

**MOYALE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002 – 2008**

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous Moyale District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Moyale DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before,

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

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

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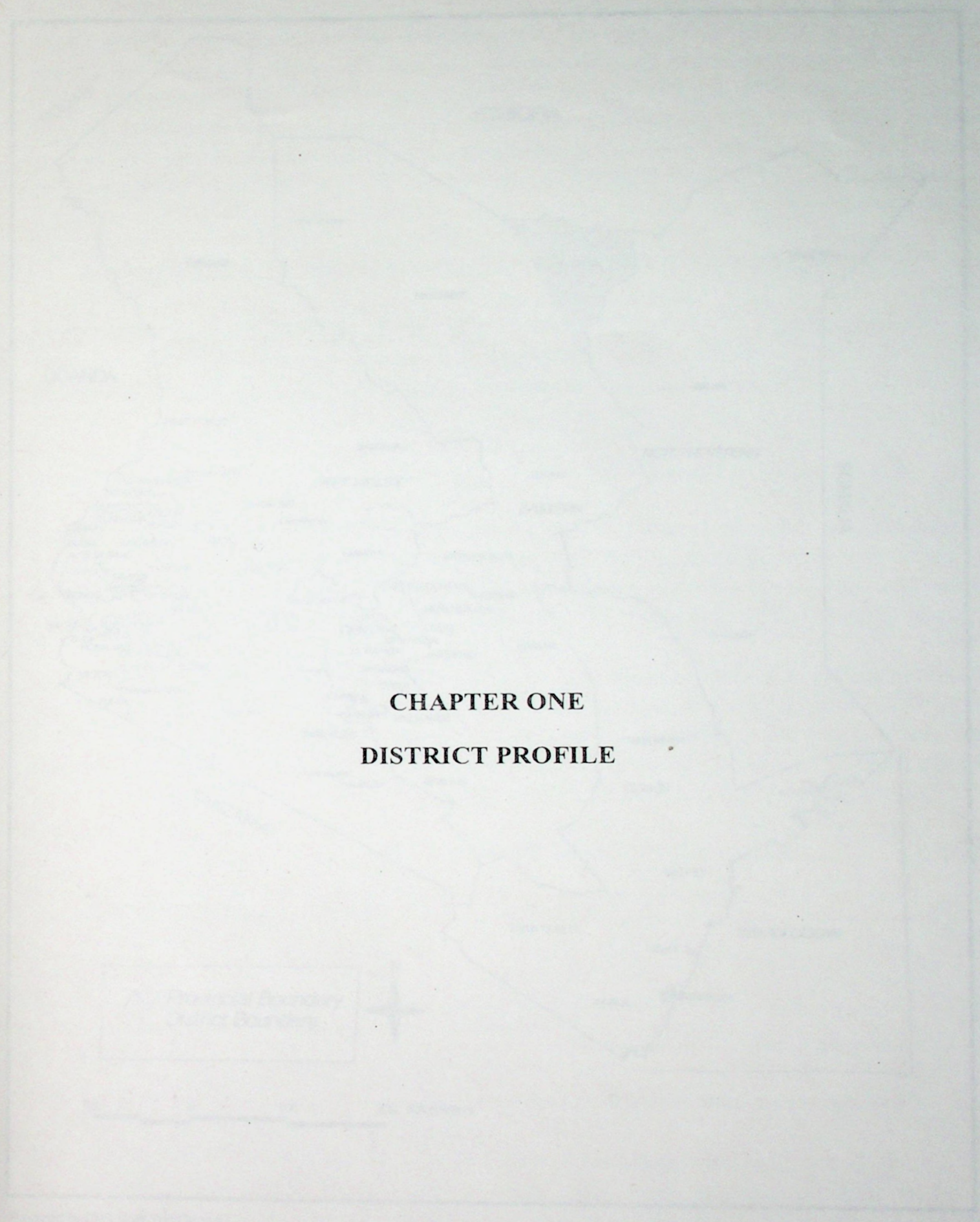
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAH	Action Against Hunger International
AHPF	Animal Health Providers Forum
ALRED	Arid Lands Resource Development Programme
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
CBAH	Community Based Animal Health
CBAHWs	Community Based Animal Health Workers
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPHC	Community Based Primary Health Care
CCM	Christian Community Management
CCS	Christian Community Services
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIFA	Community Facilitation And Assistance
DAs	Development Agents
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
EMC	Environmental Management Committee
EPF	Education Providers Forum
FARM AFRICA	Food Agricultural Research And Management –Africa
FEW	Frontline Extension Workers
FFW	Food For Work
FHI	Food For Hungry International
GOK	Government of Kenya
GYZ/MDP	German Technical Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
M &E	Monitoring And Evaluation
	Marketing
MCC	Moyale County Council
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health/Family Planning
MCSS	Ministry of Culture and Social Services
MHI	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOALD&M	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development And
MOCD	Ministry of Cooperatives Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF&P	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MOWD	Ministry of Water Development
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OOP	Office of The President
PHC	Primary Health Care
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
VHC	Village Health Committees
WFP	World Food Programme
WMC	Water Management Committees
WVI	World Vision International

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

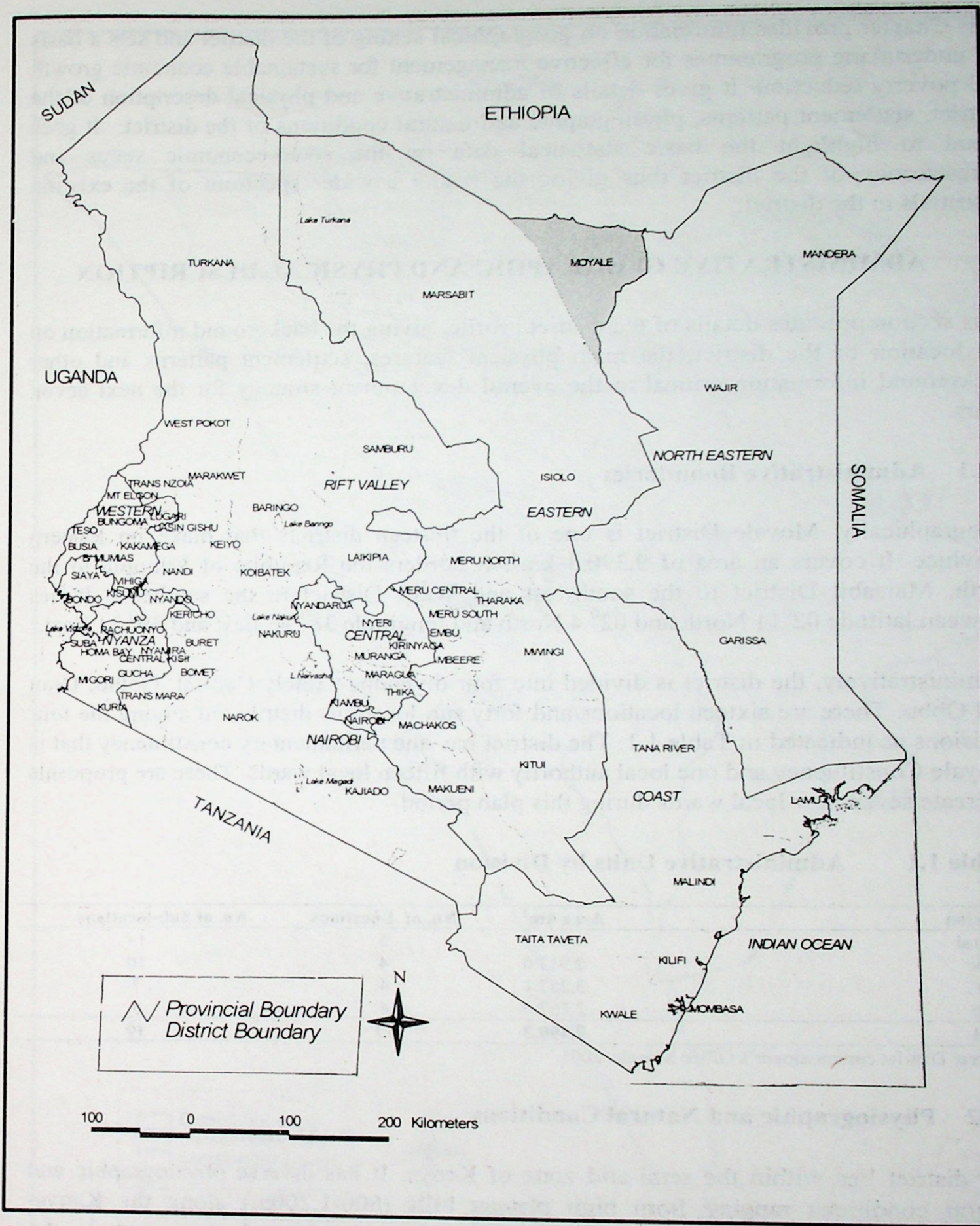
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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

