type in the district is determined by altitude, soil type and rainfall received in the different parts of the district. In many instances it has been modified by animal and human activity. Grazing, charcoal burning, extraction of fuel wood and cultivation is the major causes of vegetation clearing. In the lower parts of Mt. Kilimanjaro, the original trees have been cleared to create room for agriculture.

In low altitudes vegetation is scarce while in the higher altitude where even more rain is received vegetation increases. Ground cover throughout the district varies seasonally with rainfall and grazing intensity. Canopy cover ranges from less than 1% on heavily settled areas to about 30% on steep hills.

The area has wooded bush land and bushy grassland. Grass cover is mainly Themeda triandra, Pennisetum stramineum, Mezimium and Cenchrus Ciliaris.

Wildlife: Wildlife habitat is a major land occupation. The district has a wide range of wild animals which include Wilde Beasts, Gazelles, Zebras, Warthogs, Hyenas, Giraffes, Elephants, Lions, Leopards and Elands. Areas designed for game reserves are; Amboseli National Park which covers a total of 392km² and Chyullu conservation area which is 445km². These areas fall within range lands.

1.2.2 Climate

Annual rainfall is influenced by altitude. Heavy rains of about 1250mm on average occur in high elevated areas around Chyulu hills and the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Lake Amboseli with lowest elevation receives average annual rainfall of 500mm. Mt. Kilimanjaro influences the rainfall pattern of the area in that the October to December rainfall is more than the amount received from March to May.

The district temperature varies with altitude. Temperatures as low as 10° C is experienced on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro while a mean maximum of about 30° C is experienced around lake Amboseli. The coolest period is between July and August while the hottest months are November to April throughout the district.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

1.3.1 Demography

Urban Population

The major urban settlements in the district are Loitokitok town and the upcoming Kimana and Rombo town. Rombo and Loitokitok town have an estimated population of 2,829 and 9,228 persons respectively. These towns are located in high potential areas where agriculture is dominant. The table below provides population data for scheduled urban centres as captured in 1999 census.

Annual Growth rate

The district has an estimated annual population growth rate of 4.51% as per 1999 census which present a decrease of about 1.79% from the previous census of 1989 which had an annual growth rate of about 6.3% , 0.3% less than 1979 projected growth rate.

Population density

The district population density at the start of the planning period stands at 23. Rombo division has the highest population density of 80 persons per square kilometre while Lenkism has the lowest with 5.5. Rombo division is experiencing high population growth due to its agricultural potential and availability of natural water sources.

The table 5 illustrates population distribution for selected age cohorts. The projections are based on the 1999 census.

The table 6 illustrates population distribution per division as at the start of the plan period. Rombo division has the highest population with 41,912 persons while Lenkism has the lowest with 8150 persons.

Although majority of residents have little or no technical skills the district has a strong work force projected to be 75,189 persons who falls below the age of 64 years.

Table 3: Urban areas within Loitokitok

Urban centre	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	female	Total	Males	females	Total	males	females	Total	males	females	total
Loitokitok	3144	3006	6150	4718	4510	9228	5163	4937	10.100	5651	5403	11.054
Rombo	899	986	1885	1349	1480	2829	1476	1619	3095	1616	1772	3388
Total	4043	3992	8035	6067	5990	12057	6639	6556	13095	7267	7175	14442

Source: District Statistical Office. Kajiado

Table 4: Population Distribution and Densities per Division

Division	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	pop	Area km ²	Density	pop	Area km ²	Density	Pop	Area km ²	Density	Pop	Area km ²	Density
Central	26,626	1281.3	21	39,957	1281.3	31	43,728	1281.3	34	47,856	1281.3	37
Kimana	12,988	359.6	36	19,491	359.6	54	21,331	359.6	59	23,344	359.6	65
Imbirikani	7,709	1352	6	11,569	1352	9	12,661	1352	9	13,856	1352	10
Entonet	14,747	1351.1	11	22,130	1351.1	16	24,219	1351.1	18	26,505	1351.1	20
Rombo	27,929	523.9	53	41,912	523.9	80	45,868	523.9	88	50,198	523.9	96
Lenkism	5431	1488.4	4	8150	1488.4	6	8920	1488.4	6	9762	1488.4	7
Total	95,430	6356.3	15	143209	6356.3	23	156,727	6356.3	25	171,521	6356.3	27

Source: District Statistical Office, Kajiado

Table 5: Population Projections, by age Cohort

Age cohort	1999 (Census)			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	8094	7899	15,993	12,079	11,854	23,933	13,293	12,973	26,266	14,548	14,197	28,745
5-9	7147	6856	14,003	10,725	10,288	21,013	11,738	11,260	22,998	12,846	12,323	25,169
10-14	6221	5961	12,182	9,336	8,945	18,281	10,217	9,790	20,007	11,181	10,714	21,895
15-19	5213	5338	10,551	7,823	8,011	15,834	8561	8767	17,328	9370	9594	18,964
20-24	4723	5216	9,939	7,088	7,827	14,915	7757	8566	16,323	8489	9375	17,864
25-29	4471	4290	8,761	6,709	6438	13,147	7343	7046	14,389	8036	7711	15,747
30-34	3433	2938	6,371	5152	4409	9561	5638	4825	10,463	6170	5281	11,451
35-39	2546	2334	4,880	3821	3503	7324	4181	3833	8014	4576	4195	8771
40-44	1667	1442	3,109	2502	2164	4666	2738	2368	5106	2996	2592	5588
45-49	1340	1135	2475	2011	1703	3714	2201	1864	4065	2408	2040	4448
50-54	960	842	1802	1441	1264	2705	1577	1383	2960	1725	1513	3238
55-59	640	574	1214	960	861	1821	1051	943	1994	1150	1032	2182
60-64	493	507	1,000	740	761	1501	810	833	1643	886	911	1797
65-69	342	351	693	513	527	1040	562	576	1138	615	631	1246
70-74	312	326	638	468	489	957	512	535	1048	561	586	1147
75-79	230	199	429	345	299	644	378	327	705	413	358	771
80+	664	725	1389	996	1088	2084	1090	1191	2281	1193	1303	2496

Source: District Statistical Office, Kajiado

Table 6: Population Projections for specific Age Groups

Age groups	1999 (census)			2008			2010			2012		
	males	females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 yrs	2002	1932	3934	3004	2899	5903	3288	3173	6461	3598	3472	7070
Under 5 yrs	6092	5967	12,059	9142	8954	18,096	10,005	9,800	19,805	10,949	10,725	21,674
6-13 yrs	10,818	10,412	21,230	16,234	15,625	31,859	17,766	17,200	34,966	19,443	18,714	38,157
14-17 yrs	4330	4192	8522	6498	6291	12,789	7111	6885	13,996	7782	7534	15,317
15-29 yrs	14,407	14,844	29,251	21,620	22,276	43,896	23,661	24,378	48,039	25894	26,680	52574
15-49 yrs	23,395	22,693	46,088	35,108	34,054	69,162	38,422	37,269	75,690	42,048	40,787	82,835
15-64 yrs	25,487	24,617	50,104	38,247	36,942	75,189	41,857	40,429	82,286	45,808	44,245	90,053
65+	1548	1601	3149	2323	2403	4726	2542	2629	5171	2782	2876	5660

Source: District Statistical Office, Kajiado

The primary and secondary school going age, 6-17 years as per the 1999 census was 29,752 constituting 36% percent of the total district population, out of which 15,148 were males and 14,604 females. The population of this age cohort is projected to be 44,648 at the start of the plan period and expected to reach 53,474 by 2012.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary school Age); The primary school going population of age 6-13years at the start of the planning period was 31,859 persons comprising of 16,234 males and 15,625 females. This population is expected to rise to 38,157 persons by the end of the plan period. The total enrolment at the start of the plan period stood at 29,544 persons with 53 per cent being boys and 47 per cent girls. This show that with only 66 primary schools in the district there is need for construction of more institutions and expansion of the existing ones to accommodate the 2,315 children who are still out of school.

Age group 14-17 (Secondary School Age): The secondary school going age of 14-17 years at the start of the plan period was projected to be 12,789 persons with 6498 boys and 6291 girls. However in absolute figures the total enrolment stands at 3,235 in secondary schools implying that a total of 9,554 youths are not in school. This indicates a low transition rate from primary to secondary school. With only 6 public and 7 private secondary schools, the district is constrained in providing affordable secondary school education signalling the urgency to establish more institutions to address the low enrolment which stands at 25%. There will be need to mobilize resources to set up more secondary schools to address the increasing demand since at the end of the plan period the population within this age group is projected to be 15,317 persons.

Age Group 14-64 (Labour force): Table 1.6 shows that, as at the start of the plan period the labour force stand at 75,189 which is 52.5 per cent of the total population, Out of these 38,247 are males and 36,942 females. This is projected to rise to 82,286 by 2010 and 90,053 as at the end of the plan period. This calls for the district to put in place programmes and projects to foster employment creation to cater for increasing population growth. Such on-going government initiatives such as Kazi Kwa Vijana programme, Youth Enterprise Fund should be enhanced and sustained.

Age Group 15 – 49 (Reproductive age): The female reproductive population 15-49 years as at the beginning of the plan period stand at 34,054 persons, constituting 23.8 per cent of the total population. This is projected to reach 37,269 by 2010 and 40,787 at the end of the plan period. This requires the district to identify strategies to adequately cater for the increasing needs related to maternal and child health.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector is characterized by nomadic pastoralism and small scale subsistence farming. Pockets of horticultural farming are also practiced. The district is endowed with vast land which is organised into group ranches. Programmes implemented through the sector include: NALEP to strengthen farmer's skills through extension services, economic empowerment Njaa Marufuku and Arid Lands livelihood Support Programme (ALLPRO).

The sector is the most affected by recurrent drought occasioned by harsh climatic conditions that usually result to high livestock mortality.

1.4.2 Human Resource Development

The sector is characterised by inadequate physical infrastructure in both health and education sub sectors. This has led to long distances to health facilities and schools across the district. The average distance to health facilities currently stands at 30km; doctor to patient ratio is 1:30,000 and nurse to patient ratio stands at 1: 2000. The percentages of fully immunized children who are under five years of age stand at 40%. The district has one hospital, 2 health centres, 12 dispensaries and 7 private clinics. The total bed capacity at the beginning of the plan period stood at 188 beds.

In education, the district has 13 secondary schools, 66 primary schools and 2 tertiary institutions. The 162 ECD centres have a total enrolment of 5,505 pupils, primary schools have 29,544 pupils while 3,235 students are enrolled at the secondary level. The teacher to pupil ratio at the primary level as at the beginning of the plan period stood at 1:59 and 1:17 at secondary level. The secondary level is characterised by high drop out rate for girls who at the beginning of the plan stood at 12% and 8 % for boys. This is attributed to the predominant cultural practices.

1.4.3 Research Innovation and Technology

The sector is characterised by inadequate telecommunication infrastructure with mobile network coverage concentrated in urban areas and in a few towns. There is very low coverage in rural areas. Mobile services providers, Safaricom and Zain cover 40% of the district while Telkom/Orange landline/wireless has coverage of 45%. There is presence of Postal Corporation which has made efforts to provide internet services.

The higher education is characterised by inadequate technical skills among the district population. This is further hindered by lack of training institution offering higher education learning.

1.4.4 Physical Infrastructure

The sector is characterised by low electricity coverage and poor road network. At the beginning of the plan period there were only 12km under tarmac, 322.6km gravel and 492km of earth road. The number of electricity connection to the national power grid stood at 1213. The Road sub sector interventions are mainly through the District Roads Committee. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company is mandated to spearheading implementation of rural electrification programmes and setting up more electricity connections has a very active presence in the district. The establishment of the Rural Electrification Authority is an added boost to the implementation of the REP and set to enhance the RE penetration rate.

1.4.5 Governance, Justice Law and order

The sector is characterised by inadequate personnel and infrastructure. The judiciary is served by officers from Kajiado and operates one court session a month. Despite there having no court systems and prisons the after care and probation services are offered locally. Security is jointly provided by the Kenya police and administration police. The provincial administration has presence in all locations which are manned by chiefs. High ignorance and low literacy level poses a major challenge toward information dissemination and fight against child abuse.

1.4.6 Special Programmes

With over 60% of the population under 35 years of age, the sector is characterised by low literacy level among the youth who are faced by joblessness and challenges of drug abuse. The district currently has plenty of unskilled labour. However there are youth empowerment programmes being rolled out including Youth Enterprise Fund with over 24 youth groups benefiting. The district has Arid and semi arid land programmes whose focus is reducing vulnerability occasioned by frequent and recurrent drought.

1.4.7 Public Administration

The sector is characterised by inadequate office infrastructure and inadequate staff and personnel. Only two of its sub sectors are represented at the district i.e. finance and planning.

Inadequate infrastructure and personnel has constrained the sector's role of monitoring impact of government projects and providing financial management guidance.

1.4.8 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The water sub sector is characterised by long distances to community watering point. The district currently has 5 permanent rivers, 50 boreholes, 70 water springs and 160 shallow wells. Provision of water is done by the National Water Corporation an affiliate of Athi Water and Sewerage Board. On average approximately 30% of households in the district had access to a clean source of water as at the start of the plan period.

The environment is rich with plenty of wildlife and small quantities of minerals scattered within the district. Unsustainable sand harvesting poses a great challenge to environment management especially in water catchment areas. Assessment of environment related issues in the area is done by National Environment Management Authority which currently sits in Kajiado.

1.4.9 Trade Tourism and Industry

Being the custodian of one of the busiest tourist attraction the Amboseli National Park, the district has a vibrant tourism sub sector. Others tourist attractions include the scenic view of Mt. Kilimanjaro, the authentic Maasai culture and private wildlife sanctuaries. There is low level of industrialisation and mushrooming tourist lodges poses enormous social challenges. There are vibrant small-scale retail businesses in local towns which has attracted four major banks to the area.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Outlined below is the district fact sheet that presents a broad range of information at the start of the plan period.

Table 7: District fact sheet

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
District Total area (km ²)	6356.30
Gazetted forest (Ha)	765.8

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
National Park/Reserves (km ²)	837
Arable Land (km ²)	2224.7
Non-Arable land in km ²	4131.6
Total Urban Areas in km ²	410.2
No. of Towns	3
Topography & Climate	
Altitude- Lowest(m)	500
- Highest(m)	1340
Temperature range	
High (°c)	30
Low (°c)	10
Rainfall	
High (mm)	1250
Low(mm)	300
Demographic profiles	
Total population	143,207
Total male population	71,652
Total female population:	71,556
Sex ratio	1: 0.9
Projected population	
Mid plan period	171,519
End of plan period	196,368
Infantile population	
Female	2,899
Male	3,004
Total	5,903
Population under five	
Female	8,954
Male	9,142
Total	18,096
Pre-school population	
Female:	11,854
Male	12,146
Total:	24,000
Primary school age group	
Female	15,625
Male	16,234
Total	31,859
Secondary school age group	
Female	6,291
Male	6,498
Total	12,789
Youthful population	
Female	27,938
Male	27,773
Total	55,711
Labour force	
Female	36,942

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Male	38,247
Total	75,189
Aged population	
Female	4,025
Male	4,023
Total	8,048
Eligible voting population	
Name of constituency	
Loitokitok	44,524
Total	44,524
Urban population	
Female	5,991
Male	6,067
Total	12,058
Rural population	
Female	65,565
Male	65,585
Total	131,150
Population density	
Highest (Rombo division)	80
Lowest Lenkism	5.5
District population density	23
Life expectancy	63
Total No. of households	31,089
Average household size	6
Children needing special protection	60
Orphans	50
Poverty indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage	50%
Number	71,604
Contribution to National poverty	52%
Urban poor	
Percentage	52%
Number	7,717
Rural poor	
Percentage	48%
Number	62,952
Food poverty	
Percentage	42%
Number	65,589
Income per capita	
Sectoral contribution to household income;	
Agriculture	
Rural self-employment	50%
Wage employment	19.6%
Urban self-employment	14%
	7.3%
Number employed per sector;	
Agriculture	
Rural self-employment	28,083
Wage employment	28,084
	15,089

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Urban self-employment	5,517

Source: District Statistical Office Kajiado

Sectors

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Agriculture	
Small scale average farm size in acres	10
Average farm size, large scale in acres	80
No. of farmers with title deeds (%)	60%
No. of acres under cash crops (Ha)	462
Types of cash crop:	
Horticulture production in tonnes	
Oranges	580
lemons	45
Pumello	7.5
Tangerines	7.5
Avocados	225
Mangoes	560
Bananas	450
Pawpaw	68.75
Passion fruit	5
Tomatoes	9,000
Onions	300
Cabbages	180
Kales	120
French beans	32.9
Chillies	200
Brinjals	24
Katella	32
Rafaya	36
Valore	0.6
Dudhi	2.5
Baby corn	32
Courgette	1.2
No. of acres under food crops (Ha)	16,519
Types of food crops & Food crop production in tonnes	
Maize	93,750
Maize & beans inter crop	687,500
Beans	16,875
Irish potatoes	1,350
Wheat	80
Sunflower	2,840

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Sorghum	150
Finger millet	30
P .peas	280
Green gram	10
Dolycoslablab	375
Cow peas (production in tones)	150
Ground Nuts	125
Sweet potatoes	85
Cassava	108
Arrow roots	15
Cocoyams	2.5
The main agricultural storage facilities; NCPB Convention stores(capacity in metric Tonnes)	16000
The No. of people working in agriculture sector	36 670
Forestry	
No of gazetted forests	1
Size of gazetted forests in Ha	765. 8
Main forest products in tonnes □	
Timber	400,000
Poles	100
Transmission Poles	40
Firewood	200,000
No. of people engaged in forestry	1200
No. of seedlings produced	50,000
Culture	
No. of women cultural groups and their location	5
No. of youth cultural groups	5
What are the types of cultural artefacts made by the different cultural groups	
Beaded guards	50
Leather belts	16
House hold items	10
Approximate (known) number of people involved in cultural works by sex	
Females	350
Males	150
Roads	
Road Length	
Length of Bitumen surface in km	12
Length of gravel surface in km	322.6
Length of earth surface in km	492
Total	826.6
No. of km feeder roads in (a) Good condition	417.6

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
(b) Bad condition	167.0
No. of km trunk road in	
(a) Good condition	179.0
(b) Bad condition	63.0
No. of bridges in	
(a) Good condition	10.0
(b) Bad condition	1.0
Security (Police)	
No. of police posts and location	1
No. of police stations and location	1
No. of crime related incidences	148
No. of victim support units	Nil
No of police officers	40
No. of patrol base	2
Co-operative	
No. of Co-operative societies (Registered)	31
No. of Active Co-operative societies	9
No. of collapsed societies	22
Total registered membership (active)	2090
Total turnover	834,000
Trade and Industry	
No. of trading centres	14
Registered retail traders	1,620
Registered wholesale traders	83
No. of bakeries	1
No. of manufacturing industries	Nil
Total production by industries	Nil
Total consumption tonnes	1500
Surplus/Deficiency	Deficiency
No. of hotels	26
No. of commercial banks	3
No. of micro-finance institutions	1
No. of village banks	Nil
No. of jua kali associations	1
No. of jua kali Artisans	85
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	30%
Households with access to portable water	30%
Number of permanent rivers	5
No. of shallow wells	160
No. of protected springs	30
No. of unprotected springs	40
No. of water pans	15
No. of dams	3
No. of boreholes	50
Households with roof catchments	20%

Information Category		Statistics as at 2008
systems		
Average distance to nearest water point (km)		15
No of water connections		1621
Households with latrines		8%
Livestock and Fisheries Development		
No. of Ranches		
No of Company ranches		Nil
No of Individual ranches		8
No of Group ranches		7
Total No of ranches		15
Average Size of ranches		
Individual (Ha)		48-800
Group Ranches(Ha)		(25,120 -147,050)
Kuku A & Kuku B		96,000
Imbirikani		125,893
Selenkei		74,794
Olugulului		147,050
Kimana		25,120
Rombo		38,365
Main livestock breeds		
Cattle	Zebu	210,841
	Dairy	1,647
Sheep	Hair	104,222
	Wool	Nil
Goats	Meat	93,917
	Dairy	80
	Camels	24
	Donkey	10,332
	Rabbits	522
	Pigs	167
	Horses	25
	Local	138,167
poultry	Layers	8,100
	Broilers	2,870
	Turkeys	386
	Geese	238
	Ducks	315
Bee	Logs	2,059
	KTBH	500
	Langstroth	130
	Others	769
Land carrying capacity		
Bees		
No. of Bee Apiaries		Nil
Honey produced per Hive		

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Logs	9000
KTBH	2,500
Langstroth	1,100
Others	3,500
Total	16,000
Milk Production	
Annual Milk Production in litres	43,447,725
Value of annual milk production in Kshs	868,954,500
Beef Production	
Annual beef production in kgs.	21,084
Annual value of beef production in Kshs	455,416,560
Mutton Production	
Annual mutton production in kgs	10,422
Annual value of mutton in Kshs	250,132,280
Egg Production	
Annual egg production in trays	106,884
Value of annual egg production Kshs	16 032 600
Poultry Meat Production	
Annual poultry meat production in Kgs	37,412
Value of annual poultry meat production Kshs	6,042,300
Honey Production	
Annual honey production in Kgs	16,000
Value of honey production in Kshs	3,220,000
Pork Production	
Annual pork production in Kgs	2,100
Value of annual pork production in Kshs	252 000
Youth Affairs	
No. of youth groups	111
Youth activities	
Dress making	2
Poultry keeping	3
Livestock Keeping	100
Transport	3
Bee Keeping	3
No. of youth friendly corners	5
Education	
Pre-school	
No. of ECD centres	162
No of ECD teachers	183
Teacher/Pupil ratio	
Total Enrolment	
Males	2840
Females	2665
Total	5505

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Dropout rate (%)	
Males	4%
Female	2%
Average years of attendance (years)	3 to 6
completion rate	70%
Primary School	
No. of Primary Schools	
Public schools	54
Private schools	12
No of Teachers(public schools)	414
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:59
Total Enrolment	
Public schools	
Males	14,286
Females	12,758
Private schools	
Males	1326
Females	1174
Total	29,544
Drop-out rate (%)	
Males	2%
Females	2%
Average years of attendance	6 to 16
Completion rate	60%
Transition rate(primary to secondary)	53%
Secondary Schools	
No. of Secondary Schools	
Public schools	6
Private schools	7
No. of teachers	90
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1: 17
Total Enrolment	
Public schools	
Males	1254
Females	538
Private schools	
Males	709
Females	734
Total	3235
Drop-out rate	
Males	8%
Females	12%
Average years of attendance	13 to 22
Completion rate	65%
Tertiary Institutions	
No. of tertiary institution	2
Institutional type	

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Skylink village polytechnic	1
Medical training institute	1
Wildlife Resources	
No. of Animals by type (wildlife)	
Giraffe	380
Elephants	99
Eland	93
Zebras	3529
Wildebeest	4672
Lesser kudu	8
Ostrich	120
T. gazelle	690
Impala	8
Gerenuk	7
Warthog	8
Baboon	51
Lions	3
No of Private Wildlife estates	2
No. KWS staff	120
No. of Camps	2
No. of hunting licenses sold the previous year by type of licence and type of animal (shooting block)	6
No. of poachers arrested	-
No. of firearms confiscated	-
Adult education	
Number of adult literacy classes:	
Full time classes	4
Part time classes	6
Self help classes	5
Total	15
Enrolment by sex	
Men	135
Women	289
Total	424
No. of adult attending classes by sex	
Men	122
Women	171
Total	293
Children	
No. of children homes	2
No. of registered children homes	1
No of children homes awaiting registration	Nil
O.V.C	50
Health	
No of Hospitals	1

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
No of nursing homes	Nil
No. of health centres	2
No of dispensaries	12
No of private clinics	7
Beds capacity (Total No. beds)	188
Doctor /patient Ratio	1:30,000
Nurse /patient Ratio	1:2000
Average distance to health facility (km)	30
Antenatal care ANC (% attending ANC)	18.5%
Health facility deliveries (% of expectant mothers who deliver in health posts by type)	62%
Hospital	12.1%
Dispensary	0.1%
Private clinic	25.8%
Health centres	
Contraceptive acceptance (% of women over 18 yrs on contraceptives)	25.4%
Children vaccination (% of children under five fully immunized)	40%
Disease prevalence levels	
Malaria	11.3%
Respiratory diseases	11%
Diarrhoea diseases	3%
Pneumonia	1.6%
Eye infections	1.5%
Number of TBA	30
Number of CHWs	50
Hiv and AIDS	
Hiv prevalence	5.7%
Number of institutions offering ARVs	2
Number of VCTS	
Imbirikani	1
Loitokitok hospital	1
Kimana	1
Loitokitok (Boma la tumaini)	1
Number of trained counsellors at each vct	3
Imbirikani	6
Loitokitok hospital	2
Kimana	6
Loitokitok (Boma la tumaini)	
Average number of persons tested per month	200
Number of home based care	50
Crude Death Rate	0.7/1000
Crude Birth Rate	27/1000

Information Category	Statistics as at 2008
Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	18/1000
Neo Natal Mortality Rate	0.5/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	0/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	1/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate(U5MR)	1/1000
Life expectancy (yrs)	60
Information and communication	
No of cybercafé	2
No. of telephone connections	416
Mobile network coverage	40%
No. of post Offices	1
No. of sub post offices	3(not operational)
Licensed stamp vendors	2
Transport	
No of public Airstrip	1
No. of private Airstrip	1
Energy	
% of household using wood fuel for cooking	93%
% household using charcoal	25%
%household using kerosene for cooking	20%
% electricity coverage	8%
Number of electricity connections	1213
% Households using solar energy	6%

Non Government Organisations (NGOs)and CBOs		
Name	Activities/Sector	Coverage
Loitokitok catholic mission	Livestock Restocking (goats, camel,) Beekeeping	Loitokitok
AMREF	Health, Water & Sanitation	Kimana, kuku, Imbirikani
UNICEF	Education, Health, water & sanitation	District wide
Christian Children Fund (CCF)	Education	Kuku, Imbirikani
African Wildlife foundation (AWF)	Water, Wildlife	Amboseli
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Women Empowerment	Loitokitok
SCILO	Health & Education	Central, Kimana, Amboseli
ATGRCA	Wildlife (Group Ranches)	Whole district
Africa Elephant Research	Wildlife (Elephant)	Amboseli
ACC	wildlife	Amboseli
Imbirikani Aids Village	Hiv & Aids	Imbirikani
Jesus Deliverance Ministry	Hiv & Aids	Entonet
Faraja trust	Hiv & Aids, Youth	District wide
Pentecost mission	Health	Rombo
Boma la Tumaini	HIV & Aids	Kuku(central)

Source: District Development office, Loitokitok

Number employed by sector

Sector (as at 2008)	Males	Females
Agriculture	13,966	14,117
Trading	5,695	5,032
Government	300	110
Others	14,544	5,695

Source: District Statistical office, Kajiado

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a detailed progress of implementation of programmes and projects captured from the previous District Development Plan 2002-2008. It further gives an analysis of challenges, constraints and crosscutting issues within the district. There are also highlighted linkages between various policy documents. In addition to problem/issues affecting development the chapter also gives development objectives, immediate objectives and strategies that will assist in achieving those objectives and for the district growth and development.

2.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The district was formerly a division under Kajiado District Development plan 2002-2008. As such various projects were earmarked for Loitokitok as a division but now with the identity of a district from different sectors.

There have been deliberate and concerted efforts to ensure that the district has requisite infrastructures befitting. Provision of services allocations have been made to facilitate construction of administration offices. A police station was also upgraded to serve as a police divisional headquarters and the district commissioners' residence constructed.

The previous plan envisaged development oriented administration, improved security and sound economic and financial management. To achieve these, the judiciary introduced mobile courts in Loitokitok town which was manned by officers from Kajiado District.

The number of kilometres with gravel increased from 151km in 2002 to 322.6 km as at January 2008 while earth road surface reduced from 734km to 492 km during the same period. This was made possible by funding from Africa Development Bank through Road 2000 Programme. However the number of kilometres with bitumen surface remained at 12km. Kenya Wildlife Services assisted in repairing washed away bridges and gravelling feeder roads leading to Amboseli National park.

It is during the previous planning period that the water Act 2002 came into effect and Loitokitok was placed under Athi Water and Services Board (AWSB). AWSB has since registered two water service providers namely Loitokitok Water Company and Nolturesh Pipeline Company. Provision of enough clean water was enhanced by input from other stakeholders who included NGOs, private sector, CDF and local authority (LATF) through drilling of boreholes in the drier parts of the district.

The agriculture sub sector benefited from introduction of Njaa Marufuku Kenya that saw several groups receive grants as part of community empowerment to initiate income generating activities.

In the education sector the introduction of free primary education led to increased enrolment of pupils. However this has inevitably led to pressure on existing schools which have become overstretched with increased enrolment. Construction and expansion of schools have been prioritised nevertheless.

Compulsory FPE was a boost to the district in its effort of fighting high level of illiteracy. CDF facilitated construction of 74 classrooms to compliment free primary education.

The youth ministry received kshs.1million for disbursement to different youth groups under the C-YES fund. A total of 20 Youth groups received Kshs.50, 000 each as a soft loan to enable them engage in income generating activities.

In communication the number of landline connection rose to 416 lines while the mobile network coverage increased to cover 2542.52km². The Postal Corporation also introduced a cybercafé in Loitokitok town.

A brief break down of Projects that targeted Loitokitok division under the 2002-2008 District Development Plan for Kajiado

Table 8: Implementation Status of Projects for Loitokitok during the 2002-2008 Kajiado District Development Plan

Sector	Sub sector	No. of projects	Completed	Total project cost	Source of funds
Human Resource development	Education	2	2	10m	GO.K
	Health	2	2	8m	GOK
	Culture	1	-	5.5m	GOK
	Sports	1	0	4m	GOK
Public Administration Safety Law and Order	Provincial administration	1	1	30m	GOK
	Administration Police	1	1	3m	GOK
	Police	1	1	5m	GOK
	Judiciary	1	0	2m	GOK
Tourism trade and industry	Wildlife	5	5	7.2m	GOK
	Trade and industries	7	6	9.3m	GOK
Physical Infrastructure	Roads	4	3	1867.8m	GOK
Agriculture and rural development	Cooperative	1	0	20m	GOK
	Total	27	21	1971.8m	

Source: District Planning and Management Unit, Loitokitok

A total of 21 projects were implemented during the past 7 years which translate to 77% of the total number of projects earmarked for the district.

It is during the same planning period that constituency development funds were introduced. In addition LATF, KWS and other partners contributed toward funding a total of 150 projects that were not in the previous development plan. A total of 25 students also benefited from CDF through bursary awards.

Table 9: Projects in 2002-2008 which were not in the District Development Plan

Sector	Sub Sector	No. of project(started)	No. completed	Total project cost	Source of funds
Human Resource Development	Health	18	18	10m	CDF
	Local authority	9	4	5m	LATF
	Education	74	74	29.6m	CDF
	Education	1	1	0.8m	BOG/PTA
Physical Infrastructure	Works/ K.W.S	2	2	24m	GOK/KWS
	Roads & works	25	20	275m	GOK
	Local authority	7	2	6.7m	LATF
	Water	31	31	30m	CDF
	Total	158	150	381.1m	

2.1.2 Constraints

During the previous planning period projects implementation was affected by poor networking among stakeholders, inadequate funding for programmes and projects coupled with lack of adequate equipments and transport facilities.

Inadequate electricity coverage hindered adoption of IT by farmers and introduction of IT courses in schools. It was anticipated that use of IT would help through provision of information to local livestock and crop producers on value addition and help them improve in marketing their produce.

During the 2005/2006 season the district was hit by a severe drought that saw farmers lose 60% of their livestock and experience a total crop failure.

There was an outbreak of livestock diseases among them Rift valley fever.

Lack of credit facilities for farmers, inadequate technical knowledge and skills, poor infrastructure, unpredictable weather patterns lack of diversification hampered the productive sector achieving its set objective of sustainable utilization of natural resources to reduce poverty through promotion of agro industry development to enhance food security.

2.1.3 Lessons Learnt

Successful project implementation requires an effective link between project planning and funding. During the previous plan period most projects captured in the DDP were affected by poor funding leading to poor implementation, an indication that there was a poor link between planning and funding.

There is need to set up a resource mobilization committee to ensure that projects identified by the development plan are implemented and identify solutions for financing gaps.

Respective departments should take a leading role for any success to be realized in implementation of proposed projects in their respective sector through incorporation in their yearly Work Plan and Budgets to their respective headquarters. This is the expectation of The MTEF process which can be realized through constituted and active District Sector Working Groups.

A knowledgeable community is empowered. Lack of information and ignorance on drought management has always left the community vulnerable to recurrent drought which continuously increased dependency on relief food in the Lenkism area. This has continuously complicated efforts made to fight poverty.

2.2 Linkages with Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan, 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.

2.3 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

2.3.1 High Illiteracy level

Low level of awareness on importance of education by the community contribute to increasing illiteracy level which is made worse by ignorance by majority of adult on existence of adult education. Lack of adequate education both formal and informal especially to women denies them an opportunity to get informed and empowered to live an independent life.

Young women are usually circumcised at the tender age of 10 to 15 years and married off while young men embrace Moranism at the expense of schooling. The total enrolment in primary schools at the beginning of the plan period stood at 12,876 boys and 11,666 girls, this translates to 33% of the total population under 15 years of age. However enrolment is in favour of boys with 52% compared to 48% for girls. This is brought about by cultural imbalances within the community.

Girls are usually considered as assets by majority of Masai community who after been married off earn them huge numbers of cattle. This denies the girl child an opportunity to acquire education and technical skills that will allow them to get employed. Hence poverty becomes a constant threat to them.

There is need to enforce and strengthen the compulsory free primary education to ensure boys and girls of school going age benefit and are able to acquire basic education. This shows the need to sensitize parents to take advantage of the government offer and allow their children especially girls to attend school.

During the plan period efforts will be made to increase awareness on existence of literacy classes for adults, sensitize women on basic and post literacy programmes, mobilize resources to support construction of more literacy classes at divisional and location levels.

2.3.2 Frequent droughts

The district is characterized by erratic and unreliable rainfall, which is the cause of frequent drought. In some parts of the district the drought is quite severe resulting to loss of vegetation, frequent food shortages and insufficient water.

A lots of animals especially cattle, goats and sheep die yet most herders refuses to dispose their stock when climatic conditions worsens leaving them poor. This further contributes to increasing the number of food insecure population within the district.

In order to manage frequent and prolonged droughts that occasionally visit the district leading to catastrophic losses in livestock and successive crop failures, the district intend to develop an early warning system to detect the droughts in good time so that coping mechanism measures are put in place. Efforts will also focus on sensitizing

crop farmers on post harvest handling technique and storage to enable them fetch good prices and ensure food availability during the dry periods.

2.3.3 Poor infrastructure

The district has poor and inadequate infrastructure which include road, telecommunications, electricity and water supply which hinders exploitation of local potential, product value addition and access to better markets leading to high cost of doing business.

i) Poor road network

Gravelled roads are usually washed away by heavy rains leading to huge gullies on the roads. In some cases commuter vehicles and trucks transporting agricultural produce gets stuck in the muddy road surface for several days during rainy seasons causing anguish and heavy losses to passengers and farmers.

Lack of good infrastructure especially roads denies farmers an opportunity to fetch good prices for their surplus food crops and cash crops, in some places there are no accessible roads. The cost of transporting farm produce is usually very high due to frequent breakdown of vehicle caused by poor roads. The state of access road to tourist sites and potential areas has resulted to high vehicle operating costs, loss of time, and passenger discomfort.

During the plan period the District Road Committee will be constituted to fast track road network upgrading and gravelling to maintain it in a motorable condition. Efforts will be made to mobilize resources from Local Authorities and Kenya Wildlife Services to supplement resources from ADB funded Road 2000 Programme.

ii) Inadequate electricity coverage

The district is handicapped by poor electricity coverage with approximately 10% of the whole district with access to grid power. This has negatively affected development within the district. Most of health facility within the district experience difficulties in sustaining operations due to high cost of maintenance of Generators while trying to improvise other energy sources which are unreliable, noisy, expensive to run and maintain. Secondary schools have been unable to offer information and technology courses due to lack of sustainable sources of energy. There is low level of value addition, and very few developed trading centres due to lack of reliable source of power to spurs growth.

During the plan period efforts will be made to identify public institution through the District Development Committee and proposed for rural electrification programme.

2.3.4 Scarcity of Water Resources

This has been attributed to destruction of water catchments. Most springs in the district are not fenced or protected. This has lead to encroachment by both livestock and human leading to low yield and water pollution. Poor method used in irrigation (basin) in Rombo and Kimana leads to inadequate water for downstream users.

Wetlands swampy areas of Isinet which include Kimana swamps have been encroached and drained to create room for farming mainly onions and tomatoes. This

has greatly interfered with the natural ecosystem particularly denying wildlife and livestock their natural source of water and dry season grazing area. As a result wildlife human conflict is experienced and conflict between crop farmers and pastoralists is often reported in the area.

Majority of women use most of their time looking for water in some parts of the district denying them time to engage in other productive work.

Strategies have been identified to enhance community participation on the design, construction, installation, maintenance and rehabilitation of water supplies, boreholes, dams, pans for ownership and sustainability and ensure the communities have access to safe drinking water. These measures will go a long way in reducing the burden on women and generally reduce morbidity and mortality rates for the entire population.

2.3.5 Human/Wildlife Conflicts

Wild animals especially elephants destroy food crops leaving farmers with virtually no food. This is due to close proximity to game parks and game conservation areas. Other causes include lack of water and pasture for livestock during dry spells. This is because game areas are no longer accessible to pastoralists. During dry periods elephants break out and consume most of the pasture and destroy food crops. Rapid human population growth has led to competition with wildlife over resources within the district. This has raised environmental concerns such as encroachment on water catchments and forest areas along the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro as well as Amboseli National Park. Wild animals also harbour pests that cause both livestock and human diseases. Carnivorous game predate on livestock.

To address this there will be need for the Kenya Wildlife Service to increase efforts to put up animal barriers (electric fence) to contain elephants and reduce crop destruction. Regular patrols will also be required. Efforts should be made to encourage farmers neighbouring the parks and wild animal conservation areas to engage in economic activities that are compatible with wildlife.