Physical Boundary
District Boundary

LOCATION OF MOYALE IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides information on geographical setting of the district and sets a basis for undertaking programmes for effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. It gives details of administrative and physical description of the district, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions of the district. It goes ahead to highlight the basic statistical data on the socio-economic status and infrastructure of the district thus giving the reader a wider spectrum of the existing potentials in the district.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, giving the background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Geographically, Moyale District is one of the thirteen districts that make up Eastern Province. It covers an area of 9,390.3 km². It borders the Republic of Ethiopia to the north, Marsabit District to the southwest and Wajir District to the southeast. It lies between latitude 02^o 11 North and 02^o 4 North and longitude 38^o 16 East and 39^o 21 East.

Administratively, the district is divided into four divisions namely Central, Golbo, Uran and Obbu. There are sixteen locations and forty sub-locations distributed among the four divisions as indicated in Table 1.1. The district has one parliamentary constituency that is Moyale Constituency and one local authority with fifteen local wards. There are proposals to create seven new local wards during this plan period.

Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division

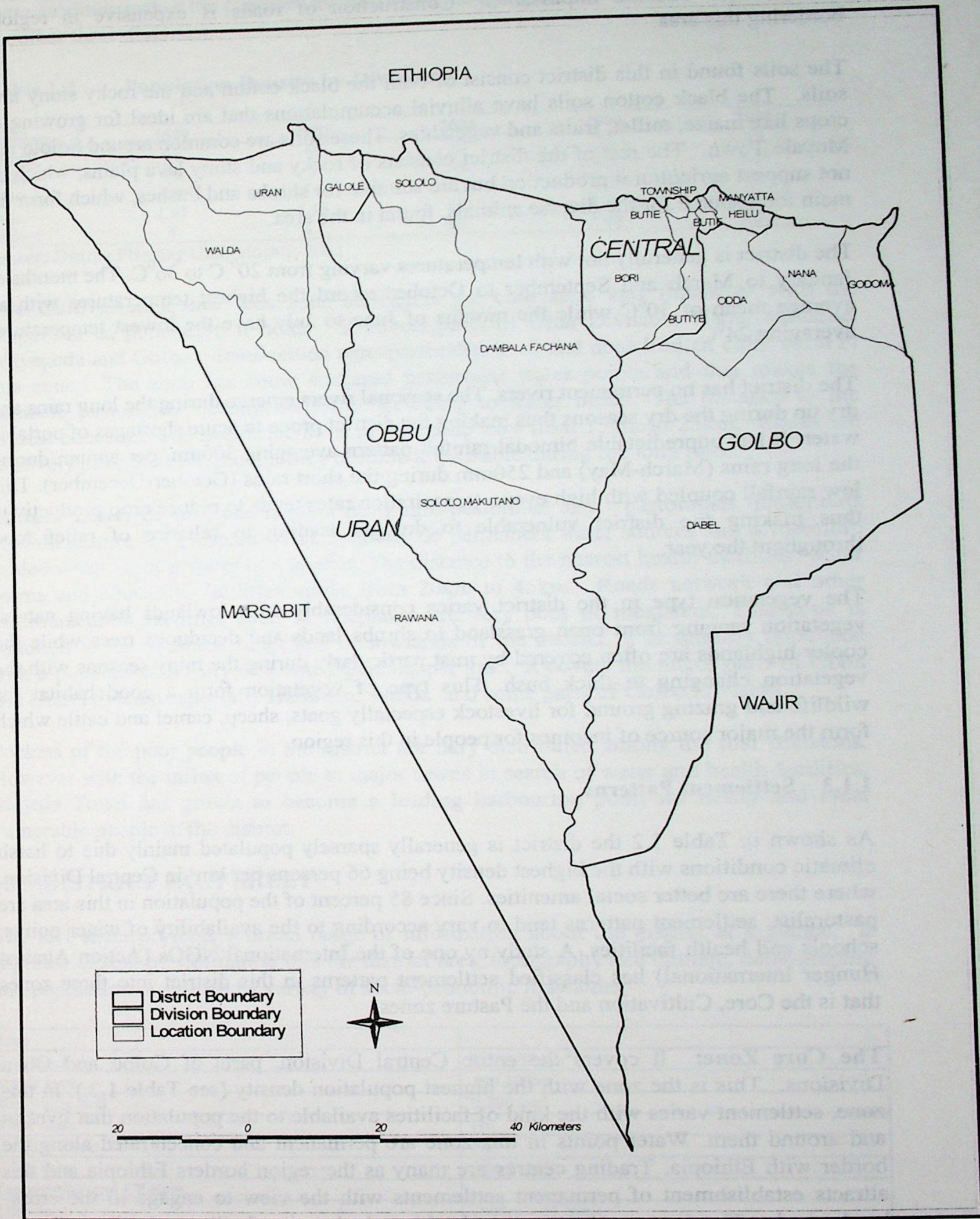
Division	Area km ²	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Central	453.2	5	14
Golbo	2,913.0	4	10
Uran	3,257.1	4	7
Obbu	2,767.0	4	9
Total	9,390.3	17	40

Source: District commissioner's Office Moyale, 2001.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district lies within the semi-arid zone of Kenya. It has diverse physiographic and natural conditions ranging from high plateau hills (800-1,200m) along the Kenya-Ethiopia border to flat low lying plains (500-800m) stretching further south to the neighbouring districts of Wajir and Isiolo. The entire northern side bordering Ethiopia is surrounded by mountains rising up to 1,517m above sea level while the lowlands are mainly flat with average attitude of 900m above sea level. These highlands are mostly the source of surface water that is used by the pastoralist during the dry spells.

MOYALE DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



The soils found in this district consist of both the black cotton and the rocky stony lava soils. The black cotton soils have alluvial accumulations that are ideal for growing crops like maize, millet, fruits and vegetables. These soils are common around Sololo and Moyale Town. The rest of the district consists of rocky and stony lava plains, which do not support agricultural production but are suitable for shrubs and bushes, which form the main food source for the diverse animals, found in the area.

The district is generally hot with temperatures varying from 20^o C to 36^o C. The months of January to March and September to October record the highest temperatures with an average mean of 30^o C while the months of June to July have the lowest temperatures averaging 24^o C.

The district has no permanent rivers. The seasonal rivers emerge during the long rains and dry up during the dry seasons thus making the district prone to acute shortages of portable water. It has unpredictable bimodal rainfall pattern averaging 300mm per annum during the long rains (March-May) and 250mm during the short rains (October-December). This low rainfall coupled with high evapo-transpiration rates tends to reduce crop productivity thus making the district vulnerable to drought leading to reliance of relief food throughout the year.

The vegetation type in the district varies considerably with lowlands having natural vegetation ranging from open grassland to shrubs lands and deciduous trees while the cooler highlands are often covered by mist particularly during the rainy seasons with the vegetation changing to thick bush. This type of vegetation form a good habitat for wildlife and grazing ground for livestock especially goats, sheep, camel and cattle which form the major source of incomes for people in this region.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

As shown in Table 1.2 the district is generally sparsely populated mainly due to harsh climatic conditions with the highest density being 66 persons per km² in Central Division, where there are better social amenities. Since 85 percent of the population in this area are pastoralist, settlement patterns tend to vary according to the availability of water points, schools and health facilities. A study by one of the International NGOs (Action Against Hunger International) has classified settlement patterns in this district into three zones that is the Core, Cultivation and the Pasture zones.

The Core Zone: It covers the entire Central Division, parts of Golbo and Obbu Divisions. This is the zone with the highest population density (see Table 1.2.). In this zone, settlement varies with the kind of facilities available to the population that lives in and around them. Water points in this zone are permanent and concentrated along the border with Ethiopia. Trading centres are many as the region borders Ethiopia and this attracts establishment of permanent settlements with the view to engage in the cross-border trade. The distance to the nearest health and education facility varies from 5km to km. Roads are passable and accessibility is good. Other physical infrastructure such as

telephone is relatively fair compared to other areas in the district. The availability of these facilities makes the Central Division to be the most densely populated, compared to the other three divisions.

Table 1.2 Population Density by Divisions

Divisions	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Central	62	66	70	73	76
Golbo	4.6	5	5.2	5.5	5.75
Obbu	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.57
Uran	1.07	1.15	1.2	1.26	1.32
District	6	6.4	6.7	7.04	7.37

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 2001

The Cultivation Zone: This zone surrounds the core zone and fluctuates with the proportion of population it holds. It covers parts of Uran Division, Nana, Mansille, Wayegoda and Golbo. Semi-settled agro-pastoralist lives and does limited cultivation in this zone. The zone has some scattered permanent water points and this makes the nomadic pastoralists occupy the zone according to water needs. The distance to the nearest education and health facilities in this zone vary from 15km to 25km. Roads are relatively passable even though they become impassable during the long rains.

Pasture Zone: In this zone herders from agro-pastoralist and pastoralists households provide pasture for livestock. This zone has no permanent water sources and is therefore settled when surface water is available. The distance to the nearest health facilities, water points and education facilities varies from 20km to 45km. Roads network and other communication facilities such as telephone are very poor or inexistent. This zone is common to the southern rangeland or lowlands of the district. It is sparsely populated with a population density of 1 and 2 persons per km². It covers the major parts of Obbu and Uran Division especially Hambalo, Walda and some parts of Golbo Division.

Pockets of the poor people in the district are fairly distributed among the four divisions. However with the influx of people to major towns in search of water and health facilities, Moyale Town has grown to become a leading harbouring point for needy and most vulnerable people in the district.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual per-formation like the district area, topography and climate, demographic and population profile and a variety of socio-economic indicators.

Area	
Total Area	9,390.30 km ²
Arable land	190.30 km ²
Non-arable land	9,200 km ²
Water mass	Nil
Grazetted forest	Nil
Jirban area	144.2 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	(500m – 1120m)
Rainfall	50mm per annum
Rainfall by seasons	Long rains=300mm, Short rain= 250mm

Temperature range	Highest (Jan-Mar) and April- June) and (Oct-Dec) Lowest
Temperature Average	26°C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size	57,299
Population structure	
Total No. of females	28,456
Total No. of males	28,843
Female/male sex ratio	100:101
Total No. of youthful population(15-25)	12,774
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	15,166
Total population of secondary school going age(14-17)	6,236
Total labour force (15-64)	26,555
Dependency ratio	100:116
Population growth rate	2.3%
Density	
Highest density	Central division with 66. persons per km ²
Lowest density	Uran division with 1.15 persons per km ²
Average density	6.4 persons per km ²
Rural population	
Rural population at the start and end of the plan period	27,926 (2002) 33,720 (2008)
Urban population	
Number of towns	2
Urban population at the start of the plan	29,373
Moyale Town	26,651
Sololo town	2,722
Crude birth rate	47/1000
Crude death rate	12/1000
Life expectancy	55 years (Average for both male & female)
Infant mortality rate	60/1000
Under five mortality rate	30/1000
Total fertility rate	5.2
Social -Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	10,308
Average household size	5.2
Number of female headed households	718
Number of children headed households	550
No. of disabled	105
Children needing special protection	962
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	85%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	5.7%
Livestock	27.4%
Rural self -employment	14.8%
Urban self-employment	46.1%
Other(wage).	6%
No. of unemployed.	13,584
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	2 -3 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	10-12 acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, sorghum, cowpea and green grams
Main cash crops produced	Nil
Total acreage under food crops	3,200Ha
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	cribs and stores
Population working in the agriculture sector	2,160
Main livestock bred	Cattle, Camel, Goats, Sheep and Donkeys
Land carrying capacity	1 animal per Héctare
Population working in the livestock sector	85%
Size of non-gazetted forests	2km ²

Main forest products	Poles, charcoal and firewood
% of people engaged in forest related activities(saw mills, furniture works etc)	Negligible
Cooperatives	
Number of active cooperatives by type(i.e. SACCO, agriculture coops, unions, housing etc)	Sacco=1 Agri-co-ops=1 Multi-purpose=1
Key coops which have collapsed in the last five years	Nil
Total registered members by type	Sacco=30 members Agri-co-ops=13 members Multi-purpose=127
Total turnover by type	Sacco= Ksh 935,340 Agri-co-ops=Ksh.1,200,000 Multi-purpose= Ksh 52,800
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	107
Number of households with access to portable water	7,000
Number of permanent rivers	Nil
Number of well	193
Number of protected springs	1
Number of boreholes	19
Number of dams	18
Number of households with roof catchments	300
Average distance to the nearest portable water point	25km
Number of VIP latrines	2,500
Education facilities	
Pre-primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	31
Total enrolment rates	Boys 30.2% Girls 24.4%
Total drop-out rates	Boys 3% Girls 4%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:48
Average years of school attendance	Not available
Primary	
Number of primary schools	23
Total enrolment rates per sex	Boys 78.2% Girls 48.1%
Total drop-out rates	Boys 51.4% Girls 38.6%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:50
Average years of school attendance	Not available
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	3
Total enrolment rates by sex	Boys 11.5% Girls 5.4%
Total drop-out rates by sex	Boys 4.4% Girls 6.5%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
Average years of school attendance by sex	Not available
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	1
Main type of training institutions	Polytechnic
Adult literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	30
Enrolment by sex	Male 14.8% Female 18.7%

Dropout rates by sex	Male	7.7%			
	Female	14.3%			
Literacy levels by sex	Male	51 %			
	Female	48%			
Health					
Most prevalent diseases		Malaria, Intestinal worms and typhoid,			
Doctor/ patient ratio		1:10,000			
Number of hospitals		2			
Number of health centres		8			
% of household with access to health centres		Approx. 2/3 of the total population =36,000			
Average distance to health centre		15 – 25 km			
Energy					
Number of households with electricity		836			
Number of trading centre with electricity		11			
% Rural households using solar power		None			
%Households using firewood/charcoal		Not available			
%Households using kerosene, gas or biogas		72.5%			
Transport facilities					
Total kilometre of roads (i.e. earth, murrum, (RAR) bitumen.		Earth	Gravel	RAR	Total
		321km	194km	55km	570 km
Total length of railways line and number of stations		None			
Number of airports and airstrips		3			
Communication					
Number of households with telephone connections		294			
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		300			
Number of post/sub-post office		2			
Number of telephone booths		21			
Trade, commerce and tourism					
Number of trading centres		2			
Number of hotels		27			
Number of registered hotels		31			
Number of licensed businesses		410			
Total number of informal sector enterprise		73			
Banks and Financial Institutions					
Number of banks		1			
Volume of credit provided		Aprox.2m per year			
Number of other financial institutions		1			

The chapter discusses the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that have shaped the development process in the region. It highlights the need for a comprehensive approach that addresses the diverse needs of the population, including the rural and urban poor, and the environment. The chapter also discusses the role of the state and the private sector in development, and the importance of good governance and transparency.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Over the 1997-2001 plan, the government adopted a strategy to reform a number of key sectors in order to improve the quality of growth and to create more jobs. The strategy was based on the principle of 'growth with equity', and aimed to reduce poverty and improve the living standards of the population. The plan also emphasized the need to strengthen the institutional framework and to improve the quality of public services.