2.3.6 Low level of diversification

In some parts of the district the economic mainstay of the population is predominantly livestock rearing/herding mainly goats and cattle. This causes vulnerability due to recurrent drought caused by erratic climatic conditions. Farmers have not been able to divestiture fully into cash crop growing for fear that they might not get market for their produce, Subsistence farming is mostly practiced. There is low involvement in growing of drought resistant crops and rearing of drought resistant livestock such as camels.

To enhance food security there is need to scale up adaptation of agricultural technology and information, improved irrigation techniques, intensify soil and water conservation and promote beekeeping, fish farming, poultry keeping, drought tolerant animals and crops. There is also need to promote and intensify horticultural and industrial crops, train farmers on post harvest handling, construction of cold storage facilities to protect farmers from price fluctuations.

2.3.7 Inadequate marketing channels

There are no reliable channels to assist farmers in marketing their produce like onions, potatoes and tomatoes most of which are sold at a throw away prices in the

local markets. The situation is made worse by inadequate technical skill in post harvest crop handling and poor storage facilities. Poor roads also hinder farmer's access to markets in the neighbouring districts. During the plan period the district will seek to develop a strong marketing infrastructure and sensitize farmers to form marketing cooperatives.

2.3.8 Poor health

This is attributed to poverty in some parts of the district and inadequate health facilities.

Most of poor people cannot afford basic health care hence their productivity is lowered. They are weak, prone to diseases and unable to engage in productive work.

There are also high instances of nutrition related ailments in children such as malnutrition due to slow recovery from previous droughts, poor nutrition and eating habits. In Lenkism area high malnutrition is attributed to food insecurity in the area whose main economic activity is livestock rearing. The communities in this area affected by the previous drought have been relying on restocking efforts by both the government through the ASAL programme and humanitarian organization for their livelihoods and dairy subsistence which has been inadequate.

Poor health seeking habits and over reliance on herbs and medicine men by majority of the community poses a big challenge to containing communicable diseases such as Tuberculosis which is easily spreads due to poor ventilations of Masai traditional houses, the Manyattas.

Health is considered an integral part of development since people are both means and end to development considering gender and its relation to health. It is worth noting that health opportunity and health hazards are not the same for men and women. Health needs for females and males vary considerably because of gender differences.

It will be necessary to provide health facilities within walking distances with quality service which are affordable and accessible. To promote community health education for disease prevention and engage community health workers (CHW), sensitize the community on importance of maintaining good health and discourage negative cultural practices such as FGM.

2.4 Cross Cutting issues

2.4.1 Gender inequality

Ownership of economic resources is substantially in the hands of men which include land and livestock. Indeed this present an endemic handicap to women ability to respond to new economic opportunities.

Women despite their potential in generating wealth are constrained by culture to own assets, access income generating opportunity and participate in decision making. Moreover, a woman is considered to be owned by her husband and anything she owns

belongs to him. In some places a woman has to be accompanied by her husband to attend a clinic.

Politically there are eight councillors all of whom are men and the area has had no women MPs. There is widespread belief overtime that women cannot lead and therefore considered not eligible for political posts. This has minimized women contribution to the pastoralist economy.

Decline in women' s relative/absolute economic status has long term economic implications in that it translate to slower rates of economic growth. However better access to vital resources would imply greater use of these resources to generate income, create employment, pursue education and training as well as improved food security, all of which would lead to sustainable economic growth.

During the plan period strategy for gender equity will focus on improving women access to resources, promotion of community based projects that make use of local resources, encouraging and supporting women to set up and operate small enterprises and control their income, provide support to women organizations serving the community, educating the community on benefits of gender balance in all development platforms.

To ensure there is rapid economic as well as social integration in the district there will be need for balanced participation for all. Women will therefore be incorporated and involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects meant for them. Hence, involving women in development processes and decision making will be a major prerequisite in project planning.

SWOT Analysis for Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
Increased literacy among women and youth	Poor commitment among community members on gender issues Lack of adequate mass media presence
Opportunities	Threats
Presence of advocacy groups Good support from GOK Political goodwill Women and youth enterprise funds	Culture and believes Low literacy levels Poverty

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is perceived to mean inability of an individual or household to afford basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, health, education and security. The PRSP Report 2001-2004 put the estimated number of the poor in Loitokitok at 63,587 out of 95,430 which were 67% of the total population.

The Maasai community perceives a poor person as one who has no livestock, no spouse, no children, no source of income and no land. The poor therefore are those who cannot meet basic family needs such as adequate food and appropriate shelter.

The major causes of poverty within the district are physical and biophysical Limitations, frequent and prolonged drought and environmental degradation. Social causes include low level of formal and informal education, poor health, few health facilities and services, negative social and cultural practices, gender inequality and human wildlife conflicts. Economic causes on the other include insufficient water supplies, poor infrastructure, low livestock production, inadequate markets and marketing, unemployment and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

There is need to engage in sustainable development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the natural resource base to meet needs of future generations. The district is endowed with natural resources comprising of land, water, wildlife, forest and minerals. These resources support social and economic development aspirations of the people in the district through agriculture, ranching, tourism conservation, mining/quarrying and human settlements. Exploitations of these resources has led to improved food security, employment creation, raw materials, satisfying energy needs, access to water and development of infrastructure hence assist in reducing poverty in the district.

SWOT Analysis for High Levels of Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses
Local community passionate livestock keepers & crop farmers Strong Presence of Govt, NGOs learning institution	Poor infrastructure Inaccessibility to credit facility Inadequate resource allocation
Opportunities	Threats
Youth & women enterprise fund Availability of huge track of arable land, wildlife & water resources Donor support, Promotion to district status	Negative Culture Low literacy level Nomadism Recurrent drought Environmental degradation

2.4.3 High level of Unemployment

There is high rate of unemployment in the community. This has been attributed to high illiteracy levels coupled with inadequate technical skills. Unemployment is a major contributing factor to high poverty levels in the district. Due to limited resources within the district and lack of investment capital the district faces challenges of generating employment opportunities to a relatively large youthful population joining the labour market.

For enhanced growth of the district economy there is need to involve as many people as possible in income generating activities. It will be necessary to provide support to the informal sector where majority of youthful labour force is employed so as to improve youth economic status. The uptake of Youth Enterprise Fund will be up

scaled through sensitization and mobilization to ensure that majority of youth benefit and are able to engage in income generating activities.

SWOT For High Unemployment

Strengths	Weakness
Availability of natural resources. Presence of the youth department Enterprising youth and women Available adequate labour force skilled and non skilled	District Inability to generate adequate jobs, Lack of sustainability for funding Few microfinance institutions
Opportunities	Threats
Presence of microfinance institutions e.g. AFC Youth and women enterprise funds	High illiteracy levels Low formal and informal skills Over dependency on handouts High population growth

2.4.4 HIV/AIDS

The disease is common along the livestock marketing corridors and centres where migratory labour and heavy truck drivers seek accommodation.

HIV and Aids is one of the contributing factors to poor health and high number of orphans and vulnerable children and Child Headed Households. In some places especially the rural areas poor health seeking behaviour and reliance on traditional medicine has hindered accessibility to of information on HIV& Aids.

Young women resort to commercial sex as a way of earning a living. The women flock to trading centres during market days to take advantage of cattle traders who come to sell and buy cattle. Ignorance especially among women abounds especially on safe sexual practices which then contributes toward spreading the disease. In urban areas causes include alcohol, cross border movement, migrant workers and commercial sex workers.

The district has 4 active Voluntary and Counselling Centres with a total of 17 trained counsellors and 6 active civil society organizations dealing with HIV/AIDS. On average an estimated 200 persons are tested every month. The prevalence level of HIV & AIDS from VCTs and sentinel surveillance at the start of the plan period stood at 5.7%. However data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in semi arid conditions is difficult to gather since many people do not seek medical attention when sick.

There are two institutions offering anti retroviral drugs within the district. At the beginning of the plan period, Imbirikani Aids clinic had 1,447 patients on ARVs while Loitokitok District Hospital had 35 patients.

In general the district faces limited resources for income generating activities, few health care givers, lack of sustainability of orphans and vulnerable children support, no CD4 counting machine, challenges of opportunistic diseases, drug availability

hampered by poor infrastructure and nutrition supplements given in hospitals are inadequate.

During the plan period the district will seek to increase availability of VCT services through introduction of mobile VCTs, increase advocacy to help reduce stigma, train communities within the district on proper use of condoms for both male and female and sensitize communities on formation of empowerment support groups.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses
Available HIV & AIDS framework Presence of NACC decentralized structures at the district level NASCOP presence	Poor commitment among actors Low and inconsistency funding Cultural practices, ignorance
Opportunities	Threats
Presence of NGOs. TOWA funds Community Organized in advocacy groups	-Negative cultural practices Cross border trade -Ignorance -Low literacy level -Over reliance on TBA

2.4.5 Population growth

Some parts of the district are experiencing high population growth will possess a big challenge to the district.

Currently population growth has arisen from high level of urbanization which has caused a housing crisis in Loitokitok town. There also has been an increase in subdivision of group ranches which is putting a lot of pressure on the communally owned land and potentially impart adversely on livestock production and engineer conflict for grazing areas. Demand for farming land has led people into encroaching into catchment areas which were earmarked for animal conservation purposes especially at the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. This caused human wildlife conflicts.

Due to lack of adequate resources to cater for the growing population there is a notable increase in the number of unemployed youthful population in the district. The health sector is also facing challenges in providing health care services since most of the available health facilities are overstretched. This has led to the demand for increased resource allocation to establish more health facilities, learning institution and extension of water infrastructure to enable the district cater for the increasing population. There is need to strengthen & establish family planning units in dispensaries to sensitize the community on the need to have a small family size.

SWOT Analysis if High Population

Strengths	Weaknesses
-Family planning units in health facilities -Huge track of land -Group ranches -Local community passionate farmers(livestock & crop Farming) -Availability of labour force both skilled & unskilled	Inadequate resources Few health institutions Few trained family planning health personnel Hash terrain Poor infrastructure hampering advocacy work Erratic climatic conditions
Opportunities	Threats
Upgrade to district status, Presence of NGOs, self help groups Running community health unit Availability of mass media, Increasing literacy level and quest for higher learning	Community ignorance Increasing promiscuity Low literacy levels Culture and believes Cross border migration Early marriages. Continued subdivision of group ranches, Human wildlife conflict

2.4.6 Environmental degradation

This is brought about by lack of other sustainable income generating activities especially among the youth. Majority of young men resort to sand harvesting as a way of generating income, others are hired to assist in logging and burning of charcoal. Sand harvesting has led to formation of dip quarries along river banks that has adversely affected water retention capacity of these rivers. Indiscriminate logging is commonly done by merchants who cut the best indigenous trees available to supply the now thriving timber saw mill industry which supply timber to the neighbouring Machakos and Makueni districts.

Land degradation is also common in irrigated and high profile areas within the district where land tenancy is practiced.

In Amboseli National Park- land degradation, is high due to large number of wildlife (elephants) leading to vegetation degradation, soil erosion and compaction.

Overstocking a major cause of environmental degradation has also contributed to diminishing pasture leading to subdivision of group ranches and sale of land.

Land sold is mainly in the high and medium potentials areas thus pushing pastoralists to the dry parts of the district. Sale of land has reduced the total number of livestock to support pastoralists at subsistence level since the Maasai community mainly depends on livestock rearing as the main economic activity.

There is need to enhance pasture conservation through increased sensitization on hay baling and address overstocking in areas where there is increased subdivision of group ranches by sensitizing farmers to sell extra animals and venture into beekeeping and poultry farming. Sensitization on Environment management and conservation will form a key strategy for the district in its efforts to improve the quality of life for the community.

2.4.7 Environmental Pollution

Most towns are not serviced by sewerage system and lack septic tanks, pit latrines and trenches to drain liquid waste. This contributes to water pollution and is the major cause of typhoid and cholera in the area.

Waste from slaughter houses in Loitokitok and other town are poorly handled which poses health and environmental hazards.

Strong winds experienced in Loitokitok town blows the loose volcanic soils leading to soil erosion & air pollution. Dust has been the main cause of respiratory diseases which at the start of the planning period ranked second with a prevalence rate of 11%; others were food and water contamination leading to diarrhoea which had a prevalence of 3% and eye infections in the area. Majority of building and crops especially those surrounding busy towns are usually covered by dust during the dry season. This is due to inadequate tree cover and unpaved roads.

There is need to mobilize resources to enhance afforestation efforts and sensitize the community into practicing agro forestry and make environmental impact a requirement in all projects and programmes.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of NEMA Strong community power Support & Good working relation with government departments	Lack of staff- only one officer manning two districts Poor funding Lack of transport
Opportunities	Threats
Re afforestation Presence of NGOs & CBOs District status	Increasing Population growth Overstocking Ignorance

2.4 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

Loitokitok District is faced with numerous challenges some of which cut across all the sectors, poor infrastructure has been identified as the major limiting factor to provision of extension services, accessibility to health care services and an inhibiting factor to farmers access to markets. Majority of horticultural produce grown in the area require quick access to markets. However, due to inaccessibility of roads, lack of electricity grid power impetus for value addition and preservation lead to most farmers experiencing heavy losses. Other issues are as captured in the matrix.

Sub Sector	Development challenges/issues	Causes
Agriculture	Low crop production	-High prices of input and pest control chemicals. Lack of credit facilities Present land tenure system Unpredictable weather pattern Soil salinity Inadequate funds for extension Inadequate marketing information &

Sub Sector	Development challenges/issues	Causes
		channels Inadequate technical knowledge and skills Poor storage facilities Lack of certified seed for drought tolerant crops.
Irrigation	Poor irrigation methods	Insufficient /inadequate water supply High cost of maintenance for sprinklers Low awareness and adoption of new irrigation technology
Livestock	Low livestock productivity	Inadequate water supply Inadequate pasture Presence and increased incidences of diseases Inaccessibility to credit facilities Low yielding livestock breeds. Wildlife conflicts Inadequate marketing information Inadequate technical knowledge and skills Inadequate funds for extension Few extension officers Unpredictable weather conditions
	High livestock mortality and crop failure	Recurrent drought Poor drought management and preparedness Erratic climatic change Low/inadequate vegetation
Environment	Environmental degradation	Recurrent drought Over stocking/overgrazing Inadequate funds to purchase trees. Sand harvesting and charcoal burning High poverty levels No proper law enforcement
Cooperatives	Low level of cooperative society	Insufficient education on community High level of illiteracy Lack of functioning marketing channels Low awareness on benefits of cooperatives.
	Poor marketing facilities	Inadequate established markets Inadequate marketing information Poor infrastructure Over exploitation by middlemen Poor storage facilities
Roads	Poor road net work	Inadequate funding and slow release of funds Lack of community involvement in road maintenance. High investment cost due to harsh terrain Low investment in roads Poor road maintenance Few classified roads

Sub Sector	Development challenges/issues	Causes
Water	Insufficient water supply Long distances to watering points	Poor management of natural resources Encroachment of water catchment areas High investment cost for setting up water infrastructure Poor coordination of water actors Inadequate resource allocation Poor water resources mapping Inadequate water facilities
	High level of encroachment of water catchment areas	Low public awareness on environmental conservation -poor/little ownership and environmental sustainability
Energy	Low electricity connectivity	Low community awareness on need for electricity Prohibitive initial cost for electricity connection. Little political lobbying for rural electrification mainstreaming & fast tracking Lack of special needs assessment Inadequate resource allocation
Education	Inadequate education facilities Poor enrolment and retention rate Low transition rate from primary to secondary Schools	Nomadism culture Early marriages Inadequate funds for construction of educational facilities Low education priority Few classrooms/staff Recurrent drought disrupting school Long distances from school leading to low attendance
Adult education	High illiteracy levels among adult	Failure to link literacy and livelihoods Negative cultural practices, nomadism & early marriages. Low awareness on existence of literacy education. Inadequate funds to support literacy education
Health	Low immunization levels for under 5 High prevalence of HIV and Aids/STIs Long distances to health facilities Poor health Resurgence of diseases like malaria, Diarrhoea & TB	Inadequate health facilities Over reliance on TBAs and herbalist Low awareness level on Hiv Aids Negative cultural practices, polygamy, FGM, forced early marriages Poor diet Poor sanitation Low awareness on preventive & control methods
Tourism	(Wildlife) High instances of	Competition for natural resources i.e. water and grazing space

Sub Sector	Development challenges/issues	Causes
	human wildlife conflicts	High population growth Changing animal habitats High population of elephants Conflicting land use system Overstocking Unplanned development Unplanned tourism facilities
Governance, Justice, law and order	Increase in small crimes	Inadequate employment opportunity Low police population ratio Inadequate transport and office facilities Proximity to border/panya routes provide entry of criminals from Tanzania
Youth	High unemployment level	Inadequate credit facilities Low knowledge and technical skills Low involvement in IGAs
Gender	High level of gender imbalances	Low women participation/involvement in decision making Male dominance Negative cultural practices
	High level of discrimination of physical challenged	Low lobbying for people with disabilities Low awareness on right of the disabled
Children	Increase in number of orphans and vulnerable children	Break down of social fabric. There is increase in No. of divorce and separation

2.8 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

To address the main issues/problems affecting development in Loitokitok district several actions/strategies that will lead to improvement of quality of life of its people have been proposed.