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that have shaped the development process in the region are discussed in this chapter. These include the need to improve the quality of growth, to create more jobs, to reduce poverty, and to improve the living standards of the population. The chapter also discusses the role of the state and the private sector in development, and the importance of good governance and transparency.

Other major challenges that have shaped the development process in the region include the need to improve the quality of public services, to strengthen the institutional framework, and to improve the quality of the environment. The chapter also discusses the role of the state and the private sector in development, and the importance of good governance and transparency.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that might affect the development of the district in its endeavour to achieve the goal of effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. It starts by giving an overview of the position of the 1997-2000 DDP and the achievements made. Key development challenges such as population dynamics, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender and disaster management are analysed with a view to monitor their trends over the plan period and the possible impact they might have on the timely implementation of the set targets so as to allow interested development agents initiate projects/programmes to address them.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997-2001 PLANS

Over the 1997-2001 plans, Moyale District proposed a number of targets that it aimed to achieve in order to overcome some of the problems it encountered at the start of the 1997-2001 plan period. However these activities could not be completed as anticipated as a number of challenges cropped up and diverted the course of the intended plan. Some of these challenges included first, the emergence of the El-Nino rains in 1998 that caused havoc and destruction on the physical infrastructure in the district thus forcing most departments to relocate their priorities to address emergency situations that had arisen. Sectors that felt the impact included health, water, agriculture and public works. For instance, most roads become impassable, several water pans and wells were silted up, the need for relief food more than doubled and several health facilities were badly damaged.

Second was the effect of the drought that devastated the agriculture and livestock production forcing the government and other relief agencies to redouble their feeding programmes in the district thus withdrawing support from other needy areas. Third was the suspension of donor funds that affected the flow of cash to the district treasury resulting in delay in completion of projects. This also forced a number of projects to be postponed or cancelled altogether.

Other pertinent challenges that derailed the performance of the 1997-2001 plans included the problem of inadequate livestock marketing facilities for the livestock products leading to the exploitation of the livestock traders by the middlemen. This situation was occasioned by high transport costs for livestock and livestock products due to the long distances to markets centres, lack of strategy for expanded emergency off-takes of livestock during the drought, lack of regular market information and inability of livestock traders to act collectively.

There was also the problem of inadequate portable /livestock water. This led to the emergence of water borne diseases and loss of livestock during the dry spell. The situation was exacerbated by the uneven distribution of water points in the area, concentration of water points in settled areas leaving out other rangelands areas such as Ambalo, inadequate water supply sources due to low yielding capacity of most water sources and poor maintenance of water supplies as community had no capacities to run the water points.

Third, was the problem of low crop output and inadequate food supplies leading to food insecurity and high dependence on relief food. This situation was occasioned by infertile soils, poor management and failure to apply farm-yard manure, concentration on single crop by farmers, poor farming practices, shortage of farm inputs, lack of food storage, inadequate and unreliable rainfall and difficulties in distribution of relief due to poor infrastructure and insecurity.

Fourth, the poor road network and inadequate transport means constrained transportation of raw materials and livestock products to the market. Lack of basic road maintenance equipment, inadequate funds, absence of feeder roads and lack of public transport vehicles making it hard to travel made this situation worse.

Lastly, the problem of inadequate education facilities and services down played the effort of the government to improve the education standard and reduce the high levels of school dropout rates. This situation was compounded by inadequate facilities and equipment due to insufficient funds and high cost of such facilities, shortage of teachers especially in rural schools, lack of school fees due to poverty, apathy on part of the community towards

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

This section gives an overview of the implementation status of the project proposed in the 1997 – 2001 plans.

Table 2.1 Implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan

Sector	No. of Proposed Projects	% Completion Rate		On-going Projects
		100%	0%	
Agriculture				
Agriculture	5	0	0	5
Livestock	9	3	0	6
Veterinary	24	5	4	14
Water	16	7	6	3
Co-operatives				
Forestry	14	0	4	0
Sub-total	58	15	14	28
Physical infrastructure				
Public works	9	5	0	4
Sub-total	9	5	0	4
Human resources Development				
Education	10	7	0	3
Adult education	3	0	3	0
Health	13	5	7	1
Sub-totals	26	12	10	4
Public safety Law and order				
Provincial Administration.	4	0	4	0
Prison	4	0	2	2
Police	7	0	5	2
Sub-total	15	0	11	4
Grand Total	108	32	35	

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 2001

education, low standards of education due to inadequate supervision and high rate of school dropouts due to early marriages and child labour.

The details of the population of the district at the end of the last plan can be depicted by the performance of some production and other socio-economic indicators shown in Annex I. A total of 108 projects were proposed for implementation during the 1997-2001 Plan period. Completion rate was good where there was joint implementation between the government and NGOs than where the government implemented alone. In Agriculture and Rural Development sector, a total of 58 projects were proposed. 25 percent of the projects were completed, while 24 percent never took off. The sub-sector of water development recorded the highest number of completed projects. This was made possible due to the involvement of a number of players including NGOs especially during the long drought and the El-Nino periods.

In the Physical Infrastructure Sector, 9 projects from the roads sub-sector were implemented. 5 projects were completed while the remaining 4 were complete to the level of 98 percent. Completion was commendable in this sector as all the projects were done to the level of above 50 percent. The good progress in this sector was occasioned by the availability of adequate funds from the El-Nino emergency programme.

In the Human Resource Development sector, 26 projects were earmarked for implementation. 46 percent of the projects were complete, while 38 percent never took off. There was no project that was implemented outside the plan. It was anticipated that a number of development agencies could intervene in this sector to correct some of the impending issues to rapid development of human resources such as illiteracy levels, dropout rates, low enrolment in schools and poor hygiene. The level of intervention was however low. Education sub-sector recorded the highest number of completed activities while health sub-sector witnessed the lowest completion rate.

In the Public, safety, law and order, a total of 15 projects were implement. None of those projects was complete, while 73.3 percent never took off. The low completion rate in this sector could be attributed to dependence on GOK funds that were inadequate and sometimes not forthcoming.

There are a number of constraints that contributed to the low level of implementation of the planned projects and programmes. These include: -

Emergence of conflicts and parallel plans: A number of development agents, implemented projects that were outside the 1997-2001 Plan. They cited lack of involvement in the design of the programmes contained in that plan. This forced some of the earmarked projects to be abandoned or to drag on.

Winding of major development partners: A number of projects stalled immediately their major donors wound up their support projects in the district. Examples include the closure of activities by GTZ/MDP, Farm Africa and Ox-farm. This adversely affected the completion rates of activities in the agriculture, water, health and education sub-sectors.

Funding: Funding for most projects was either not forthcoming or inadequate. This meant that earmarked projects could not take off or where they took off, they were implemented in piecemeal.

Lack of adequate cash float to sustain implementation of major activities. This was attributed to delays in the reimbursement at the district treasury.

Over Reliance on GOK Funds: No participation by the community in project implementation, because they relied on the government and NGOs for most of the assistance.

However, there are lessons learnt from this last plan and these include: -

Projects that were implemented with assistance from NGOs and other agencies performed better than those that were implemented by the government alone. There is thus need to collaborate with all stakeholders during the preparation of plans.

There is need to harmonize activities and come up with a uniform work plan on implementation of activities in the district. This will reduce duplication of activities and enlarge the project niche thus bringing greater results to the community.

Lack of community participation or involvement in the designing, implementation and monitoring and evaluation created an apathy situation where everything was viewed as a government or NGO affair rather than a concerted effort by the community and other players. In order to avoid the occurrence of the same scenario during the current plan, efforts shall be made to train, and involve the community in all the stages of project cycle (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) so that they can actively participate and feel that they are part and parcel of whatever is implemented.