Sub Sector	Development objectives	Targets/immediate objectives	Strategies
Agriculture	To increase agricultural productivity by 50% by 2012.	Train 70% of farmers on post harvest crop handling by 2010.	Train farmers on growing of emerging crops e.g. Jathropa, Aloe Vera. Water melon & Horticultural crops. Promote use of drought resistant seeds. Promote use of appropriate technologies Promote use of low cost locally available inputs
	To enhance/increase food security by 50% by 2012	Increase awareness by sensitizing 60% of farmers on modern farming methods by 2010	-Engage farmers in development of proper storage facilities using locally available materials -Lining of canals to minimize
		To increase the	

Sub Sector	Development objectives	Targets/immediate objectives	Strategies
		number of acreage under irrigation to 65% of arable land by 2010	seepage and water loss -Irrigation infrastructure development
Livestock	To increase livestock productivity by 50% by 2012	To increase pasture conservation by 40% by 2012	-Train farmers on hay baling -Establishment and rehabilitation of livestock watering points such as water trough. -Livestock breed improvement -Train farmers on sustainable livestock management Train farmers on grazing management.
		To reduce animal diseases instances to below 5% by 2012	-Establishment of cattle dips for control of livestock diseases -Enhance veterinary services to pastoralists
Special programmes (food security)	To mitigate the effects of drought to less than 10% by 2012	Promote use of drought resistant livestock by 40% by 2010	-Initiate awareness campaign on rearing of drought resistant animals e.g. camel
		To raise awareness level on drought preparedness & mitigation to 80% by 2010	-Train the community on drought monitoring cycle -Enhance alternative income generating activities e.g. poultry farming beekeeping and fish farming
		Promote growing of drought resistant crops by 60% by 2010	-Increase support to Train farmers on use of drought resistant crops.
Cooperative	To improve marketing channels/infrastructure by 60% by 2012	To promote value addition to 40% on our produce by 2010	Initiate a campaign to promote value addition
		Train 50% of farmers on how to market their produce by 2010	-Mobilize farmers to form marketing cooperatives -Enhance marketing of horticultural crops, cereals and livestock products. -Increase financial support to Capacity build farmers on marketing techniques
	Increase the number of cooperative societies by 50% by 2012	Train 60% of farmers on modalities of forming cooperatives by 2012	-Initiate awareness creation on formation of farmers SACCO -Intensify and strengthen rural saccos
Environment	To reduce environment degradation by 50% in the district by 2012	Increase tree cover by 40% by 2010	-Initiate a tree planting campaign -Revitalize tree planting days. -Establish tree nurseries. -Encourage formation and support of reforestation groups.
		Reduce charcoal burning by 80% by 2010	Sensitize community on use of renewable source of energy
		To draw a contingent plan on sand harvesting by 2009	Increase support to promote sustainable sand harvesting To promote conservation of

Sub Sector	Development objectives	Targets/immediate objectives	Strategies
			environment through sustainable land use practice
Gender	To increase gender equity to 60% by 2012	Reduce child marriages by 30% in the year 2011	Initiate campaign to lobby and advocate against child marriages
		Sensitize at least 40% of the community on importance of equal gender involvement in development activities by 2012	-Increase women participation in planning and decision making roles -Train men on gender issues -Increase awareness by educating the community on women rights
(vulnerable groups)	To increase participation of people with disabilities to 40% in all activities by 2012	Scale up level of awareness on P.W.Ds rights from 40% to 90% by 2012	Establish integration units to cater for people with disabilities.
		Increase advocacy for people with disabilities by 30% by 2010	Mobilize funds to support advocacy for people with disabilities
Water	To increase water accessibility to 60% by 2012	Increase service storage and rain water harvesting to 40% by 2010	Initiate campaign to promote alternative water sources such as use of water harvesting (rock & roof) Create public awareness through campaign on proper and economical water utilization
		Improve maintenance of water infrastructure to 40% by 2012	To map ground water resources and Build local capacity on management of water facilities Rehabilitate old boreholes and repair water supplies. Mobilize resources for piped water extensions Set up more new water infrastructure.
		Increase piped water facilities to 70% by 2010	
		Increase water availability to 60% of the population by 2012	-Drill more boreholes -Construct more shallow wells and dams -Enhance water springs for optimal production -Construct additional water pans.
	Reduce encroachment of catchment areas by 60% by 2012	Fence 50% of encroached springs by 2010	-Mobilize funds to fence gazetted forests -Establish and strengthen water users associations -Initiate a tree planting campaign -Enhance spring & water sources protection through fencing
Roads	To improve accessibility of road network by 30% by 2012	To grade the existing murrum road network by 50% by 2010	-To mobilize funds to supplement budgetary allocation for road construction and maintenance
		To increase feeder murrum roads to 30% by 2012	-Mobilize more funds to murrum more feeder roads -Enhance collaboration and strategic partnership with the community in road maintenance.

Sub Sector	Development objectives	Targets/immediate objectives	Strategies
		To improve 200km to bitumen standards by 2012	-Tarmac strategic roads network Emali-lotokitok Namanga- Chyullu gate
Energy	To increase electricity availability to at least 60% of the population by 2012	Connect at least 30% of the population to the national grid by 2010	-Sensitize the community on importance of electricity -Mobilize funds resources to support rural electrification programme -Prioritize more public utilities for rural electrification programme. -Formation of groups to apply for Umeme Pamoja
Education	To improve transition rate to 75% by 2012	Expand physical facilities of the available secondary schools by 30% by 2012	-Mobilize funds to construct more dormitories and classrooms -Raise financial support to construct more schools
	Increase enrolment and retention rate to 80% by 2012	Increase enrolment from the current 33% to 80% by 2012	-Raise financial support for construction of more boarding facilities
		Increase awareness on importance of education for the girl child by 60% by 2012	Enforce children's acts to reduce child labour and early marriages
	Raise literacy level to 75% by the year 2012	Increase awareness on literacy classes to 80% of the population by 2012	Mobilize the community to embrace education Support construction of more literacy classes -Create awareness on alternative/ further education opportunities
Health	Improve accessibility of health facilities to reach 80% of the population by 2012	Construct more health facilities to cater for addition 30% of the population 2012	Mobilize funds to assist in construction of more health facilities -Solicit donor support to establish more health facilities in marginalized rural areas.
	Increase curative preventive programmes to reach 80% of the population by 2012	Sensitize 90% of the community on good eating habits and sanitation by 2010	Initiate health talks at health facilities -Engage in awareness creation on the need to construct well ventilated Manyattas & Bush clearing Upscale sanitation services and facilities
	To reduce the prevalence rate from 6% to 3% by 2012	To reduce poverty at household level from 52% to 40% by 2012	To initiate a campaign to involve families in income generating activities

Sub Sector	Development objectives	Targets/immediate objectives	Strategies
Hiv & Aids		To increase awareness on safe sexual behaviour by 50% by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Train the community on alternative rite of passage for girls -Upscale condom use & distribution -Intensify behaviour change communication. -Establish mobile VCTs -Formation of advocacy groups -Upscale PITC services
Children	To provide adequate care to over 80% of OVCs by 2012	Expand existing orphanages to cater for 80% of OVCs by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mobilize funds to support establishment of children homes -To support strengthening of families within the traditional setup -mobilize support to identify OVCs -Involve families on income generating activities through capacity building.
Youth	Empower 75% of the youth population to be self reliance by 2012	Create opportunities for over 75% of the youth by 2012	<p>Sensitize the youth on existing opportunities.</p> <p>Link the youth to credit facilities</p> <p>Establish a youth empowerment centre</p>
Tourism (Wildlife)	Reduce number of human wildlife conflicts to below 2 per year by 2012	Sensitize 75% of the community on wildlife handling and coexistence by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Initiate community sensitization campaign on benefits of wildlife -Conduct high profile animal control & patrols. -Construct wildlife barriers where necessary -Advocacy for land use which is compatible with wild animals
		Increase water sources by 50% by 2012	Increase water sources through construction of shallow wells, dam and water pans in game parks & community areas
Governance, justice, Law & Order	To reduce small crimes to below 1% by 2012	To reduce entry of illegal goods to zero by 2011	Increase border patrol, support and engage more immigration official

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CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES



CHAPTER THREE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND
PROGRAMS



3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the priority measures the district will undertake to reduce the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. It highlight strategies for fast tracking the district growth and development aligned to the country's aspirations and within an international development framework as contained in the Vision 2030 and MDGs respectively. Programmes and projects that will lead to realization of economic growth, poverty reduction and strategies to mainstream crosscutting issues have been identified in this chapter. These are organized into various sectors represented at the district: Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment Water and Sanitation, Human Resources Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programmes.

3.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

This sector is made up of four sub sector namely education, labour, Public Health and sanitation and Medical Services

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission Statements

The human resources Sector vision is "to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development. The sector's mission is "to provide, promote and co-ordinate integrate human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market."

3.1.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The district will endeavour to improve performance, enrolment and retention in schools, enhance community skills in management, and improve utilization and conservation of local resources and empowerment of communities to participate and fully embrace the free primary education. The district intends to continuously sensitize communities on their roles in education. It also recognizes the need to have a literate population in its efforts toward fighting poverty. During the plan period efforts will be made to increase awareness on adult education and literacy classes.

The district will strive to improve utilization and conservation of local resources and empowerment of communities to participate fully in the preventive health care. It will therefore be necessary to sensitize the community on their roles on health issues. Educate the community on the need to participate and fully utilize the available health facilities in fight against diseases.

3.1.3 Importance of the sector to the district

It is through this sector that skilled manpower will be developed by enhancing people's ability to preserve and utilize their environment for productive gain and sustainable livelihood. The district also requires this sector to produce quality human resources for attainment of self and economic development.

Since a healthy population is productive, the health sector will be of importance during the plan period in ensuring that the district labour force remains healthy through provision of curative and preventive services, formulation of health sector policies,

setting standards, creating an enabling environment and regulating provision of health service delivery in the district.

3.1.4 Role of stake holders

Stakeholder	Role
Education department	Provision of basic quality education Development and provision of policy guidelines concerning the sector
NGOs, AMREF	Provision of support, sanitation and infrastructural development
SMC's & BOG's	School management
Teachers	Curriculum implementation in schools
Parents	Provision of basic necessity to pupils Provision of funds for infrastructural development
CDF	Provision of funds for infrastructural development
Department of Adult education	Empower adults/community with literacy skills
Ministry of medical services	Provision of quality curative health services
Ministry of public health	Provision of sanitation control services
NGOs AMREF	Provision of preventive services trachoma Adolescence and reproductive health Water and sanitation
Mission : catholic, Pentecost	Health and VCT services
Imbirikani Aids clinic	Health, VCT, Hiv& Aids management

3.1.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Improve access, retention and transition provision of instruction materials improve	Low parent participation Negative cultural practices High drop out rate Low access to primary education Inadequate staff	Involve stakeholders in sensitization of parents
Adult education	To provide education/ skills to adult and youth	Inadequate personnel inadequate teaching facilities	Source for personnel who are permanently employed

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		inadequate funding/transport	Provision of adequate teaching materials
Health	To provide easily accessible/affordable quality curative services Intensify disease prevention & surveillance Increase access to clean water supply and sanitation Protect children against immunisable diseases	Lack of adequate drug supply Few health facilities Lack of maintenance funds for health facilities Inadequate working tools Inadequate funds allocation for promotion & prevention activities. Few health staff PHT/nurses No youth friendly services Few VCT/ART sites	Advocacy on Hiv& Aids preventive and control measures Immunize children under 5 years Construct and equip more health facilities Encourage balanced diet to contain malnutrition Enhance quality treatment and supply of sufficient drugs Establish youth friendly services Enhance malaria control Increase facilities offering VCT/ART services

3.1.6 Programmes and Projects in Education

Ongoing

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Maral primary school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	Construct 2 classroom and 4 Toilets	Construction of classroom Construction of toilets
Ilmurutot primary school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	Construct 4 classrooms	Classroom construction
Oyarata school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	Construct 2 classrooms and 4 toilets	Construction of classrooms and toilets

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Lemong'o school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	Construct 2 classrooms and 4 toilets	Construction of classrooms and toilets
Nasipa school	To provide permanent learning facilities and improve sanitation	Construct 4 toilets	Construction of toilets

Education

New projects/ programmes proposals

Project name & locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Expansion of existing boarding schools District wide	1	Increase/enhance of pupils enrolment in schools Improve retention Of pupils in schools	Boarding schools in all division	Identifying NGOs. GOK organizations to put necessary infrastructure for boarding schools
Building of science facility in secondary schools District wide	2	To improve performance in science subjects	Establish One science laboratory	Identify needy schools for the project and the necessary equipments
Moilo school	3	To improve access and sanitation	Construct 2 classrooms & 4 toilets	Sourcing of funds Construction of permanent structures
Olkiloriti primary school	4	To improve access and sanitation	Construct 2 classrooms & toilets	Sourcing for funds Construction of classroom
Information Communication & technology education programme	5	To acquire necessary skills and computer literacy To enhance ICT in polytechnics	Polytechnics Secondary Schools with access to electricity Illasit secondary	Need assessment electricity installation ICT infrastructure development Acquisition of computers and related accessories
Establish district	6	Establish a	One DICECE	Sourcing for

Project name & locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
centre for early childhood education		training centre for early childhood education Teaching/learning material production centre Venue for development seminars to cater for the increasing child population	Completed	funds from government ,CDF and donors
Imisingio primary school	7	To improve access and sanitation	Construct 2 classrooms and 2 toilets	Sourcing for funds Construction of permanent structures
Maral primary school	8	To improve access and sanitation	Construct 2 classrooms and toilets	Sourcing of funds Classroom construction
Adolescence reproductive health (ASRH) programme	9	To sensitize adolescence on HIV/AIDS and sanitation	29544 Pupils	Health clubs activities Talks by health experts Youth competitions on these issues
Introduction of more youth training institutions District wide	10	Provision of skills for self reliance To Improve quality & increase production	Provide training for self employment to 40% of the youth by 2012	Build more youth polytechnics Equip polytechnic
Construct 250 classrooms District wide	11	To expand running facility and cater for more students	250 complete classrooms by 2012	Sourcing of funds Construction of classrooms
Primary Schools Teachers enhancement programme	12	To improve the quality of teaching by shaping teachers professional skills in schools	Six TAC centres constructed	Training of teachers Construction of TAC centres & equipping stakeholder mobilization
Special needs education programme	13	To strengthen & improve educational support for	Increased enrolment for children with special needs	Construction of six classrooms dormitories provision of 20

Project name & locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		children with special needs		Braille machine awareness creation
Smasse insets programme	14	To improve quality of secondary education through teacher in service training	Teachers In service Increase interest in science subject by students	Training needs assessment Stakeholder mobilization
Secondary Schools improvement programme	15	To enhance access equity & quality in school going age children	Increased enrolment increased transition KCPE graduates	Conduct bursary needs assessment Putting up of secondary school infrastructure
Technical industrial vocational entrepreneurship Training improvement programme	16	To provide training opportunities for school leavers KCPE/KCSE to enable them be self reliance	School leavers & KCSE graduates	Upgrading equipments in TIVET Renovation Baseline survey of polytechnics
School health feeding programme	17	To improve pupils health, retention, access and completion	Primary school going age pupils improved access & completion rate	Training of PHASE patrons training of head teachers Need assessment Establishment of storage facilities for S.F.P

Adult Education

Ongoing projects

Programme name ,locality	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Basic literacy programme Whole district	To improve adult literacy	Adults and those not in formal systems	Teaching Real life integration Sensitizing on IGAs
Post literacy programmes	Sustain acquired literacy at the basic level	Low literate Train and empower 50% of youth by 2012	Youth training

Programme name ,locality	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Non formal education programme	To enhance skills	School drop outs	Train on technical skills
Literacy community advocacy	To provide knowledge toward adult education	Adults at divisional level	Conduct advocacy campaign and seminars youth and adult education

Adult education New proposed projects

Name of the projects /locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of locational adult education classrooms	1	To enhance adult education at the location level	16 locations	Looking for site Sourcing for funds Construction Equipping
Establishment of a community learning resource centre (district HQS)	2	To provide studying, resource and reference materials to students	1 resource centre constructed by 2012	Identifying a site Sourcing for funds Construction equipping
Establish community resource learning centres at the divisions	3	To provide studying, resource and reference materials to students at the division level	4 resource centres constructed	Identifying a site Sourcing for funds Construction Equipping
Construct permanent adult education classrooms	4	To reach out to adult at the location level Provide permanent learning structure	16 locations by 2012	Sourcing for funds Establishing a site Construction Equipping

Health Ongoing Programmes and Projects

Project/ programme name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Emmuenyi	To make health	Set up a	Construction of the

Project/ programme name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
dispensary Rombo division	services accessible to the community in Rombo area	dispensary	facility
Nkama dispensary Central division	To establish a common health point	Set up a health facility	Construction of the facility
Expanded immunization programme District wide	To immunize under 5yrs against childhood diseases	Immunize children below 5yrs	Regular supervision and vaccines
Reproductive health District wide	To sensitize youth and equip the them with knowledge on reproductive	Train youth on HIV & Aids	Capacity building the youth
HIV & Aids, STI management preventive and control District wide	To reduce prevalence of HIV & aids from 5.6% to 3%	Manage HIV & Aids related illness	Hiv & Aids ,STI control Prevention measures at all levels VCT services Home based care Condom distribution ARSH promotion Offer CCC services PMCT Services
TB control management	Control the spread of TB spread Detection & treatment of TB patients	Avoid resistance Treat all TB cases	TB manyatta Defaulter tracing Free testing and treatment for TB in hospital
Trachoma control	Reduce blinding trachoma Treat those already affected	Reduce blinding trachoma to <1/1000	Mass treatment Surgeries(eye) Water & sanitation progress Trainings
Integrated management of childhood illness District wide	Reduce childhood illness	Treat /manage infants/child illness (Reduce to 20%)	Carrying out regular treatment
Food quality control District wide	To reduce food and water borne related diseases Reduce environmental pollution	Reduction water borne diseases by 2012	Inspection on food premises and hygiene Food hygiene laws enforcement Environment pollution control and controlled

Project/ programme name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			waste disposal
Communicable disease surveillance District wide	To control the spread of communicable diseases	Rural areas Crowded places	Investigations of factors that may lead to disease out breaks
Malaria control and prevention District wide	To reduce malaria and malaria vector to manageable levels	Breeding sites Rural areas Reduced mobility	House spraying Community sensitization on use of bed nets Issuing of mosquito Nets Enhance quality treatment & supply of sufficient sp drugs Environment vector control

Health

New proposed projects

Name of project	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Establish a functional health community unit	1	To provide preventive and curative services at community level	28 community units by 2012	Identify, map, register community units Train staff Engage Community health workers
Construction of hospital administration block	2	To improve health services provision And administration	One administration block in place by 2012	Sourcing for funds Construction Equipping and staffing
Construct a casualty block at the district hospital	3	To offer specialized treatment/ attention to accident victims	One casualty block by 2012	Sourcing for funds Construction Equipping and staffing
Establish a comprehensive health care unit at the district	4	To improve provision health services	One comprehensive care unit by 2012	Sourcing for funds Construction Equipping and

Name of project	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
HQS				staffing
Renovation of existing building (HQS), kitchen, theatre, laundry, mortuary, outpatient & Wards.	5	Improved health care delivery	Better hospital building	Sourcing for funds Refurbishment
Refurbishment of one rural health facility	6	To improve provision of health services	Upgrade and Equip Namelok dispensary	Expand and equip
Operationalise 4 CDF constructed health facility Nchalai, Maili Tatu, Njukini, Iseteti/imarba	7	To utilize already available health infrastructure to offer health services	4 functional health facility by 2010	Finishing Equipping staffing
Construct 6 new health centres/ Dispensaries Isiteti, Risa, Kuku, Sopa, Lenkism, Ngong	8	To enhance accessibility of affordable quality health services.	Construct 6 dispensaries by 2012	Construction (kitchen, wards, maternity rooms) equipping, staffing
Upgrade one health facility to a sub district hospital	9	To diversify referrals services and decongest the district hospital	Upgrade □ Kimana health facility to sub district hospital	Upgrading, equipping And staffing
Upgrade 4 dispensaries to health centres Namelok, murtot, Olgulului, Itiral dispensaries	10	To increase access to more health care services	4 functional new health centres	Construction of facilities to Kepi Standards Staffing & Equipping
Construction of MTC college to separate it from Hospital	11	To establish a medical training college	Fully operational college	Construction of dormitory, classroom, dining
CD4 counting	12	To assess the	One CD4	Sourcing for

Name of project	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
machine		number of CD4 cells in Hiv & Aids patients	counting machine by 2012	funds from donors, GOK, NGOs Purchasing
Scale up district hospital sewage system	13	To improve on sanitation within the district hospital	Establish a sewage system	Setting up a sewage system
Youth counselling centre	14	To counsel, sensitize the youth on health issues	One youth counselling centre By 2012	Sourcing for funds Construction

3.1.7 Cross sector linkages

Introduction of ICT in schools will require existence of physical infrastructure among them energy inform of grid power, and telecommunication networks to connect to the internet. Construction of toilets and classrooms might involve input from the ministry of works.

The sector require support from the energy sector through provision of electricity for lighting and vaccines preservation in newly constructed and existing dispensaries and health facilities. Good roads are also required to enable patients' easier access to health facility.