There is need to equip and facilitate the District Development Office so as to effectively strengthen the roles of coordination in the district.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGE WITH THE 2002 – 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

The 2001 – 2008 District Development Plan has a 7-year horizon that articulates the long-term policies and objectives, which will be, translated into medium term strategies and programmes as captured in the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

The plan is intended to be implemented within the framework defined by the government's long term policy documents mainly the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015 and Sessional Paper No 2 of 1996 on industrial transformation to the year 2020. It will also be guided by the short-term and medium term planning documents such as the sectoral development plans, master plan, NGO and local authorities development plans.

It is envisaged that the three-year rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the PRSP will be the mechanism to achieve the plan targets. The implementation of

the MTEF and PRSP being short term planning documents will improve the linkage between planning and budgeting, which has been lacking especially in the projects/programmes, which are funded by the central government.

The theme of the 2002-2008 is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". The theme ably reflects the district's commitment to addressing poverty reduction. It augurs well with the long-term policies and strategies set out in the Sessional Paper No 2 of 1996 on industrial transformation by the year 2020 and the NPEP 1999 – 2015.

The Sessional Paper No 2 mentions policies and strategies for the structural transformation of the country into a newly industrialized country (NIC) by the year 2020 thereby achieving a high and sustained level of economic growth thus leading to poverty reduction. The NPEP 1999-2015 also underscores the need to achieve rapid and sustained rates of economic growth as a prerequisite to poverty eradication.

To achieve these objectives as mentioned in these policy documents it requires effective participation of all key stakeholders' development plan through an integrated approach. This augurs well with the district development plan that emphasizes collaborative approach between the various key development stakeholders towards achieving the goal of poverty reduction.

When compared with other development plans like the local authority development plan and the NGO development plans it links closely as most strategies contained in these documents compare favourably with the strategies highlighted in the PRSP. Both the local authorities and NGOs participated during the district poverty reduction strategy fora.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The district faces a number of challenges and crosscutting issues. These include challenges arising from nomadic pastoralism, insecurity, livestock production marketing, institutional weakness and culture related problem. Population dynamics, HIV/AIDS prevalence, gender issues, drought and other disasters as well as matters related to the environment are issues that are also likely to affect the district during the plan period.

Nomadic pastoralism is one of the development challenges the district is likely to encounter in its efforts to achieve its set priorities over the current plan period. The movement from one place to another shall make it difficult for the government and other development agents to provide permanent physical facilities like water, health and schools as they are bound to collapse immediately the beneficiaries move to new areas of settlement.

Recurrent incidences of insecurity caused by banditry on the roads, unclear land patterns, livestock raids in the grazing areas and inter-tribal conflicts was one of the obstacles to development during the previous plan. Over the current plan period, the same problem is anticipated to continue as the same root cause for their existence remains. These conflicts will not augur well especially to the development agents with projects on the ground, as they shall disrupt activities hence lead to non-completion of projects. During the current

plan, more efforts will be placed to curb this situation possibly through holding of security meetings between the warring communities and exchange programmes between the Kenyan security agents and the neighbouring countries.

The poor livestock marketing system is likely to be detrimental to the activities of the livestock sector. Livestock production is the engine of growth of Moyale District. The sector can only continue to play the centre role position in the development of the district if livestock marketing operations are satisfactory. Unfortunately this is not the case as the substantive livestock markets are located very far from the production zones of the district. Hence animals have either to trek or to be transported over long distances. Walking exposes livestock to diseases and renders disease control efforts to be strenuous such that by the time the animals reach markets, they may already be sickly and underweight. On the other hand, transport by trucks is prohibitively expensive. This situation is likely to continue during the plan period. Measures need to be put in place to establish an organised marketing system.

During the long rains, floods from the Ethiopia Highland make roads in the district impassable making it hard to travel in and out of Moyale. Houses are swept and this forces majority of people seek asylum in major towns of Sololo and Moyale. This sometimes leads to outbreak of diseases such as typhoid and intestinal worms due to congestion. Malaria outbreak also increases during this period. Over the current plan period these problems are anticipated and concerted efforts especially on regular roads maintenance and management of Malaria outbreak shall be needed to overcome these effects.

Poor urban management is also another challenge the district is likely to encounter over the current plan period. Lack of appropriate urban planning in Moyale has contributed to rampant mushrooming of houses within Moyale Town and other major towns such as Sololo. This has brought about problems such as inadequate water and sewerage systems, poor garbage collection and emergence of slums that are havens for thugs. This situation is likely to continue during this plan period such that even construction of roads will be difficult, as structures are erected haphazardly. Provision of land for industrial development and establishments of Jua Kali sheds will not be available. The councils will therefore be required to lay down strategies and measures to curtail the situation.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Population Size: According to the 1999 population census, Moyale District had a population of 53,479 comprising of 26,559 females and 26,920 males. In 1989, the total district population was 36,973. This represented an annual growth of 2.3% between the 1989 and 1999 inter-censal period. With the current annual growth rate, this population is projected to hit 65,803 by the end of the plan period. Table 2.3 shows population projections by age cohorts during the current plan.

Looking at these projections one notices that the growth is skewed towards the non-economically active group. The young population (0-14) accounted for 46.6 percent and 49.2 percent of the total population in 1989 and 1999 respectively. From these figures we can see clearly that dependency ratio is high standing at 100:116 meaning that savings are bound to be low resulting to low investment. Low economic growth will culminate into

high incidences of poverty. It also implies that more facilities such as schools, hospitals will be required during the current plan period.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

AGE COHOT	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 4	4,466	4,468	4,785	4,787	5,010	5,013	5,246	5,248	5,493	5,500
5 - 9	4,564	4,263	4,890	4,568	5,120	4,783	5,361	5,008	5,614	5,247
10-14	4,317	4,245	4,625	4,548	4,843	4,762	5,071	4,987	5,310	5,225
15 -19	3,374	3,224	3,615	3,454	3,785	3,617	3,963	3,787	4,150	3,968
20 -24	52	2,058	2,102	2,205	2,201	2,309	2,305	2,417	2,413	2,533
25 -29	62	1,744	1,566	1,869	1,640	1,957	1,717	2,049	1,798	2,147
30 -34	22	1,463	1,309	1,568	1,371	1,641	1,435	1,719	1,503	1,801
35 -39	931	1,153	1,019	1,235	1,067	1,294	1,117	1,354	1,170	1,419
40 -44	943	899	1,010	963	1,058	1,009	1,108	1,056	1,160	1,107
45 -49	642	564	688	604	720	633	754	663	790	694
50 -54	593	775	635	830	665	869	697	910	729	954
55 -59	377	319	404	342	423	358	443	375	464	393
60 -64	487	573	522	614	546	643	572	673	599	705
65 -69	230	164	246	176	258	184	270	193	283	202
70 -74	337	341	361	365	378	383	396	401	415	420
75 -79	133	96	143	103	149	108	156	113	164	118
80 +	226	324	242	347	254	363	265	381	278	399
Age Not stated	273	247	293	265	306	277	321	290	336	304
Total	26,559	26,920	28,456	28,843	29,794	30,201	31,198	31,622	32,667	33,136

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 2001

As per the 1999 population census the female population was 26,559 compared to 26,920 males giving a relatively equal proportion. In this district where there are no major economic activities going on, this population structure is anticipated to be maintained as males are not expected to go out to look for jobs. It therefore means that females as well as males will equally be relied on in terms of generating incomes to feed the increasing number of the dependence age group.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Various Age Groups

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
6 - 13	6,895	7,257	7,388	7,775	7,735	8,141	8,099	8,522	8,484	8,926
14 - 17	2,861	2,960	3,065	3,171	3,210	3,321	3,361	3,477	3,519	3,641
15 - 49	11,105		11,898		12,458		13,045		13,659	
15 - 64	12,772	12,013	13,684	12,871	14,329	13,477	15,003	14,111	15,709	14,776

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 2001

Age group 6-13: This group forms the primary school going population. It represented 23.4 percent and 26.4 percent of the total population in 1989 and 1999 respectively. It increased by 63.45 percent between 1989 and 1999 to reach 14,152 in 1999 from 8,658. It is projected to increase to 15,876 and 17,407 in 2004 and 2008 respectively. The actual population attending school does not commensurate with this increase. The figure has been low since the inception of this district. For instance in the year 2000, enrolment in the 23 primary schools stood at 5,947 boys and 3,568 girls representing an enrolment rate of 74.3 percent and 46.3 percent respectively.

The reason for the low enrolment rates for females is far distances to schools in a number of divisions; the requirement that girls help their parents at home especially fetching water; traditional/cultural values such as early marriages; poor and harsh climatic conditions and migration patterns.

In order to match with the needs of the primary going population in this district during the current plan, a lot of effort shall be made to construct additional schools, provide the basic necessities to those schools including provision of desks, uniforms and school feeding programmes.

Age 14-17 There were a total of 3,034 secondary school going population in 1989. This increased to 5,821 in 1999. This number is projected to rise to 6,151, 6,380 and 6,866 in 2002, 2004 and 2008 respectively. Enrolment in secondary schools in this district is low and needs urgent measures for improvement. For instance in 2001, a total of 372 boys and 169 girls were enrolled in the 3 secondary schools out of the possible enrolment of about 6,000 students. This represented a very poor enrolment rate of 11.7 percent and 5.5 percent for males and females respectively.

A number of factors have been attributed to the low enrolment in secondary schools in this district. They include: high levels of poverty among the parents; cultural traditional beliefs which do not emphasise the need for education in the society; ignorance about education by most parents and shortage of schools to cater for the increasing number. The number of secondary schools has stagnated at three since the district was created in 1995. The three schools are located in Moyale and Sololo Towns leaving other needy areas like Godoma, Walda, Uran and Odda unserved. It is possible that the long distance covered to reach these schools makes children to discontinue with the secondary education, as most parents cannot afford paying boarding fees. Over the current plan, efforts shall be made to

open up more schools especially in urban and peri-urban areas. The number of those who complete primary education.

Labour Force (15-64): In 1989 labour force represented 47.3 percent of the total population. This increased by 35.5 percent to reach 24,785 in 1999. It now stands at 26,554 and is projected to increase to 27,806 and 30,497 in 2004 and 2008 respectively.

Approximately 50 percent of this labour force resides in major towns of Moyale and Sololo. They are involved mainly in small business enterprises which range from kiosk operation, selling of miraa, cross border trade, selling of water from across Ethiopia, small scale carpentry and joinery. In the rural areas where approximately half of the other labour force resides, the major economic activities performed include selling of charcoal, grazing of livestock and to some extent brick making.

From the type of economic activities performed by this labour force, it is evident that they cannot adequately cater for the needs of the dependent age group in the district. More efforts will be made to diversify their income generating sources.

Female Aged 15-49: This is widely considered the fertility age group. It recorded a rapid growth rate since 1989. It represented 21.2 percent and 20.9 percent of the total population in 1989 and 1999 respectively. It is projected to increase to 12,458 and 13,659 in 2004 and 2008 respectively. The immediate consequence of the rapid growth rate in this age group is increase in the number of dependants who will require availability of basic facilities such as schools, hospitals and water, which are lacking in the district. If the population growth rate is to be reduced, there will be need to carry out family planning campaigns to improve contraceptive rates. Efforts will also be made to increase MCH/FP clinics during the current plan.

Urbanization: The district's resource is scarce and concentrated in few places especially to the northern parts of the district bordering the Ethiopian Highland where rainfall occasionally falls. These are also the regions where permanent settlement exists. With the current increase of population, most of these areas are likely to experience a number of problems such as environmental degradation occasioned by overgrazing, grazing conflicts and over-utilization of the existing water capacities. The demand for basic and vital services such as water, health and education facilities will outweigh their supply.

In the process, most people will continue migrating to Moyale and Sololo in anticipation of better opportunities. Urbanization level is 46.5 percent. This will increase the number of people living in Moyale and Sololo Towns by 24.8 percent and 15.9 percent between 2002 and 2008. This will lead to overstretching of the social amenities such as water, schools, health facilities that are already in short supply. The rate of crime and prostitution will also increase especially in Moyale due to its proximity to the border.

Table 2.4 show the trend in urban population growth. There is need to put in place strategies to cater for the missing population in the two urban centres, especially in terms of service delivery. Moyale is a busy town as it is a border town.

Table 2.4 Urban Population

Town	1995	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Moyale	19,078	24,874	27,786	29,914	32,205	34,672
Sololo	2,340	2,541	2,838	3,056	3,290	3,542
Total	21,418	27,415	30,624	32,970	35,495	38,214

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 2001

In order to reverse this trend during the current plan period, concerted efforts will be put to address the problems facing the rural population especially in the education, health and water sector to curb rural urban migration.

2.4.2 Poverty

Extent and magnitude of poverty in Moyale District: In Moyale, more than half of the population live in Moyale and Sololo Towns. Virtually everybody is relying on relief food as over 97 percent of the land is non-arable while the remaining 3 percent of the arable land is either left fallow or not optimally utilised. As a result, the levels of food and absolute poverty have grown to 98 percent and 95 percent respectively.

Causes of poverty in Moyale District: Causes of poverty include periodic drought leading to crop failures and loss of livestock; insecurity leading to inaccessibility and an exploitation of resources; poor infrastructure (impassable roads) during rainy seasons making it hard to access markets; inadequate and unreliable water facilities; ignorance and high levels of illiteracy among the people; outdated and inhibitive cultural practices, high levels of unemployment after secondary school; environmental degradation especially on the northern rangelands leading to soil erosion; limited income generating assets; high levels of illiteracy; high inter-ethnic tensions in Moyale Town causing people not to engage in active business; and high dependency on cheap goods from across the border.

The level and magnitude of poverty in the district can be seen from the following glaring characteristics: high levels of illiteracy, lack of proper shelter, high levels of school drop outs due to early marriages and lack of school fees, high levels of dependency especially from the government and other donor agencies, poor household amenities, poor health standards and long distances travelled to health facilities, lack of sufficient water sources, large families of over 5.2 persons, lack of basic essential services and prohibitive traditional practices.

During the current plan, concerted efforts shall be instituted to improve the restocking programme for poor families. Assistance to various youth and women groups especially in micro-business activities, posho mills and tools shall be increased.

Improvements of the physical infrastructure facilities such as construction of schools, dispensaries and water facilities shall be advocated. Empowering of traditional resource management committees through training, formation of livestock traders associations and establishment of beekeeping projects shall be pursued. Concerted efforts shall be made to

improve food security through demonstration fields and barazas, formation of soil and water conservation committees and minor irrigation programmes. Desilting of water pans and rehabilitation of boreholes shall also be uplifted.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has considerable implications on escalation of poverty in the district. It is a potential problem among the people of Moyale who are mostly pastoralist. The spread of the disease is rapidly increasing as illustrated in Table 2.5. More and more of the patient turning up at the district hospital are testing positive.

Table 2.5 HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates

Year	Number of Patients		Tested Positive		Number of Donor Screened	Number of Donors Positive
	Screened		Number	%		
1995	96		25	26	98	4
1996	97		32	32	93	2
1997	112		29	25	103	1
1998	123		41	33	113	0
1999	154		89	57	65	0
2000	91		57	62	107	0
2001	82		55	67	143	1

Source: Ministry of Health, Moyale District Hospital, 2001

Possible reasons for rapid increase in the HIV/AIDS cases is attributed to the men who migrate in search of employment and leave their families behind, the mobility of pastoralists, migration, emergency situation especially floods in the long rains leading to congested refugee camps and the cultural patterns of pastoral groups.

Available data from the Ministry of Health Moyale also reveals that most of the affected group fall within the age bracket 12-49, who covers mainly the youth and labour force. These are the most productive members of the society on whom quite a large proportion of the population depend on. For example, of the 173 cases screened between 2000 and 2001, 81 percent of the positive cases comprised the population between the ages (16-40) years.