3.1.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

During the plan period the sector will intensify the fight against HIV & AIDS through establishment of youth counselling centres partnering with other stakeholders to reach out to the youth, disabled and the marginalized groups. Community health units will be established to provide health care services at level one and increase number of deliveries attended by health professionals. In the fight against malaria, efforts will be made to increase access to insecticide treated nets to Under 5 and pregnant mothers, indoor spraying and community sensitization on malaria vector control.

The sector will also seek to enhance accessibility to health services through expansion of existing institutions and setting up of new health facilities within walking distances.

Efforts by the sector to mainstream crosscutting issues include awareness creation to pupils/adolescence on sexually related illnesses including STI'S and HIV & AIDS. enhancement of gender parity through increased enrolment in schools to both boys and girls and diversification of curriculum to offer ICT. Sanitation will be improved through latrine construction in schools. Other strategies include rehabilitation and expansion of existing schools through construction of more classroom and setting up of new institution to enhance accessibility by reducing the number of kilometres to the nearest school.

DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

estock, Forestry and wildlife, cooperative development authority sub sectors.

rowth of the Vision 2030 Strategy through conservation and management, conservation and industry and balanced regional marketing.

oods of Kenyans through promotion of stock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a distribution and sustainable management of resources management and conservation of

mission

s on intensification and diversification of coverage by farmers, provision of affordable support farmers to form marketing groups, funding for agriculture, research and promote and support development of locally produce to the various agro livestock products.

abling strong and vibrant cooperative poverty reduction in the district.

roduction is the most viable economic activity for 80% of the district population. In the year 2011, 397,709,502 in revenue.

Role
Primary producers of livestock and their products
Acts as a bridge between producers and consumers/markets
Retail selling of meat to individual consumers.
Suppliers of inputs for livestock production
Develop policy, standards regulation and provision of extension services
Livestock disease control, public health, hide & skins and leather development
Primary crop producers
Designate and maintain markets, market days
Market

Stake holder	Role
AFC. banks and micro finances	Provide efficient and affordable financial services
Cooperative and marketing	Mobilizing & linking farmers to markets
Min of agriculture	Provision of extension services

3.2.5 Sub sector Priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock development production	Increase production capacity of the existing pastoral system: stimulating livestock intensification and diversification activities	Inadequate means of transport Inadequate staff level High illiteracy level Inadequate credit facilities Poor and inadequate infrastructure Lack of reliable markets	Encourage and support the formation of cooperatives Intensify farmers Intensify livestock farming and adoption of modern technology
Veterinary services	Vaccination against major occurrence diseases and pest in the district. Elimination. eradication of common pests in the district. Carrying out disease surveillance Ensuring wholesome non adulterated animal products in the market. Training pastoralist on proper hides and skins curing and storage/ value addition	Inadequate funding Inadequate and poor transport availability Poor working tools Poor legal channels and resolutions Poor remunerations	Increase meat coverage inspection To bring on board wider involvement of other stakeholders To improve on general hygiene on pre and post meat inspection.
Cooperative movement	-Start milk cooling and processing plant	-Inadequate education, training and information	-Enhance marketing of farm produce

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Start maize milling and packing plant -Establish horticultural processing plant -establish /facilitate bidding contracts between farmers and buyers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate institutional and management capacity -Poor infrastructure -Inadequate GOK allocation -Limited economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote affordable and cheap micro finance -Intensify education, training and information -diversify economic activities and resources mobilize for sustainable ventures -Develop institution frame work -mainstream national concerns namely Hiv/Aids, NRM, Gender
Crop production and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of crop varieties including the drought resistant crops Emphasis on irrigation for horticultural crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage structures Poor infrastructure Low budgetary allocation for extension Low market prices Lack of certified seeds for drought resistant crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of indigenous technical knowledge Promotion of farmer managed marketing Diversify crops and promote drought tolerant crops Involve stakeholders in extension services

3.2.6 Programmes and Projects

Livestock production

(i) Ongoing projects

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Livestock extension	Entire district	Impart knowledge and skills to producers and livestock traders to enhance their productivity and	All stakeholders in the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars/workshops -Demonstrations -field days -education tours

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		profit margins		
NALEP	Entire district	Farmer's capacity building to fight poverty through formation of CIGS to enhance crop and livestock productivity.	All stakeholders in chance	seminars/workshops -demonstrations -field days -education tours
ALLPRO	Lenkism division	To capacity build farmers to enhance food and income security through participatory community demand driven development initiatives	Farmers in location where PICD has been conducted.	-Conduct PICD -Development of community action plans -develop proposals for funding -implementation of funded proposals by the community.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Entire district	Combat poverty and ensure self food and income security	Organized and registered common interest groups (CIGs)	Capacity building and funding through grants of group proposed agriculture/livestock based projects
Collaboration with other stakeholders	Entire district	To contribute in planning and implementation of livestock based projects/activities.		Provision of technical advice as resource persons during planning and implementation

Livestock New proposed projects

Project name	Location	Priority ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of activity
Installation of ICT and wireless telephone	District HQS and central division	1	To facilitate efficient and effective communication	Provide 2 lines and 4 extension	Purchase two main wireless table sets and 4 extension table sets Connection to internet Purchase 3

Project name	Location	Priority ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of activity
					desktop computers and 2 laptops
Construction and furnishing divisional offices (4).	Rombo , Kimana, Entonet, Lenkism divisions	2	To provide convenient offices to divisional officers		Funds allocation. Tendering . Office construction, furnishing the offices.
Provision of transport for extension purposes	4 divisions Rombo Kimana Entonet Lenkism central	3	To facilitate quick and efficient service delivery	Avail 6 motor bikes	Purchase 6 motor bikes
Dairy (cow & goat) development	Entire district	4	To provide more reliable and guaranteed food and income security to crops	Southern parts of the district	Source for quality breeding stock. Train farmers in fodder production & conservation. Encourage and support a dairy marketing cooperative to scale up marketing of agro pastoral produce minimizing exploitation by brokers
Poultry development	Entire district	5	To increase food and income security and empower vulnerable groups (youth and women) economically	30 % of youth and women	Promote both local and commercial poultry

Project name	Location	Priority ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of activity
Beef, goat and sheep upgrading	Entire district	6	Increase productivity and control inbreeding		Sourcing for quality breeding bulls, rams and bucks Train ranchers on proper and efficient breeding
Range rehabilitation for sustainable livestock production	Entire district	7	To improve and enhance range productivity	Utilize denuded and bush encroached areas	Gully control Reseeding Grass seed bulking Fodder tree planting
Promotion of beekeeping	Entire district	8	To increase food and income security To empower vulnerable groups (women and youth) economically.	40 % of women and youth	Source for hives and other accessories, Train in modern beekeeping, Form bee products marketing cooperative
Promotion and intensification of camel keeping	Entire district	9	To ensure food and income security through intensification of drought resistant/tolerant animals	50% of ranchers in the lower northern parts of the district	Sourcing for quality breeding camels Train farmers in camel management and husbandry.
Promote pig production	Southern parts of the district	10	To diversify sources of livelihood	Southern parts of the district	Source for quality breeding stock Train farmers on pig management and husbandry

Veterinary services
Ongoing projects

Project name & locality	objectives	Targets	Description of activities
PATTEC(pan Africa tsetse and try trypanosomiasis eradication control) project Rombo iltiral ,Oltiasika, Imbirikani	To eradicate the tsetse menace in the district	Organized community groups	Identifying community groups Problem reporting Setting up traps
Construction of offices District HQS	To construct a veterinary office to completion	A complete office by 2009	Construction works

New proposed projects veterinary

Name of project	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of divisional veterinary offices Kimana, Rombo, central, Entonet, Lenkism	1	To provide veterinary services close to farmers/pastoralist	5 divisional offices by 2015	Proposal generation to source for funds Construction work
Dip construction and rehabilitation	2	To eradicate tick and borne diseases in the district	5 dips by 2009	Sourcing for funds, construction GOK technical support

Agriculture

New proposed projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Establishment/ construction of district agriculture headquarters	1	To provide permanent offices for district agriculture staff	1 No. complete office block	Sourcing for funds Procurement of contractors construction

Construction of divisional offices	2	To provide office space for agriculture division office staff	5 No. complete office blocks	Sourcing for funds Procurement of contractors Construction
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Cooperative movement

(i) Ongoing projects

Project name Locality	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of dairy cooperatives society (entire district)	Enhance milk marketing	200 members	Sensitization , recruitment and registering of the society
Pre cooperatives, education, training and formation	To revitalize, revive and register viable cooperative society in the district	5 divisions (Rombo, Kimana, Entonet, Lenkism)	Sensitization , awareness and recruitments
Lobbying for partnership with other institution, e.g. coop bank, Kuscco, Jitegemee	Establish link and partnership	3 institutions	Follow up of the institutions
Kimana horticulture coop. society, Kimana division	To develop own plot	200 members	Raising of funds for construction
Musangairo FCS Ltd Loitokitok	To develop own plot	200 members	Raising own funds for construction
Ilkisonko rural farmers savings and credit society Loitokitok	To provide savings and credit services	5000 members	Pooling of financial resources together to afford credit facilities

(ii) New projects/programmes proposals

Project name	Locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Start milk cooling and processing plant	Loitokitok	1	To enhance milk marketing and diversify economic activities	2000 members	Sensitization, Awareness, creation and recruitment -Raising of own fund Developing proposals

Project name	Locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Setting up of the Rural Sacco branches	Kimana & Rombo division	2	To enhance micro finance activities to our members customers	1000 members	Renovation of buildings Resource mobilization Campaigns on membership
Linking up livestock marketing to KMC	Lower region of the district	3	To enhance marketing of livestock animals	5000 members	Sensitization and awareness creation. Recruitment of members Registering of the society
Diversification into other type of cash crop e.g. Sunflower, cashew nuts.	Middle and upper belt	4	To start other income generating activity	3000 members	Sensitization and awareness Recruitment of members Registering of the society
Establishing /facilitating bidding contracts between the farmers and buyers	Irrigation belt in Kimana, Rombo, Namelok	5	To reinforce the bidding of the seller and buyer contracts for sustainable marketing	5000 members	Sensitization and awareness Recruitment of members Registration of the society
Establish horticultural and processing plant	Irrigation belt of Rombo Kimana and Namelok	6	To enhance horticulture marketing and diversify economic activities	5.000 members	Sensitization and awareness creation Recruitment of members Registration of the society

Wildlife services

New projects proposals

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Wildlife barriers	1	Manage wildlife for better coexistence and benefits	Area bordering National parks	Construction of wildlife barriers (fences, moats, trenches)

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Problem animal control	2	To reduce human wildlife conflicts	Ensure problem is completely eradicated by 2010	Conduct problem animal control and high profile patrols
Income generating conservation projects	3	To create income generating avenues/projects	Community and individual group ranches	Initiate eco tourism and beekeeping
Community based wildlife management committees	4	To develop wildlife management committees	Form wildlife management committee in each of the new divisions & one for the district	Community sensitization Committee formation
Integrated land use area	5	To sensitize community to engage in activities compatible with wildlife	Area bordering park Land owners Community groups	Holding of meetings (community sensitization) Land use planning

Forestry

On going projects

Name of project	objective	Targets	Description of activities
Rural afforestation	To enhance role of forestry in socio economic development	Increase percentage of current tree cover to over 50%	Promotion of agro forestry practices Establishment and management of institutional tree nurseries.
Forestry management and development	To conserve the natural habitats, wildlife and biological diversity	Plant 150 Ha with trees	Tree seedling production Intensification of forestry conservation

Lands and settlement

Name of programme	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
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Prepare physical development plans; Loitokitok, Kimana, Illasit and Rombo	To design, plan and guide urban development within Loitokitok district	4 physical plans	Stakeholders meetings, Situation analysis, data collection, drawing approval of the plans
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3.2.7 Cross sector linkages

A reliable energy source is required to provide power for cold chain provision to veterinary constructed office/store.

Livestock production require a reliable and sustainable water supply for livestock, an educated, skilled and knowledgeable population, and information and telecommunication facility to enable marketing of produce, micro finances to provide affordable and efficient financial support to farmers and a source of reliable electricity / energy to enable value addition.

Constructed dips will require a continuous supply of water for dipping hence a water supply system or a borehole within close proximity shall be required.

A well developed infrastructure and adequate security is required to enable effective marketing of produce

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector main concerns during the plan period will be to improve food security and eradication of extreme poverty through increased food production, breed improvement, farmers sensitization on diversification to drought tolerant crops & breeds , emerging crops, disease control and community empowerment through Njaa Marufuku programme recognizing special needs of gender, Hiv &Aids /PLWA, Youth and the disabled and ensuring that each category of the interest groups is represented in the planning and implementation committees for participatory and all inclusive ownership of the projects and elimination of stigma.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector is composed of roads and public works, housing, local government, Energy and transport sub sectors.

3.3.1 Sector vision and mission

The sector Vision is to provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030 while the Mission is to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

3.3.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The district will continue to develop rural access roads through gravelling and classification of roads. Maintenance of road network will be enhanced through the district roads committee.

3.3.3 Importance of sector to the district

The district requires an improved road network to help reduce the cost of transport, open up the district for easier access to tourist sites and promote trade. A good road network will also enhance economic growth and poverty reduction. Sustainable power supply will be required to light health facilities, schools and to support the district ICT facilities.

3.3.4 Role of stake holders

Stake holder	Role
Min of energy ,KPLC	Provision of energy-electricity &petroleum to enable value addition and transportation of inputs and products
Min. of roads & public works	Maintenance of existing classified roads Roads construction to facilitate access to markets
Community	Operation and maintenance
Oloitokitok county council	Construct roads within their jurisdiction
Kenya Wildlife Services	Construct roads within their jurisdiction

3.3.5 Priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural water supply	Development of alternative water sources by drilling new boreholes: Construction of new dams, water pans and shallow wells Rehabilitation of existing water sources	Inadequate funding Uneven distribution of rains Low staff levels	Empower the communities to own and manage water supplies and distribution system. Involve the community in project planning and implementation
Irrigation	Community empowerment Infrastructure development Employment creation	Low funding Staff deficiency Lack of transport	Capacity building Irrigation infrastructure development
Roads	To tarmack and	Delay in issuing of	Operationalise

	gravel roads connecting highly agricultural productive areas	funds Low community participation	district roads committee Train local contractors to manage and maintain roads
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3.3.6. Programmes and projects

Energy

Programme	Priority	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Rural electrification programme	1	To facilitate adoption of ICT in the rural areas and urban areas.	Supply areas proposed by the DDC in all division	Install electricity to schools, health facilities and trading centres

Roads

Ongoing project: Bituminization

Project name	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Emali- Loitokitok c102	To provide an all weather access road to farmers and tourist in Loitokitok district	Construct 110km to bitumen standard	Earth works to designed level , culverting, bridging and surface dressing

On going projects: Graveling

Project name	Objective	Target	Description of activities
E2023 Illasit –Olkiloriti-Njukini	To link njukini to illasit	Improve 44km of road to motorable standard	Road maintenance Light grading
Isinet –Namelok	To improve access to markets by farmers	Improve 6km of road to motorable	Light grading
Illasit- okwesero	To link farmers to markets	Enhance road accessibility	Light grading Culverting
E1823 C102Jent-Ngarabuni	To link farmers to markets	Enhance road accessibility	Grading culverting
Rombo- iltiral	To link farmers to markets	Enhance road accessibility	Grading culverting
Illasit –Olkalia Nkama	To link farmers to markets	Enhance road accessibility	Grading Graveling

			Bush clearing
E 1824 Loitokitok -Junction	To link farmers to markets	Improve road accessibility	gravelling
Illasit -Rombo - Njukini	To link farmers to markets	Improve road accessibility	Grading

Roads

New proposed projects

Programme name ,locality	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
C103-A104 Namanga- Chulu gate	1	To link Loitokitok to Taita Taveta	Improve 163km of road surface to bitumen standard	Road designing Culverting Tarmacking
LTK-misigio- Serena lodge	2	To link tourist and farmers to - Amboseli national park	Motorable /accessible road surface	Gravelling
Nkama - Kikelewa - illasit	4	To link farmers to markets	Improved road accessibility	Gravelling
Oltiasika - iltiral	5	To link farmers to markets	Improved road accessibility	grading Spot improvement
Olchoro- multort	6	To link farmers to markets	Improved road accessibility	Grading Spot improvement
Loitokitok- Multort	7	To link farmers to markets	Enhanced road accessibility	Spot improvement
Kimana - Orolika	8	To link farmers to markets	Enhanced road accessibility	Spot improvement
Nkama - inkisanjani	9	To link farmers to markets	Enhanced road accessibility	Spot improvement
Olorika- Oltiasika	10	To link farmers to markets	Enhanced road accessibility	Spot improvement
Rombo- River msangairo	11	To link farmers to markets	Enhanced road accessibility	Spot improvement
Iltiral - River msangairo	12	To link farmers to markets	Enhanced road accessibility	Spot improvement
Loitokitok - Entonet	13	To link farmers to	Enhanced road accessibility	Spot improvement

Programme name ,locality	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
		markets		
Kimana - Elangata Enkima	14	To link farmers to markets	Improved road accessibility	grading Spot improvement
Elangata Enkima -C103 junction Enkutort	15	To link farmers to markets	Enhanced road accessibility	Grading Spot improvement
Enkutort - illasit	16	To link farmers to markets	Accessible road	grading Spot improvement
Kimana - Njararai - Oltiasika	17	To link farmers to markets	42 km of motorable road surface	Grading
Elalai - Kimana secondary	18	To link farmers to markets	Grade 5km	Grading and gravelling
Illasit -Elata	19	To link farmers to markets	Improve 40km of road surface	Grading Gravelling
Kiwanja - Narumulu	20	To link farmers to markets	Accessible 6km of road surface	Grading gravelling culverting
Nolturesh - Kimana ani	21	To link farmers to markets	Accessible 45 km of road surface	Grading gravelling culverting
Imbirikani - Chyullu hills - illtiral	22	To link farmers to markets	Improve 93 km of road surface	Grading Graveling Culverting
Kimana - olorika	23	To link farmers to markets	Improve 23km of road surface	Grading Gravelling culverting
Rombo - musangairo - iltiral	24	To link farmers to markets	Improve 38 km of road surface	Gravelling Grading Culverting
Nkama - Enkisanjani	25	To link farmers to markets	Improve 7km of road surface	Grading Gravelling Culverting
Amboseli - Imbirikani	26	To link farmers to markets	Improve 30 km of road surface	Grading Gravelling Culverting
Kimana - Nameok	27	To link farmers to markets	Improve 14 km of road surface	Gravelling Grading Culverting
Rombo - Nolrasit	28	To link farmers to markets	Improve 21 km of road surface	Gravelling Grading Culverting

Programme name ,locality	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Illasit – elata	29	To link farmers to markets	Improve 40 km of road surface	Grading Gravelling Culverting
Rombo – Olomapinu – Njukini	30	To link farmers to markets	Improve 20 km of road surface	Grading Gravelling culverting

3.3.7 Cross sector linkages

Most of the roads to be constructed will link farmers to market centres and ensure that they are able to fetch good prices and incur fewer losses in transportation as a result of improved road network.

3.3.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In ensuring that youth benefit from the initiated projects within the district, labour intensive methods have been incorporated in construction of roads. Majority of labour force to be engaged in construction and road maintenance will be youth.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT WATER AND SANITATION

This sector is made up of water and irrigation, environment and mineral resources.