The consequences of such a rise in number of new cases is straining the existing health facilities at Moyale District Hospital has increased dependence, poverty and school dropouts.

Statistics also indicates that Central Division, which is strategically situated along the great north highway, has the highest number of HIV/AIDS cases compared to the rest of the divisions. This may be attributed to the fact that the district headquarters falls within the division where a number of people come to work, carry out business or look for job opportunities. The proximity of the town to the neighbouring country where prostitution is legalized is also a contributory factor to the high number of cases of the disease in Moyale Town.

During the 1997-2001 Plan period, the intervention that was employed against the pandemic in Moyale District mainly focused on education, blood screening and surveillance. The challenge during the 2002-2008 plan shall include involving the

community and mobilizing it to take responsibility in the provision of care for the people with Aids, early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and the use of condoms.

During the previous plans, the district had no measures to put in place to cater for those who were affected by the pandemic. During the 2002-2008 plan there will be need to counsel those who have been affected by establishing a counselling unit at the district hospital, encourage home based care and provision of drugs, clothing and food to the affected.

As for the problem of the widows and orphans, attention will be focused on establishing an orphan home to care for those children abandoned by infected parents, establishing the number of widows and orphans in the district so as to ascertain the type of assistance to be extended, encouraging donors and other willing agencies to extend assistance to them.

Majority of the sick people in Moyale rely on the subsidized drugs from the government chemist. With the increase of HIV/AIDS cases, it is anticipated that the demand for drugs to fight opportunistic diseases such as TB and other sexually transmitted diseases will rise during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

In order to make drugs available to majority of the sick people, concerted efforts will be geared at addressing the following issues: improving revenue collection especially from cost sharing funds to be used to purchase needed drugs, utilizing greater portion of HIV/AIDS allocation towards purchase of HIV/AIDS related drugs, requesting relevant agencies involved in HIV/AIDS activities to contribute towards subsidizing the cost of HIV/AIDS related drugs.

In order to cope up with the problem of HIV/Aids in the district concerted efforts will be made to address the following challenges: increase the level of public awareness on the impacts of HIV/AIDS as few people still talk about it openly, encourage people to abandon inhibitive cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, sensitise the public to change their social behaviours, involve the community in the sensitisation campaigns instead of leaving it to the Ministry of Health, revive the district HIV/AIDS committee to have its impacts felt, involve as many NGOs/CBOs as possible on the campaigns and provision of assistance to the orphan/widows, carry out health education campaigns on HIV/AIDS in schools and in villages, promote public awareness through learning institutions such as schools, women groups, churches and youth groups and provision of condoms at strategic positions.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

From the 1999 population census, women constituted a higher proportion of the total population in Moyale District. According to those statistics, they comprised 50.3 percent of the total population compared to 49.7 percent men. They are instrumental in this society both in the economic, social and culture sphere. Their contribution in social and economic development can be reviewed from the perspective of the various productive activities they perform, in addition to reproduction, child upbringing and other family responsibilities.

Gender disparities in Moyale District are manifested in various forms ranging from literacy levels, access to resources and ownership, position of men and women in decision-making and educational attainment. While the literacy level for males is 51 percent, the rate for females is only 48 percent. School enrolment at primary level is at 48.1 percent for females and 78.2 percent for boys. The disparity increases at secondary and higher educational levels due to social-cultural and economic factors. At secondary level the enrolment ratio is 11.2 percent for boys and 5.2 percent girls while the ratio of males to females with university education is 4.5:1 as at 1999 census.

Low levels of educational attainment by women coupled with inhibitive social-cultural practices have resulted into low participation and representation of women in decision-making positions and lack of access to economic opportunities. For instance the proportion of economically inactive women in 1999 census was 63.3 percent compared to 36.7 percent males, while those employed for pay were 80 percent for males compared to 20 percent for females.

In Moyale, women spend a great portion of their time searching for water and firewood. Their work is labour intensive and in most cases take 12-16 hours a day. More so women in some peri-urban centres of Moyale are increasingly becoming main breadwinners of their families as most of them are actively engaged in various women group activities. They are the custodians of the environment as their activities directly involve close contact with the environment. Despite all this, they are not allowed for instance to own or even take control of livestock, the most important asset in the Boran tradition.

In addition, women experience legal barriers that limit their participation in property ownership. For instance according to the Islamic law which is widely applied in Moyale, women are only allowed to own 1/8 of the property while girls are entitled to own 1/2 of the size of what a boy owns. Also women lose properties such as land and buildings to the eldest brother of the husband in case he dies. The only recognised property of a woman is the clothes she wears and the Meher.

Women are also exposed to some form of exploitation, discrimination, violence and harassment. Beating or battering of women among the Boran community is a norm. Further more women face harmful cultural practices such as genital mutilation, forced and early marriages.

Traditional gender roles overburden the girl child thus limiting her opportunities for social and economical development. Men benefit more from formal education, as young girls remain at home to help in household chores and herding of small stocks of goats and cattle. As a result, women do not have the opportunity to develop skills necessary to find employment or to engage in business. They have therefore no equal ground to compete with men.

Most development agencies including NGOs have recently been instrumental in mobilizing women groups as a way of promoting their status. Despite all this, more is to be done to eliminate gender disparities and fully integrate gender concerns into development in the district. The major areas of concern include:

Education: Females constitute about half percent of the population in this district. Despite this, the number of girls with education is comparatively lower than that of males. The education of a girl by most parents in this district is neither a priority nor a major concern. For instance, there is a wide believe among the Boran culture that educating a girl is like wasting resources as she will finally elope and bring nothing gainful to the family. Because of this belief, most girls have been falling victims of circumstances as some have either been forced to early marriages, forced to take care of the little ones at home, fetch water, firewood and even herd animals.

The number of females with education declines as one moves to higher institutions of learning.

In order to address some of the gender issues related to education aspects concerted efforts shall be put on campaigns against girl discrimination especially in accessibility to education, provision of more bursaries to girls' education, provision of boarding facilities for girls, construction of schools in all the divisions to enhance enrolment of girls, equal job opportunities for girls and boys especially in the district and sensitisation, dissemination to parents about the importance of girl education.

Water and sanitation: Girls usually drop out of school to take up activities at home including fetching water, which is rare especially during the dry spell. In order to lessen the burden of fetching water by girls and increase their primary and secondary enrolment and at the same time enable them participate in other income generating activities, concerted efforts shall be put to, desilt /rehabilitate as many water points as possible and construct fibrocement tanks in various homesteads.

Cultural practices: Cultural practice plays a leading role in discriminating girls against boys in this district. Most girls in this district are subject to unnecessary victimization that denies them the basic necessities including education just because they are viewed as people on transit to be nurtured for somebody else. Greedy parents have gone as far as marrying their girls at the tender age of 12 years just for the sake of getting dowry that in this case does not exceed one cow. They have neither the right nor access to parental property ownership. During the plan period, more emphasis will be put to sensitise the community on the role and importance of a girl child in the society.

Generally, these gender disparities are caused by ignorance or lack of awareness on gender related matters, lack of confidence/self esteem on the parts of female, poor cultural inhibitive practices such as boys being regarded more than girls even by the female parents, poor parental attitude towards the education of girls, prestige for parents to marry their girls at an early age and nature and lifestyle (pastoralism) which affects girls more than boys.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Moyale is a drought prone district and drought is the major type of disaster facing this district. Some of the impacts of drought in the district include loss of livestock leading to impoverishment of livestock farmers, drying of portable water sources, travelling over long distances in search of water for livestock and human consumption, high outbreak of diseases related to poor hygiene and sanitation, high dependency on relief food, influx of people to urban centres during the drought periods, rampant increase in tribal conflicts over grazing lands, high school dropouts necessitated by the need to search for water and migration and increase of poverty levels as a result of lack of dependable source of income.

To deal with the effects of the above disaster the district will revitalize the early warning systems already on the ground to give advance warning of the impending drought stress thus allowing local communities to react rapidly enough to prevent famine and hence substantially reduce the economic and human costs of drought.