3.4.1 Sector vision and mission

The environment water and sanitation sector vision is to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all while the mission is to promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

The district has prioritized provision of clean water to the community. This will be done through extension of existing water infrastructure, drilling of more boreholes, spring protection and excavating more shallow wells. The district will ensure that an Environmental impact assessment report is produced before any project is approved.

3.4.3 Importance of the sector to the district

The irrigation sub sector will be important in enhancing farmer's perception and interpretation of the benefit of irrigated farming, operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure.

The district will also require a sustainable supply of clean and adequate water for its residents.

3.4.4 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Min of water and irrigation	Supply water for human consumption and livestock
	To investigate , establish and implement irrigation infrastructure
National Environment Management Authority	Environmental audit and impact assessment

3.4.5 Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural water supply	Development of alternative water sources by drilling new boreholes: Construction of new dams, water pans and shallow wells Rehabilitation of existing water sources	Inadequate funding Uneven distribution of rains Low staff levels	Empower the communities to own and manage water supplies and distribution system. Involve the community in project planning and implementation
Irrigation development	Community empowerment Infrastructure development Employment creation	Low funding Staff deficiency Lack of transport	Capacity building Irrigation infrastructure development
	Enhance crop production through irrigation	Low awareness and adoption of new technologies Lack of appropriate irrigation structures Encroachments of water catchment's areas Inadequate office space Low staff levels	Designing of appropriate irrigation structures and systems Increase irrigation water efficiency Conserve water catchments areas
Environment	Promote rural afforestation and management of existing forests	Inadequate funds Inadequate water supply Poor response to development planting seedlings by the community Recurrent drought	Involve community in joint forestry management Develop partnerships with other stakeholders to promote agro forestry

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			Enhancement of water supply

3.4.6 Projects and programmes

Environment

New proposed programmes

Programme name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting and quarrying. District Wide	1	To enhance and control sustainable sand harvesting	One EMP on sand harvesting	Data collection Holding meetings
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	2	To formulate guidelines on environmental management	Produce one DEAP by 2009	Data collection And community consultations
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	3	To sensitize the community on proper sustainable sand harvesting	Increase community environmental management awareness by 60%	Sensitization meetings
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	4	To control environment pollution	Reduce pollution by 60% by 2012	Environmental impact assessment

Irrigation

On going projects

Name of project/locality	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kidoku irrigation scheme in Rombo location	To increase land utilization thro' irrigation mainstream governance	1 No weir 320m canal lined 4 division boxes 1 No R/crossing 30 farmers trained on water management 1 report	Construction of intake Canal lining Construction of division boxes Construction of road crossing Farmers training Quarterly & annual reports
Kisioki irrigation scheme in Rombo	To increase land utilization through	1 No weir 900m canal lined	Intake construction Lining of canal

Name of project/locality	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
location	irrigation	15 division boxes 2 No R/crossing 180 farmers trained on water management 1 report	Construction of division boxes Construction of road crossing Training of farmers Quarterly & annual reports
Osit irrigation scheme Namelok location	To increase land utilization through irrigation	450m canal lined 30 farmers trained on water management 1 report	Canal lining Training of farmers Quarterly & annual reports

Irrigation

New proposed projects

Project name locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity
Oltepes irrigation scheme in Rombo location	1	To increase land utilization through irrigation	1 No weir 1500m canal lined 4 division boxes 2 No R/crossing 60 farmers trained on water management 1 report	Intake construction Lining of canal Construction of division boxes Construction of road crossing Training of farmers Quarterly & annual reports
Shurie yikai irrigation scheme in Rombo location	2	To increase land utilization through irrigation	1 No weir 300m canal lined 5 division boxes 2 No R/crossing 60 farmers trained 1 report	Intake construction Lining of canal Construction of division boxes Construction of road crossing Training of farmers Quarterly & annual reports
Kimana intake	3	To increase land utilization through irrigation	1 weir rehabilitated	Rehabilitation

Project name locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity
Kisopia irrigation scheme	4	To increase land utilization through irrigation	1 No weir 700m canal lined 4 Division boxes 1 No R/crossing 60 farmers trained 1 report	Intake construction Lining of canal Construction of division boxes Construction of road crossing Farmers training
Entarara irrigation scheme	5	To increase land utilization through irrigation	1 No weir 950m canal lined 6 division boxes 2No R/crossing Train 60 farmers 1 report	Intake construction Lining of canal Construction of division boxes Construction of road crossing Farmers training
Nkama irrigation scheme	6	To increase land utilization through irrigation	1 No weir 800m canal lined 4 division boxes 2 No R/crossing 60 farmers trained 1 report	Intake construction Lining of canal Construction of division boxes Construction of road crossing Training farmers
20 small scale irrigation schemes	7	To increase land utilization through irrigation	Weir ,canal lining divisional boxes	Lining of canals Construction of division boxes

Water supply

New proposed projects

Name of project /locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	targets	Description of Activities
Olkiloriti water storage pan □imana div/□imana□ani location	1	To reduce the distance to the nearest water point in the area	One complete water pan by 2012	Sourcing for funds excavation and construction
Lemongo water pan □imana div	2	To reduce the distance to the	One complete water pan by	Sourcing for funds

Name of project /locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	targets	Description of Activities
□imana location		nearest water point in the area	2012	excavation and construction
Porini water storage pan □imana□ div / □imana□ location	3	To reduce the distance to the nearest water point in the area	One complete water pan by 2012	Sourcing for funds excavation and construction
Lenkism borehole Lenkism location	4	To provide a convenient sustainable source of water for the are residents	One complete borehole by 2012	Sourcing for funds Borehole drilling CWP &Trough construction
Kimana borehole Kimana location	5	To provide a convenient sustainable source of water for the are residents	One complete borehole by 2012	Sourcing for funds Borehole drilling CWP &Trough construction
Ilmisigyo borehole Entonet location	6	To provide a convenient sustainable source of water for the are residents	One complete borehole by 2012	Sourcing for funds Borehole drilling CWP &Trough construction
Olmau borehole kuku location central div	7	To provide a convenient sustainable source of water for the are residents	One complete borehole by 2012	Sourcing for funds Borehole drilling CWP &Trough construction
Kimana water supply. Kimana location	8	To provide a source of clean and safe water for household /domestic use	A complete water supply by 2012	Sourcing for funds Spring protection Piping water
Rombo water supply Rombo location	9	To provide a source of clean and safe water for household /domestic use	A complete water supply by 2012	Sourcing for funds Spring protection Piping water
Entarara water supply	10	To provide a source of clean and safe water for household /domestic use	A complete water supply by 2012	Sourcing for funds augmentation & rehabilitation Piping water

Name of project /locality	Priority ranking	Objectives	targets	Description of Activities
Olchoro water supply	11	To provide a source of clean and safe water for household /domestic use	A complete water supply by 2012	Sourcing for funds rehabilitation and augmentation Piping water
Loitokitok water supply kuku location	12	To extend water supply to serve more through increased intake	A complete water supply by 2012	Sourcing for funds Rehabilitation and augmentation
300 shallow wells	13	To provide a source of clean drinking water	300 shallow wells	Excavation sourcing for funds
Drill 20 boreholes	14	To provide a source of clean drinking water	20 complete boreholes	Drilling Equipping
Construct a 500m ³ water tank	15	To enhance and boost water supply in Loitokitok town	A complete water tank	Sourcing for funds construction

3.4.8 Cross sector linkages

Majority of boreholes to be drilled will require an affordable and sustainable source of power to pump water. Mapping of water resources will require skilled and well trained personnel. Energy will be required to run water drilling equipments.

3.4.8 Strategies to mainstream crosscutting issues

To enhance environmental conservation and reduced pollution a continuous environment impact assessment will be taken during the projects implementation period.

During the planning period strategies to address water shortage will include drilling of boreholes, protecting available springs, shallow wells and enhancing the available piped water system to serve more people.

Continuous improvement of irrigation infrastructure and community initiated irrigation project/scheme will also be done to enhance food security and farmers income through increased food productivity as part of the district efforts in breaking the cycle of poverty.

3.5 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

This sector is composed of information and communication, Higher Education, Science and Technology, Kenya bureau of statistics, E-government, GITs-finance, department of remote sensing and surveys sub sectors.

3.5.1 Sector vision and mission

The sector Vision is "excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge" While the Mission is "to improve quality of life of all Kenyans through research, innovations and technology".

3.5.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The district plans to fast track the introduction of information and technology in secondary schools especially those supplied with electricity under the computer for school programme.

Livestock and crop producers will be able to improve marketing of produce and improve their quality of live with the help of this sector. It will empower Majority of crop farmers and pastoralists who deal with middlemen to get first hand information on where to fetch better prices for their commodity.

3.5.3 Importance of sector to the district

The district is endowed with many products ranging from livestock and livestock products to natural resources such as wildlife and underutilized tourist potential. A well developed information and communication technology sector is crucial if these resources are to be fully utilized to fight high poverty levels.

The sector is also crucial in assisting in information dissemination.

3.5.4 Role of stake holders

Stakeholders	Role
Telkom (Orange) Kenya	Provide additional landline and wireless connectivity
Mobile telephone providers (Safaricom, Zim, etc)	Provide full district mobile network coverage
Communication commission of Kenya	Providing framework for the sector and licensing operators
Min of information and telecommunications	Assist in effective and efficient information dissemination on livestock production & marketing

3.5.5 Priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Telecommunication	Extension of the existing telephone lines.	Limited distribution cables	Extension of existing lines which are operating at full capacity
Information technology	Increased use of computers in data management and in accounting and distribution of information	Lack of electricity in many rural and urban areas Lack of telephone coverage in most areas	Supply electricity in areas proposed by UNCT Establishing the UNCT and enhancing its use.
Mass media	Promoting the mass media in rural to inform, educate and	Low literacy levels in the district	Step up literacy campaigns efforts to ensure the rural folk to benefit

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	entertain the community.		from information contained newspapers and periodicals. Provide information on radio issues like market intelligence

3.5.6 Programmes and projects

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishing a DIDC District head quarters	1	To create an accurate and update databank on activities in the district. Assist development agency in the district access development related information via internet	Set up a DIDC	Construction of a DIDC Install computers
Expansion of telephone facilities District wide	2	Facilitate use of the internet and ease communication	Expand telephone network to rural areas by the end of the plan.	Installation of more transmitters for cell phones and wireless landlines
Establish online community learning and resource centre	3	To provide the community with information on opportunities to fight poverty, create wealth & improve their lives	Set up a one stop shop for ICT services	Data collection to justify needs, Identifying the location, Community sensitization, Equipping and Staffing

3.5.7 Cross sector linkages

Introduction of information and communication technology requires the availability of a reliable source of energy and a literate population, use of computers requires technical knowledge and skills on how to operate them/computer literacy. ICT also require a good telephone network.

A good road network will facilitate circulation and transportation of newspapers.

3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

There will be continuous efforts to fast track Provision of ICT services and accelerate expansion of telecommunication network coverage within the area. An information resource centres will be established in the district to empower farmers with modern farming techniques and market information to ensure that they are able to fight poverty through increased production which will subsequently fetch good prices. The youth will also be able to access information on skill enhancement and job opportunities through the established internet facility.

3.6 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

This sector is composed of Regional Development Authorities, youth affairs and Sports, gender and children, special programmes and ministry of state for development of Northern Kenya and Arid lands sub-sector.

3.6.1 Sector vision and mission

The vision of the sector is to have a sustainable and equitable socio economic development and empowerment for all. While the mission of the sector is “to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through co-ordinated strategies for the sustainable socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.”

3.6.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The district will make efforts to sensitize and mobilize youths to form groups to increase uptake of the youth enterprise funds as part of its efforts to reduce the rising instances of unemployment among the youths.

3.6.3 Importance of sector to the district

The sector plays an important role in empowering of individuals to participate fully in both formal and non formal disciplines that assist in income generation and enhance self reliance through availing of skills and funds for self employment.

3.6.4 Role of stake holders

Stake holder	Role
Youth affairs	Youth empowerment
Culture	Promotion of cultural development
Sports	Promotion of sports activities
Development of arid lands	To promote and implement drought mitigation and recovery policies

3.6.5 Priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth affairs	To empower youth to realize their potential	Inadequate office space High illiteracy level	To mobilize youth to draw proposals for the youth funds Encourage youth to join

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Low uptake of youth funds	polytechnics
Culture	Promote exploitation of the existing cultural practices	Poorly trained cultural groups Lack of cultural centres Inadequate marketing agency exploitation by middlemen Low quality	Encourage growth and establishment of cultural centres Strengthen/establish a district cultural office to perform its functions effectively Encourage participation of traditional dancers in music festivals regularly
Sports	Provision of sport equipment and facilities	Lack of outdoor sport facility Poorly trained and inadequate sports official Inadequate funds for sponsoring sports activities and teams.	Establishment and rehabilitation of sport facilities Increased sponsorship for sports Diversify sports activity to tap a wider spectrum of talents Increased sports activity for the destitute and physically disabled. Increase participation for women

3.6.6 Programmes and projects

Youth affairs

Ongoing programme

Programme name	Objective	Targets	Description of activity
C-YES Constituency youth enterprise funds	To empower the youth to engage in income generating activities	Youth groups whose members are below 30 years of age	Mobilizing youth groups to generate proposals for the funds Reviewing proposals Short listing

New projects proposals

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of district youth offices	1	To provide permanent offices for the department and its officers	One complete office block	Sourcing for funds Office Construction
Construction of constituency youth empowerment centre	2	To provide training centre to youth in the district	One complete youth empowerment centre	Sourcing for funds Procuring contractors construction

Culture

New project proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Establishing and strengthening culture offices	1	To establish a permanent offices for the culture officers	On complete office block	Sourcing for funds Office construction
District culture centre	2	To provide a place for display and performance of cultural activities and goods	Complete cultural centre for use by cultural groups	Sourcing for funds Centre construction

Sports

New project proposals

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation Of Loitokitok stadium	1	To provide a playing field for training and hosting of tournament for sportsmen and women	Completion of a sports stadium	Sourcing for funds Building terraces and equipping

Social services

New proposed projects

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activity
Strengthening of district social development offices	1	To build the capacity on the office to improve data gathering and monitoring of community projects and sustainable extension support	Fully automated office with modern equipments	Sourcing of funds Mobilize office equipment/ Staff training
Gender empowerment	2	Promote participation of women in decision making Strengthen local level institution advocating against violence	Build capacity of women in decision making and socio economic activities	Capacity building and training

3.6.7 Cross sector linkages

A good road network is required to ease accessibility and advocacy work for the purposes of community sensitization.

For the proposed offices to be fully operational they will require energy for lighting and powering equipments and computers. A sustainable water supply for sanitation purposes will also be required.

3.6.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

Strategies to mainstream youth issues include; lobbying for establishment of youth desk in every office, sensitization on HIV and aids, provision of training on entrepreneurial skills, youth empowerment through provision of soft loan to enable them engage in income generating activity and fight poverty which will in turn reduce chances of them engaging in crime. There are also efforts to promote gender equity through women empowerment programmes, sensitization and capacity building to help reduce gender discrimination and violence.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW & ORDER

This sector is made up of immigration & registration of persons, home affairs, justice national cohesion and constitution affairs, provincial administration & internal security, state law office, judiciary, Kenya national audit office, Kenya anti-corruption commission and electoral commission of Kenya sub sectors.

3.7.1 Sector vision and mission

The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent, democratic and conducive environment necessary for globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. While 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 made to increase community participation in all issues relating to development and security through capacity development.

The district embraces the adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to the people. This will enable the creation of an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development through promotion of efficient management of resources.

3.7.3 Importance of sector to the district

The sector plays an important role of creating an enabling environment for the promotion of economic growth and poverty reduction through provision of security, development oriented administration and a judicial system that will ensure speed administration of justice.

3.7.4 Role of stake holders

Stake holder	Role
Provincial Administration and police	To ensure law and order are maintained
Penal institutions	Rehabilitation of offenders
Probation	Putting offender on probation and rehabilitation
Judiciary	Ensure justice is carried out

3.7.5 Priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Administration of justice	<p>Endeavour to promote and nurture the culture of respect and adherence to the laws of land</p> <p>Speedy delivery of justice</p> <p>Ensure accessibility of courts and strengthening linkages with other stake holders for speedy delivery of justice</p>	<p>Lack of court facilities</p> <p>Poor road network</p>	<p>Establishment of a court facilities</p>
Probation services	<p>Rehabilitation of criminals</p> <p>Implementation of community service orders</p> <p>Opening up of service station</p>	<p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Lack of office space</p> <p>Lack of reliable transport</p>	<p>Sensitization seminars and training of stakeholders</p> <p>Conflict management and resolution through seminars and counselling sessions</p>
Police department	<p>To contain incidences of small crimes</p>	<p>Shortage of vehicles</p> <p>Police population is very low</p> <p>Insufficient housing facilities and offices</p>	<p>Mobilize community to participate in community policing and construction of police stations and posts.</p> <p>Set up a police divisional headquarters</p>
Provincial administration	<p>Coordinate government activities in the district</p> <p>Reduce crime rate</p> <p>Facilitate speedy conflict resolution</p> <p>Sensitize and mobilize community to take charge of their development process.</p>	<p>Lack of offices</p> <p>Lack of regular training opportunity</p>	<p>Conduct regular field tours and public barazas to follow up on project implementation.</p> <p>Source funds for construction of offices</p>

Sub sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Registration of persons	To intensify mobile registration Decentralize registration services to the divisions	Inadequate office accommodation Limited registration materials Low funding Unreliable transport	Sourcing for funds Establishment of customer care desk Public sensitization

3.7.6 Programmes and projects

Ongoing projects/programmes

Registration of persons

Programme name	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Registration of persons who have attained 18yrs of age	To issue secure identification documents to Kenyan nationals	Persons aged 18yrs and above	Acquisition of registration materials Availing identification document to owners Community sensitization

Provincial administration

New proposed projects

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	target	Description of activities
Construction of provincial administration offices district head quarters	1	To provide permanent office that will facilitate delivery of services	Fully operational office by 2012	Sourcing for funds Office construction
Construction of divisional offices	2	To provide permanent office to district officers	2 complete divisional offices	Sourcing for funds Office Construction

Police

New project proposals

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Construction of a police line	1	To construct offices for divisional	Complete offices and	Sourcing for funds

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
,establish divisional HQS		headquarters	residential houses built	Construction
Kimana police post	2	Cub crime in the expanding □Kimana location	Police post built	Sourcing for funds Construction
Rombo police post	3	Reduce increasing crime in the area	Police post built	Sourcing for funds Construction staffing

Judiciary

New proposed project

Project name	Priority ranking	objective	Target	Description of activities
Construction of a Court house in Loitokitok town	1	To ease administration of justice	One court room and offices	Sourcing for funds Construction Equipping and staffing

Probation

On going programmes

Project name	Objective	target	Description of activities
Generation of information for courts & penal institution	To assist in prosecution and administration of justice	To produce timely reports	Home visits conducting social inquiries
Rehabilitation of offenders empowerment & integration	To rehabilitate and empower offenders	Complete all pending cases	Home visits agency visits empowerment integration Counselling
Restitution and conflict resolution	To integrate offenders into the society	Resolve 30% conflicts	Promote resolution Counselling of offenders

Probation

New proposed projects

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Target	Activities
Construction of probation HQS administration offices	1	To provide permanent office for ease of service delivery	Construct and complete probation office	Sourcing for funds Procuring contractors Construction

3.7.7 Cross sector linkages

Most of the offices to be constructed under provincial administration sub sector will require reliable source of power for lighting and running ICT equipment to ensure efficient service delivery, telephone connection, and adequate water supply and sanitation services

3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will seek to sensitize the community through public barazas on the need to discard negative cultural practices. Efforts will be made to enforce the free primary education to both boys and girls within the district.

The proposed projects will assist in providing a convenient point for administration given the number of challenges faced by women who require support of the provincial administration in settling disputes related to marrying of young girls and marriage disputes. It will also assist in advocacy campaign against Hiv and Aids and dissemination of information on poverty alleviation.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The sector consists of state House, Cabinet Office, Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Planning and National Development, East African Community and Public Service Commission of Kenya.

3.8.1. Sector Vision and Mission

The Sector's vision is "to be efficient and effective in co-ordination and management of public resources, provision of sound stable sustainable economic and foreign policies for National development" while its mission is to provide a framework for sound, stable and sustainable public resource management economic and foreign policies for economic growth and development.

3.8.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.3. The Importance of the sector in the District

Public Administration sector provides a favourable environment under which all sectors can thrive. It provides the coordination role. Through this sector, policies are formulated and other sectors derive their mandates and direction from this Public Administration sector

Public administration sector will continue playing the important role of creating an enabling environment for the promotion of economic growth through prudent policy formulation, planning and coordination of Government ministries and departments. This environment will be achieved through sound economic and financial management.

3.8.4. The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
State House Cabinet Office Ministry for Public service Ministry of foreign Affairs Ministry of Finance Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2030 Public Service Commission of Kenya	Provide legal guidance to other Government ministries Coordinate other government ministries Represent government foreign interests. To ensure sound planning and accountable transparent systems Initiate, plan and implement development programmes Formulate planning documents and policies Human resources development & policies.

3.8.5. Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Strive to instil a high sense of financial discipline in all spending units in the district	Lack of transport Poor staffing levels Limited training opportunities	Regular and surprise checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue due to the government is collected and accounted for.
Planning, Development and Vision 2030	Disseminate government development information Undertake monitoring and evaluation of all development projects	Inadequate staff Lack of office space Lack of transport	Perform regular field visits on project sites Coordinate development activities within the district Establish an up to date information data bank

3.8.6 Programme and projects

Finance

New proposed projects

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Construction of district treasury Office block	1	To provide permanent offices to district treasury staff	1 complete office block	Sourcing of funds Procurement of contractors Construction works

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors such as Physical Infrastructure, Information Communication Technology and Human Resource Development to realize its vision and mission.

Effective coordination and prudent management of the financial resources and the enforcement of the existing regulations both at the Central government and Local Authority levels will be required for the sector to provide sound financial guidance.

The sector relates to the productive sector from the stand point of overall national development planning and public expenditure management, budget tracking and Monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and activities as well as access to support services.

A well developed ICT will enable Public administration sector to play its coordination, planning and supervisory roles more effective and efficiently.

3.8.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues will include establishing of a district technical committee on HIV and Aids and formation of the joint HIV & Aids review teams through the secretarial services offered by planning and taking the lead in awareness creation on the scourge.

The youths will be incorporated in project planning and implementation, they will also be mobilized to form empowerment groups and given up to date information on existing opportunities in the district.

3.9 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The sector is composed of Trade, East African Community, National Heritage, Tourism and industrialization sub sectors.

3.9.1 Sectors vision and mission

The sector vision is to be a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders. The mission is to facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

3.9.2 District response to sector Vision and mission

The district will endeavour to maximize the trickle down effects of tourism benefits to the community by setting infrastructural avenues for interaction between tourist and local vendors. Efforts to improve access roads in the area are underway with Emali-Loitokitok road currently under construction. To adequately address issues affecting tourism a management plan for Amboseli ecosystem is being developed.

3.9.3 Importance of the sector to the district

The sector is instrumental in ensuring the district realises its goal of poverty eradication through creation of employment opportunities and ensuring a conducive business environment for private sector growth. It is through this sector that the district will be able to market the authentic Maasai culture and their enterprising skills in bead work.

3.9.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
KWS	Wildlife management
Trade	Promotion of trade and MSMEs
Tourism	Marketing the district tourist sites as destination of choice
Industrialisation	Formulation of industrial development policies and strategies
National heritage	Promote the district culture and national heritage
East African community	Fastracking EAC integration, implementation of EAC treaty

3.9.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Kenya wildlife services	Effectively manage wildlife conservation	Inadequate personnel Inadequate transport	Establish ecosystem management trust Enhance Collaboration with stakeholders

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Develop new tourist products and diversify source markets. Adopt internationally accepted standards of tourist services. Establish legal and institution framework for tourism development.	Increased incidences of animal wildlife conflicts, High illiteracy levels	Develop policy and establish legal framework Develop tourist bandas. Advertise tourist potential tourist facilities through pamphlets Engage tourist scouts
Industrialization	Attracting local and foreign investment, Promotion of development of Micro, Small and Medium Industries(MSMIs)	Low level of skills among the local population	Capacity build locals for industrial development, promote innovation and technology adoption
National Heritage	Promotion of national heritage and culture	High illiteracy level Inadequate personnel	Promote the local community authentic culture. Empower the community through training to minimize instances of exploitation
East Africa Community	Improve publicity & advocacy on EAC integration.	Resistance by member state to implement CET and abuse of the same. Low community participation	Implement the EAC treaty, Negotiate custom union, common market and monetary union.
Trade	Promote growth and development of wholesale and retail trade, Broaden and deepen the export base and markets, Improve business environment and promote attractive investment climate	Inadequate personnel Inadequate office infrastructure	Avail loan to investors. Capacity build local traders on credit management and sourcing

3.9.6 Programmes and projects

Trade and industries

On going activities

Programme name	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Olkejuado joint loans board scheme	To empower trader and community to expand and establish businesses	To fund 300 loanees To recover 80% of defaulted loans	Mobilizing community groups

Tourism

On going

Name of Programme	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Maasai cultural museum	To ensure the Maasai culture is preserved for the present and future generation	Establish Maasai culture at Imbirikani group ranch	Feasibility study Mobilizing stakeholders Facility construction Developing a management plan
Amboseli/Tsavo Game scouts association	To increase benefits of wildlife & tourism to the community	Recruit more game scouts for esselengei, Kimana Olgulului & Rombo	Scouts Recruitment Training Sourcing of funds & equipments
Develop guide books and tourist maps for Amboseli ecosystem	To promote and market Amboseli ecosystem to high end local and international tourist	Tourist map developed by 2010	Mapping of key tourist sites. Producing tourist maps and guide book
Tourism information centres	To diversify tourist experience and boost their satisfaction	Establish information centres at Iremito, Ol kelunyiet, meshanani & Empusei gates	Feasibility study Generation of adequate brochures
Community curio shops	To enhance tourism returns to local community	Establish curio shops	Site identification Developing curio shop designs Mobilize stakeholders
Community tourist bandas	To develop and market tourism products targeting domestic tourist	Construct tourist bandas in Imbirikani by 2011	Site survey & Feasibility study Establishment of bandas
Amboseli ecosystem security programme	To improve tourist, assets, and staff	Enhanced visitors security	Establishing manned barriers at all tourist

Name of Programme	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
	security		facility, providing rangers escort to filming parties, Holding public Security meeting

3.9.7 Cross sector linkages

A vibrant tourism sector will require roads that are motorable to enable easier access to tourist sites. The sector will require the support of the energy sub sector in providing a sustainable source of power for lighting tourist accommodation facilities and running of local businesses and industries.

Well trained human resources will also be required to provide labour.

3.9.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will endeavour to ensure equal access to capital to both men and women by disbursing money through registered groups where collateral are not available. Traditionally, only men who are the custodian of land have access to title deed and can readily use it as collateral to secure loans.

A situation analysis will be carried out to establish potential cultural resources and activities that favour women and the youth with the view of harnessing the same to reduce their vulnerability and increase their source of income.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter specifies programs and projects to be funded during the 2008-2012 plan period through internal and external resources. It elaborates the monitoring and evaluation mechanism and also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project and program implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

In order to ensure the plan is implemented with all stakeholders' involvement, an institutional framework will be developed from the grassroots to the national level. At the village level the project management committees will do monitoring and evaluation. The committees will continuously oversee the day to day implementation of the project.

At the divisional level, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken by the divisional monitoring and evaluation committee which will be composed of the District officer divisional Departmental heads and representatives of other development partners such as NGOs operating in the division. The membership will therefore be drawn from the Divisional Development Committee. Divisional monitoring and evaluation Committee will therefore be a sub-committee of the Divisional Development Committee. Monitoring will be done on quarterly basis through field visits.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be composed of the District Commissioner, District Heads of departments and representatives of other development partners. The District Information and Documentation Centre will be established to enable analyzing, storing, retrieving and channelling M &E information to all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective actions. The M&E system will be inbuilt in all the annual work plans. The main M&E tools will be through field visits, annual and quarterly progress reports, annual reviews, DDC, DPMU/ DEC meetings and expenditure reports.

At the provincial level, the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee through its elaborate mechanism will monitor and evaluate the projects and programmes while at the national level, the ministries headquarters will monitor and evaluate projects in the medium term. While monitoring will be continuous process, evaluation will be done in the medium term and at the end of the plan in 2012.

4.1.1 National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

This is a master plan intended to guide all sectors and anyone wishing to understand government efforts to document and disseminate policy and programme results.

NIMES is designed to ensure all programmatic activity by the government, civil society, private sector and donor partners are monitored under an enabling national monitoring and evaluation frame work.

4.2 Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Programme/ Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Livestock production						
NALEP	To be determined	2008-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of management meetings held ▪ No of BBS carried out; ▪ No. of Focal Areas covered ▪ No. of FADCs formed ▪ No. of CIG members ▪ No. of demos held 	Minutes, reports, List of participants, Registration of FADCs formed, Membership lists.	Ministry of livestock and development DLPO	GOK- provide land, funds personnel NGO/Donors – funds; Community-Participatory M&E
ALLPRO	To be determined	2008-2012		Minutes Stakeholder Reports	Ministry of livestock and development DLPO	GOK-provide land, funds, personnel
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of farmers reached; Farm income	DAO/DLPO/ DVO	Ministry of livestock and development DLPO	GOK- provide land, funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Collaboration with other stakeholders	To be determined	2008-2012	Number stakeholder meetings Number of stakeholders	Reports	Ministry of livestock and development DLPO	
Installation of ICT services and wireless telephone	1.2 million	2008-2010	-No of equipments (Computers, etc) procured. -Amount of funds allocated	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Ministry of livestock and development DLPO	Funding Procurement and installation of equipments
Construction and furnishing of 6 divisional offices	15m	2009-2013	-No of constructed offices -Amount of funds allocated	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Public works Min of livestock and development DLPO	-Funding -Technical Supervision, Construction works
Provision of transport for	1.8 million	2009-2010	-Amount of funds allocated.	Quarterly and annual	Min. of livestock and	Funding Procurement

Programme/ Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Extension services			-No of motorbikes procured.	progress reports	development DLPO	of motor bikes
Dairy cow and goats development	5 million	2009 2013	Amount of funds allocated. No of breeding animals sourced. No of farmers trained in dairy management	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Min. of livestock and development DLPO	Assist farmers in sourcing of breeding stock and capacity building in dairy management
Poultry development	2 million	2009 2013	-No. of farmers trained on poultry management. -No. of poultry breeds sourced. Amount of funds allocated.	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Min. of livestock and development DLPO	Assist farmers in sourcing of breeding stock. Capacity building farmers in poultry management
Beef, Sheep and goat upgrading	3 million	2009 2013	No of animals sourced. No of farmers trained. Amount of funds allocated	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Min of livestock and fisheries development DLPO	Assist farmers in sourcing of breeding stock and capacity building
Range rehabilitation for sustainable livestock production	10 million	2009 2013	-No of farmers trained on sustainable utilization of range resources. -Quantity of seed and other materials procured.	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Min of livestock and development DLPO	Train ranchers on sustainable natural resource utilization
Bee keeping promotion	3 million	2009 2013	-No of hives and accessory sourced -No of farmers trained on bee keeping	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Min of livestock and development DLPO	Assist bee keepers in hives and accessories procurement Training farmers on modern bee keeping
Promote and intensify camel keeping	5 million	2009 2013	No of breeding animals sourced No of farmers trained on camel husbandry Amount of funds allocated	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Min of livestock and fisheries development DLPO	Assist farmers in sourcing of breeding stock and capacity building in camel husbandry
Pig production promotion	3 million	2009 2013	No of farmers trained on pig husbandry. No of breeding stock sourced	Quarterly and annual progress reports	Ministry of livestock and fisheries development DLPO	Assist farmers in sourcing of breeding stock. Capacity

Programme/ Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
						building farmers on pig ,management
Construction of district agriculture offices	20m	2008 2012	1No. office block constructed	Quarterly progress reports to DMU/DDC	DAO DPWO	Sourcing for funds Construction procuring contractors Technical support
Construction of 6 Agriculture divisional offices	30m	2008 2012	No. of divisional office blocks constructed	Quarterly progress reports to DDC/DMU	DAO DPWO	Sourcing for funds procuring contractors Construction Technical support
Cooperative Development						
Ilkisonko Rural farmers Savings and credit soc	4.5m	2008 2011	Amount of share capital No of registered members	Progress reports Field visits	DCO Cooperative Societies	Funding and technical support
Kimana horticulture coop society ltd	500,000	2008 2009	Share capital Membership Building premises	Progress report Field visits	Societies DCO	Funding technical support
Musangairo FCS	2m	2008 2011	Amount of Share capital Membership Building premises	Progress reports Field visits	Societies MOCD&M	Funding technical support
Promotion dairy coop. society	100,000	2008 2009	Amount of Share capital Membership Milk markets	Progress reports Field visits	Societies MOCD&M	Funding and technical Support
Pre co operatives, education, training and information	1.5m	2008 2009	Amount of Share capital Membership No. of Established institutional framework	Progress reports field visits	Society MOCD&M Coop bank	Funding and technical support
Strengthening Collaboration With financial institutions	300,000	2008 2011	No of products and services	Progress report Field visits	Society MOCD DCO Coop bank	Funding technical supports
Lobbying and partnering with other institutions	300,000	2008 2011	No of partners and stakeholders	Progress reports field visits	Society MOCD&M Coop bank Kuscco jitegemee	Funding and technical support
Milk cooling and processing plant	8m	2008 2012	-Amount of Share capital – membership – No of products	Progress reports field visits	Society MOCD&M Coop bank	Funding and technical support

Programme/ Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators & Services	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Setting up of a rural Sacco branches	2m	2008 2012	Amount of Share capital Membership -No of Branches -No of Products Services	Progress report Field visits	Society MOCD&M Coop Bank	Funding and technical support
Linking up livestock marketing to KMC	200,000	2008 2010	Amount Share capital Membership A marketing channel	Progress report Field visits	Society MOCD&M Coop Bank	Funding and technical support
Diversification into other cash crops(coffee, wheat, cashew nuts, sunflower)	500,000	2012	Amount of Share capital Membership No. of crops	Progress report Field visits	Society MOCD&M Coop Bank	Funding and technical support
Establishing/ facilitating bidding contracts between farmers and buyers	200,000	2008 2010	No. of Biding contract	Progress report Field visits	Society MOCD&M MOA	Funding and technical support
Establish horticultural processing plant	5m	2008 2012	Amount of Share capital Membership Processing plant	Progress report Field visits	Society MOCD&M Coop Bank MOA	Funding and technical support
Construction of cooperative office block	10m	2008 2012	A complete office block	Progress report to DMU DDC	DCO	Sourcing for funds Identification of a plot
Wildlife services						
Problem animal control	500,000	2008 continuous	No of patrols conducted	Progress report to DMU/DDC	KWS	Security patrols
Wildlife barriers	2m	2008 2012	No of barriers constructed	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	Communities KWS	Funding Provision of materials Labour
Income generating conservation	500,000	continuous	No of CBOs / establishment created	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	KWS Community	Funding & technical support
Community based wildlife management committees	300,000	2008 2010	No of community organizations established	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	KWS Community and individuals	Funding Technical support
Integrated land use area	1m	2008 2012	No of meetings held Master plan produced	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	KWS Physical planner Provincial admin	Funding technical support & materials

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Trade						
Olkejuado joint loans board scheme	1.25m	2008 2010	Amount and no of loanees assisted	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	DTDO OCC	Mobilizing community groups
Tourism						
Maasai cultural museum	1m	2008 2011	Cultural museum Constructed	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	SW-Amboseli AWF,ACC	Community & Resource mobilization, technical support
Amboseli/Tsavo Game scouts association	0.5m	2008 2011	No of scouts recruited & trained	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	SW-Amboseli AWF,ACC ATGRCA	Scouts Training Availing of equipment Resource mobilization Technical support
Develop guide books and tourist maps for Amboseli ecosystem	0.3m	2008 2011	No of tourist maps and guide books produced	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	SW-Amboseli AWF,ACC ATGRCA	Generation of maps & design, resource mobilization
Tourism information centres	1m	2008 2011	An operational information centre	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	SW-Amboseli AWF,ACC	Technical support Community training Resource mobilization
Community curio shops	0.8m	2008 2011	Curio shops designs produced	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	SW-Amboseli AWF,ACC	Resource mobilization, Generating design
Community tourist bandas	1m	2008 2011	Tourist bandas constructed	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	SW-Amboseli AWF,ACC	Conducting feasibility study, resource mobilization
Amboseli ecosystem security programme	5m	2008 2011	No. of security forums held Reduced incidences of insecurity	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	SW-Amboseli AWF,ACC	Mobilizing resources Personnel training

4.2.3 Human Resources Development

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Nkama dispensary	2.3m	2008 2009	Health facility	Field visits Progress reports	CDF CDTF	Funding Monitoring and evaluation
Emmuenyi dispensary	300,000	2008 2009	A complete health facility	Field visits Progress reports	CDF	Funding Technical support
CD4 machine	4m	2008 2012	One CD4 counting machine	Progress reports	DMOH NGOs/mission NACC	Sourcing for funds Purchase or looking for a donor
LTK Hospital administration block	10m	2008 2012	A complete administration block	Progress report to DEC & DDC	DMOH DPWO CDF	Sourcing for funds construction equipping & staffing
Construction of 6 dispensaries	50m	2008 2012	No. of dispensaries constructed	Progress report to DMU/DDC	CDF DMoH	Funding Construction Staffing equipping
Upgrading of Kimana to a sub district hospital	6m	2008 2012	A fully operational sub district hospital	Progress report to DEC/DDC	DMOH DPWO	Sourcing for funds construction equipping and staffing
Health Youth counselling centre	800,000	2008 2012	Fully operational youth centre	Progress report to DEC/DDC	DMOH DPHO	Sourcing of funds Staffing equipping
Construction of an OPD block at Loitokitok hospital	15m	2008 2012	Fully operational OPD block	Progress reports to DEC/DDC	DMOH DPHO DPWO	Sourcing for funds construction equipping and staffing
Building LTK hospital sewage system	1m	2008 2012	A running sewerage system	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DMOH DPHO DPWO LATF	Sourcing for funds Supervision construction
Construction of LTK Hospital casualty block	30m	2008 2012	A constructed casualty block	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DMOH DPWO	Sourcing for funds construction Technical support
Upgrading Namelok health facility	3m	2008 2010	An expanded & equipped health facility	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DMOH DPWO	Sourcing for funds Technical support
Ologulului dispensary	3m	2008 2012	An expanded & equipped health facility	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DMOH DPWO	Sourcing for funds Technical support
Iltiral dispensary	3m	2008 2012	An expanded & equipped health facility	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DMOH DPWO	Sourcing for funds Technical support

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Completion & operationalise 4 Dispensaries Nchalai, Maili Tatu, Njukini, iseteti/Imarba	8m	2008-2012	Number Operational health facilities	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DMOH DPWO	Staffing Construction Equipping Staffing
Upgrade 4 dispensaries to health centres namelok, murtot, olgulului, iltiral	8m	2008-2012	Number of health centres	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DMOH ADB DPWO	Upgrading Equipping Staffing

Education

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Namelok day secondary school	1.5m	2008-2011	No of classroom constructed	Amount of money allocated Field visits Progress reports	CDF DEO	Funding Technical support
Kuku secondary school	1.5m	2008-2011	No. of classroom constructed	Progress reports	CDF DEO	Funding Conducting M&E
Imurutot primary school	1.6m	2008-2009	No of classroom constructed	Progress report Field visits	CDF DEO	Conducting M&E Technical support Funding
Impinion primary school	0.8m	2008-2009	No of classroom constructed	Progress reports Field visits	CDF DEO	Funding Technical support
Inchallati primary school	1.2m	2008-2010	No of classrooms constructed	Site visits Progress reports	CDF DEO	Technical support Funding
Oldoinyio oibor primary school	1.2m	2008-2010	No of classrooms constructed	Site visits	DEO CDF	Technical support Funding
Maral primary school	1.2m	2008-2010	No of classroom constructed No of toilets constructed	Progress reports Site visits	DEO AMREF CDF	Sourcing for funds/funding technical support Construction
Oyarata primary school	1.2m	2008-2010	No of classroom constructed No. of toilets constructed	Progress reports Site visits	DEO AMREF CDF	Sourcing for funds/funding technical support Construction
Lemong'o primary school	1.2m	2008-2010	No of classroom constructed	Progress reports Site visits	DEO AMREF CDF	Sourcing for funds/funding technical support Construction

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Nasipa school	0.8m	2008 2010	No. of toilets constructed	Progress reports Site visits	DEO AMREF CDF	Sourcing for funds/funding technical support Construction
Illasit secondary school	1m	2008 2010	No of computer installed No of students attending computer lessons	Progress reports Site visits checklist	DEO	installation/sourcing for computers sustainability maintenance safe utility
Construction of 250 classrooms District wide	132m	2008 2012	No of classroom constructed	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	CDF LATF DEO AMREF	Technical support Provision of funds
Early child hood development programme	4.8m	2008 2012	Enrolment rate	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DEO NGO	Technical support Sourcing of funds
Primary school education enhancement programme	41m	2008 2012	No of TAC centres constructed	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DEO NGO	Stakeholders mobilization Sourcing for funds Training
Special need education programme	12.8m	2008 2012	Enrolment rate No of classrooms constructed	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DEO NGO	Awareness creation Sourcing for funds Equipping & construction Sourcing for Braille
ICT programme	75.5m	2008 2012	No of ICT facilities, No of sourced - computers	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DEO NGOS	Need assessment Electricity installation soliciting support
Secondary schools Education improvement programme	138m	2008 2012	Enrolment rate No of schools constructed	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DEO NGOs CDF	Need assessment Put up education infrastructure
Technical industrial vocational entrepreneurship training improvement programme	7.1m	2008 2012	Enrolment rate No of institution renovated	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DEO NGOs CDF	Need assessment Upgrading of TIVET
School health and feeding programme	6600 m	2008 2012	No of trainings held No of storage facilities established	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DEO ALMP II	Need assessment Head teacher training Establishing storage facilities

Adult Education						
Project Name	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Adult Community learning and resources centres District HQS	4m	2008 2012	Constructed & equipped resource centre	Progress reports To DMU/DDC	DAEO CDF DPWO	Sourcing for funds Construction supervision equipping & staffing
Construction of division adult education offices(Rombo, & kimana	8m	2008 2012	2 division offices constructed	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DAEO CDF DPWO	Sourcing for funds Construction Supervision Staffing & equipping
Adult education classrooms (all 31 Locations)	20m	2008 2012	No of classrooms constructed	Progress reports to DMU/DDC	DAEO CDF LATF DPWO	Sourcing for funds construction supervision

4.2.4 Special Programmes

Project name	Cost	Time	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholder
C-YES Constituency youth enterprise funds	1.5m	continuous	No of youth groups funded	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of youth affairs Social services	Mobilizing youth groups Funding
Construction of district youth offices	5m	2008 2012	Complete office block	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Youth officer DPWO	Sourcing for funds construction
Establishment of youth empowerment centre	11m	2008 2012	1. No. Complete empowerment centre	Progress report to DDC/Dmu	Youth officer DPWO	Sourcing for funds Technical support
Establishing and strengthening culture offices	5m	2008 2012	Complete and equipped offices	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Culture officer DPWO	Sourcing for funds Mobilizing equipment
District culture centre	5m	2008 2009	Complete and operational centre	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Culture officer DPWO	Sourcing for funds Setting up the centre
Rehabilitating of stadium in Loitokitok	4m	2008 2012	Improved stadium	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Sports officer LATF	Sourcing for funds levelling/ rehabilitation
Strengthening of district social development offices	3m	2008 2012	No of office equipment obtained	Progress report to DDC/DMU	DSDO	Sourcing for funds, equipment
Gender empowerment	3m	2008 2012	No of meetings held	Progress report to DDC/DMU	DSDO	Community sensitization

4.2.5 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
Establishing a DIDC at District head quarters	5m	2008 2012	A complete District information and documentation centre	Progress reports DDC	DDC Donors Min of planning	Sourcing for funds Technical support
Establishment of online community learning and resource centre	1m	2008 2012	An operational online resource centre	Progress reports to DDC	E-government USAID	Sourcing for funds Location identification Equipping & staffing
Expansion of telephone facilities District wide	200m	2008 2012	No of square km with access to telephone facilities	Progress reports to DDC	Telecommunication companies safaricom, Zain, Telkom	Sourcing for funds Setting up the network exchange/ communication mast

4.2.6 Physical Infrastructure

Name of project	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
Energy						
Rural electrification programme	100m	2008 2012	No of schools, dispensaries connected	Progress Reports to DDC	Min of energy DDC	Sourcing for funds Identifying centres to be connected
Roads						
Email-loitokitok	4.3B	2008 2012	No of km tarmacked	Progress report to DMU/DDC	MO R ADB KRB community	Bituminization Technical support
C103- A104 Namanga – Chulu gate	7.6B	2008 2009	No of km Tarmacked	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DRE KRB	Technical support
E 2023 Illasit – Olkiloriti-Njukini	5m	2007 2009	No of km gravelled	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Isinet – Namelok	1.14m	2007 2009	No of km maintained	Progress report to DMU/DDC	LATF DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Illasit – okwesero	1.152m	2007 2009	No of km maintained	Progress report to DMU/DDC	LATF DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support

Name of project	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
E1823 C102 jct –Ngarabuni	1.413m	2007 2009	No of km Maintained	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Rombo – iltiral	2.388m	2007 2009	No of km gravelled (maintained)	Progress report to DMU/DDC	LATF DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Illasit – olkaria Nkama	1.2988m	2007 2009	No of km gravelled (maintained)	Progress report to DMU/DDC	LATF DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
E 1824 Loitokitok – junction	0.7012m	2007 2009	No of km maintained	Progress report to DMU/DDC	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Illasit – Rombo – Njukini	2.052m	2007 2009	No of km gravelled	Quarterly and annual progress reports	LATF DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Ltk – Misigio – Serena Lodge	20m	2008 2010	No of km gravelled	Quarterly and annual progress reports	LATF DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Nkama – kikelewa – illasit	10m	2008 2010	No of km gravelled	Quarterly and annual progress reports	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Oltiasika – Iltiral	25m	2008 2010	No of km gravelled	Quarterly and annual progress reports	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Olchoro – Multort	11m	2008 2010	No of km gravelled	Quarterly and annual progress reports	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Kimana – elangata enkima	10m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Quarterly and annual progress reports	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Elangata Enkima – C103 jct Enkutort	30m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Enkutort –	15m	2008	No of km	Progress reports	DRE	Sourcing for

Name of project	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
Illasit		2012	gravelled	Annual quarterly	DRC	funds Gravelling Technical support
Kimana – Njararai – Oltiasika	20m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Elalai – imana secondary	4m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Illasit – Elata	25m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Kiwanjani – Narumulu	5m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Nolturesh – Imbirikani	15m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Imbirikani – Chyullu hills – iltiral	55m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRC DRE	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Kimana – Olorika	12m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Rombo – Musangairo – iltiral	15m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Nkama – Enkisanjani	25m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Amboseli – Imbirikani	23m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC KWS	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Kimana – Namelok	7m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds

Name of project	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
				quarterly		Gravelling Technical support
Rombo-Nolrasit	10m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Illasit – Elata	15m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Rombo – Olomapinu-Njukini	10m	2008 2012	No of km gravelled	Progress reports Annual quarterly	DRE DRC	Sourcing for funds Gravelling Technical support
Kimana Orolika	10.1m	2008 2010	No of km improved	Progress reports Annual, quarterly	ADB DRE & DRC	Funding Gravelling Technical support
Loitokitok-Multort	11.2m	2008 2010	No of Km improved	Progress reports, Annual quarterly	ADB DRC DRE	Funding Technical support
Nkama – inkisanjari	3.8m	2008 2010	No of km improved	Progress reports Annual quarterly	ADB DRC DRE	Funding Technical support
Olorika-Oltiasika	5m	2008 2010	No of km improved	Progress reports, annual quarterly	ADB DRC DRE	Funding Technical support
Rombo- R. Msangairo	9.5m	2008 2010	No of km improved	Progress reports Annual Quarterly	ADB DRE DRC	Funding Technical support
Iltiral- R. Masangairo	6.6m	2008 2010	No of km improved	Progress reports Annual quarterly	ADB DRE DRC	Funding Technical support
Loitokitok-Entonet	4.848m	2008 2010	No of km improved	Progress reports Annual quarterly	ADB DRC DRE	Funding Technical Support

4.2.7 Environment Water and Sanitation

Name of programme	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
Environment						
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	3m	2008 2012	No of awareness meetings held	Quarterly and annual progress reports	NEMA	Campaign meetings
Pollution/	2m	2008	A waste	Quarterly	NEMA	Holding

Name of programme	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
Waste management – District Wide		2012	management plan developed No of meeting held with stakeholders	and annual progress reports		Sensitization meetings
Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting & quarrying	2.5m	2008 2012	An complete environment plan	Quarterly and annual progress reports	NEMA	Holding consultative meetings
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	2m	2008 2012	A complete district environment action plan	Quarterly and annual progress reports	NEMA	Holding consultative meetings
Irrigation						
Kidoku irrigation scheme	3.5m	2007 2008	4No division boxes constructed A constructed weir No of metres canal lined No of farmers trained	Quarterly reports	Gok Community/ CBOs DIO DAO	Provision of unskilled labour Operation and maintenance Capacity building
Kisioki irrigation scheme	10.5m	2008 2012	1 No weir constructed 320m canal lined 4 Division boxes constructed No of farmers trained	Annual and quarterly reports	JICA/GOK MWI Community CBOs	Funding Capacity building Operations and maintenance
Osoit irrigation scheme	2.5m	2007 2008	450m canal lined 30 farmers trained	Quarterly reports	MWI DIO Community CBOs	Provision of labour Capacity building
Oltepes irrigation schemes	6.5m	2008 2009	A constructed weir Length of canal lined No of division boxes constructed 2 r/crossing constructed	Annual and quarterly reports	MWI DIO CBOs	Provision of unskilled labour Capacity building Operations and maintenance
Shurie irrigation scheme	6.2m	2008 2009	Length of canal lined No of farmers trained	Quarterly and annual reports	DIO Community/ CBOs	Provision of unskilled labour Funding Technical support O &M
Kimana irrigation scheme.	1.2m	2008 2009	Length of canal lined No of farmers trained	Quarterly and annual reports	DIO Community/ CBOs	Provision of unskilled labour Funding Technical support

Name of programme	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
						O &M
Kisopia irrigation scheme	5.9m	2009 2010	Length of canal lined No of farmers trained	Quarterly and annual reports	DIO Community CBOs	Provision of unskilled labour Funding Technical support O &M
Entarara irrigation scheme	5.7m	2009 2010	Length of canal lined No of farmers trained	Quarterly and annual reports	DIO community	Provision of unskilled labour Funding Technical support O &M
Nkama irrigation scheme	5.8m	2009 2010	Length of canal lined No of farmers trained	Quarterly and annual reports	DIO community	Provision of unskilled labour Funding Technical support O &M
20 small scale irrigation schemes	100m	2008 2012	No of complete irrigation schemes	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DIO Community Donors	Funding Labour Technical support
Water						
Sumpet/enkonak rongena water project	0.5m	2008 2009	A complete water system	Amount allocated Progress reports Site visits	CDF	Technical support Funding M&E
Olkirenyi water project	1m	2008 2009	Water system	Amount allocated Site visits	CDF	Technical support
Olkiloriti water storage pan	2.5m	2008 2012	Fully operational water pan	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water CBOs	Sourcing for funds Technical support
Lemongo water storage pan	2.5m	2008 2012	Constructed water pan	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water CBO	Sourcing for funds Technical support
Porini water storage pan	2.5m	2008 2012	Constructed water pan	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area Community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds Excavation technical support
Lenkism Borehole	3m	2008 2012	Drilled borehole	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds Drilling Technical support
Imbirikani Borehole	3m	2008 2012	Borehole drilled	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds Drilling Technical support
Illmisigyo Borehole	5m	2008 2012	Borehole drilled	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds Drilling Technical support
Olmaw water Borehole	3m	2008 2012	Borehole drilled	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds Drilling Technical support
Kimana water supply	50m	2008 2012	Piped water supply	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area	Sourcing for funds Piping

Name of programme	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
					AWSB community (CBO)	Technical support
Rombo water supply	50m	2008-2012	Piped water supply	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area AWSB community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds piping Technical support
Entarara water supply	6m	2008-2012	Augmented piped water supply	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area AWSB community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds piping Technical support
Olchoro water supply	2m	2008-2012	Expanded piped water supply	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area AWSB community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds piping Technical support
Loitokitok water supply	40m	2008-2012	Expanded piped water supply	Progress report to DDC/DMU	Min of water Area AWSB community (CBO)	Sourcing for funds piping Technical support
Ologulului pri school borehole	2m	2008-2012	Drilled borehole	Progress report to DMU/DDC	LATF BOG/PTA	Funding Sinking borehole
Enkaroni water project	5m	2008-2010	A complete water system	Progress report to DMU/DDC	CCF LATF Social services	Funding excavation
Ilmao water project	11m	2008-2010	A running water system	Progress report to DMU/DDC	AMREF LATF Social services	Sourcing for funds excavation borehole
Nashipa water project	5m	2008-2012	A complete water system	Progress report to DMU/DDC	AMREF Social services	Sourcing for funds
300 shallow wells	300m	2008-2012	No of shallow wells done	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DWO CDF NGOs UNICEF	Funding Excavation
20 boreholes	60m	2008-2012	No of boreholes done	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DWO CDF LATF UNICEF	Funding Drilling Equipping
500m ³ water tank	10m	2008-2012	Complete water tank	Progress reports to DDC & DMU	DWO CDF	Designing Funding construction

4.2.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Name of project	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
Generation of information for courts & penal institution	1m	2008-2012	Improved quality timely reports	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	DPO Courts Prisons	Report generation
Rehabilitation of offenders	1m	2008-2012	No of follow up made	Progress reports to	Probation Case	Rehabilitating offenders

Name of project	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
empowerment & integration		continuous	No of clients counselled No of clients empowered through skills acquisition	DDC/DMU	committee	
Construction of probation administration offices	5m	2008 2012	Constructed office	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	Probation officer Public works	Sourcing for funds Construction
Restitution and conflict resolution	0.75m	2008 continuous	No of conflicts resolved	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	Probation officer	Counselling offenders
Construction of district head quarters offices (DC)	20m	2008 2012	Constructed offices	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	DC Public works	Sourcing for funds construction
Construction of 5 divisional offices for (Dos)	30m	2008 2012	No of constructed offices	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	DC District Public works	Sourcing for funds Construction Technical support
Construction of a police line ,establish divisional HQS	15M	2008 2012	Constructed divisional police HQS	Progress reports to DDC/DMU	OCPD CDF LATF	Sourcing for funds Construction of offices
Kimana police post	5m	2008 2012	Complete police post	Progress report to DDC/DMU	OCPD CDF LATF	Mobilizing funds Construction and technical support
Rombo police post	5m	2008 2012	Complete police post	Progress report to DDC/DMU	OCPD CDF LATF	Mobilizing funds Construction And technical support
Construction of a Court house in Loitokitok town	15m	2008 2012	Complete court house	Progress Report to DDC/DMU	Judiciary CDF LATF	Mobilizing Funds Construction and technical support

4.2.9 Public Administration

Name of project	Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Stakeholders role
Construction of district treasury offices	10m	2008 2012	1No office block constructed	Progress reports to DMU&DDC	DA DPWO	Sourcing for funds Construction technical support

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/ Performance Indicators (Milestone)

Indicator/Milestone	Status 2008	Midterm 2010	End term 2012
Education			
ECD enrolment	7185	9000	12000
No of ECD centres	150	170	200
No of ECD trained teachers	114	150	200
No of SNE units	2	10	15
No of SNE trained teachers	30	40	60
No of SNE assessment centres	0	1	1
Public Primary school enrolment	25,900	28,000	30,000
No of primary schools	50	71	91
No of primary school teachers	413	568	728
Secondary school enrolment	2702	5,600	7,000
No of secondary schools	7	44	50
No of secondary school teachers	75	396	450
Adult education			
Adult class enrolment	35%	50%	60%
% of literate adult	40%	50%	60%
Health			
No of dispensaries	12	20	30
No of health centres	4	8	12
Infant mortality rate	18/1000	15/1000	12/1000
Doctor patient ratio	1:30	1:25	1:20
Average distance to health facility(km)	30	25	15
Immunization coverage	71%	78%	85%
Hiv & Aids prevalence	5.7%	4.5%	3%
No of VCT sites	3	6	12
Average no. of people tested per month in VCTs	200	1000	2000
Energy			
Household with access to electricity connection	4%	15%	30%
Household using kerosene	30%	40%	50%
House hold using solar power	1%	8%	20%
Water & sanitation			
Average distance to the nearest water point	22km	15km	8km
No of boreholes	50	60	70
No of shallow wells	160	250	400
% of household with latrines	30%	50%	75%
Roads			
No of km tarmac ked	12	150km	300km
No of km gravelled/ murammed	322.6	500km	800km