To avert the stress from drying of the portable water, several water points, pans and wells will be rehabilitated and desilted. Watering capacities of several water points will be improved through repair of pumps, gensets and through regular checking and replacement of fast moving parts. There will be need to establish a rapid response team to be assembled at the district water office to undertake repairs once there is a breakdown. Additional stable generators for several water boreholes will have to be purchased.

Efforts will be beefed up to provide additional relief food to assist in reduction of malnutrition among the children during the drought periods. To enhance the community's food security and avoid relying on donors, farmers will be provided with planting seeds on time especially during the long and short rains.

To offset the communities from the shocks of the drought due to loss of livestock, restocking intervention programmes shall be increased and vaccination campaigns especially on livestock increased.

On school dropouts due to impoverishment of parents concerted efforts shall be put to improve the school-feeding programme to maintain school attendance.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental issues that are pertinent to Moyale District and in particular the major towns of Moyale and Sololo are poor garbage disposal and poor sewerage systems. Other environmental issues facing the districts are uncontrolled felling of trees for charcoal needs, sedentarization of pastoralists, undesirable bush encroachment on the rangeland. These problems are brought about as result of rapid increase of population growth coupled with high incidences of poverty and ignorance.

In order to control further degradation of the environment in the district, concerted efforts shall be instituted to mobilize the community and educate them on environmental protection and conservation measures. Aggressive measures shall be put into place to plant more trees especially along the existing water springs and expand tree nurseries

across the divisions. Also, development agents such as NGOs and local authorities shall be called upon to redirect part of their programmes towards assisting existing environmental committees to conserve the environment. In areas where such committees are not formed, efforts shall be put to establish them. Agro forestry and use of energy saving technologies will be encouraged to reduce the demand of fuel from the existing forest. Training of pastoralists especially on better grazing patterns shall be beefed up to conserve the environment from overgrazing.

To deal with the effects of the above disaster the district will revitalize the early warning system already on the ground to give advance warning of the impending drought stress thus allowing local communities to react rapidly enough to prevent famine and hence substantially reduce the economic and human costs of drought.

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Efforts will be beefed up to provide additional relief food to assist in reduction of malnutrition among the population during the drought periods. To enhance the community's food security and avoid depletion of domestic farmers, will be provided with planting seeds on time especially during long and short rains.

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This chapter maps out the strategy and objectives for the district development process. The objectives are to improve the standards of poverty and economic growth. The strategy is based on the principles set out in the PRSP process.

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

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This sector was ranked highest in priority among the District PRSP consultation process, which clearly reflected the importance attached to it. Most of the population lives in the rural areas and derive much of their livelihood from the land through crop production. Poverty levels cannot be effectively reduced in the district without a holistic approach in the improvement of the production base for the livestock, poultry and marketing systems.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The primary goal of the agriculture and rural development strategy for all while the mission is to ensure that the district achieves self-sufficiency in food security and agro-chemicals, and to ensure that the district is a leading producer and exporter of agricultural products.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.1.1 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Moyale District is an arid district with less than 2 percent of the land in arable and over 90 percent of the population depends on food for their livelihood. A number of strategic measures that have been identified in order to achieve the above mission and vision are:

Timely needs of production especially in animal husbandry so as to increase livestock production and improve on milk production. Subsidies for animal feed will be provided. Diversification of livestock production to include other animals such as goats to obtain improved breeding stocks. Diversification of livestock products including animal skins and hides to be marketed in order to have livestock products marketed in accordance with the community. On farm trials and demonstration will also be followed. Other measures include promotion of approved technologies in agricultural development to enhance the productivity of agricultural activities, promote government extension and improve through extension and management.

Further, the district will identify and test more effective channels for disseminating agricultural information based on existing livestock husbandry policies and animal health systems.

Farmers will be provided with drought resistant crop seeds and security will be ensured for the farmers. The district will also ensure that the district is a leading producer and exporter of agricultural products. Cooperatives will be established to

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the priorities set out in the PRSP process.

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

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This sector was ranked highest in priority during the District PRSP consultation process, which clearly reflected the importance, attached to it. Most of the district population live in the rural areas and derive much of their livelihood from the land through livestock production. Poverty levels cannot be effectively reduced in the district without a holistic approach to the improvement of the production base for the livestock production and marketing systems.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Moyale District is an arid district where less than 2 percent of the land is arable and over 90 percent of the population depends on relief food. A number of strategic measures that have been instituted in order to achieve the above mission and vision are:

Training needs of pastoralists especially in animal husbandry so as to increase livestock production and improve on milk preservation techniques to achieve food security will be reassessed. Diversification of livestock production in rangelands will assist communities to obtain improved breeding stocks. Dissemination of livestock products marketing information at the grassroots level will be facilitated in order to have livestock products marketed in collaboration with the community. On farm trails and demonstrations will also be facilitated. Other measures include promotion of approved technologies in agriculture in order to assist communities to reactive development activities, promote environmental awareness and improve drought preparedness and management.

Further, the district will identify and test more effective channels for disseminating agricultural information based on existing livestock husbandry packages and contact herder systems.

Farmers will be provided with drought resistant crop seeds and security will be enhanced for easy movement to and from market centres. Cooperatives will be established to

market livestock to avoid exploitation from the middlemen. Major water works will be rehabilitated to provide water for livestock and crops.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy. It contributes 5.7 percent of the household incomes while livestock contributes 27.4 percent. The main crops grown in the district are maize, beans, sorghum, and cowpeas. Some of the livestock kept in the district includes cattle, camel, goats, sheep and donkeys. Livestock production forms the main source of livelihood to over 90 percent of the population in the district. Products in this sector are livestock milk, meat, hides and skins. These goods form the main source of income to the rural people where farming is constrained by harsh climatic conditions. This sector is anticipated to take a leading role during the current plan period if challenges such as poor marketing facilities and high transport cost on livestock products are going to be overcome. The sector is anticipated also to take a leading role in job creation through the establishment of hides and skins and other industries to cater for the huge livestock products from the district.

It is also through this sector that water facilities are provided to majority of the people and livestock. Rural water supply sub-sector plays a vital role given the fact that the district lies in an arid area where rainfall is unreliable and water scarce. For mobilization of resources the cooperatives movement plays a vital role especially through formation of cooperative societies for savings among members.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Department – Forest; Livestock; Cooperatives; Water	Provides extension services and market information especially on livestock products.
NGOS – CCS, WVI, AAH, ALRED and CIFA	Train committee members; Promote income generation activities in micro projects and avail information to livestock producers and other stakeholders
Private Sector	Assists in marketing of livestock by providing vital information and collective bargaining for better prizes.
Community	Contributes labour and materials in community projects and undertakes activities jointly with donors and committees.
Donors	Provide funds and technical support.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Intensification of crop production Multiplication of drought resistant crops; Introduction of horticulture crops; Establishment of on-farm trials.	Inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall; Late planting due to late land preparations; Low soil fertility; High cost of inputs such as seeds and fertilizer, Insecurity in some areas especially during planting	Educate farmers on weather changes, conservation of foodstuff to last till the next harvest; Promotion of drought resistant crops such as cassava, yams, sweet potatoes and pumpkin, i.e. diversify on food production; Utilization of traditional crops; Enhance collaboration with local

		season.	NGOs to diversify agriculture related activities and promote farmers' seminars and field days.
Livestock Production	Development of stock routes to Isiolo; Purchase of quality livestock breed; Local participation in the bee-keeping activities; Improvement of livestock production and marketing.	High cost of transportation of livestock to terminal markets due to poor road network; Lack of permanent water sources in the grazing lowland areas; Lack of veterinary drugs in local chemists; Overgrazing around permanent water sources leading to environmental degradation; Insecurity in the lowland grazing areas especially during the rain season; Inadequate and poor distribution of rainfall leading to loss of livestock during the dry spell; Lack of funds for implementation of activities; Poor infrastructure making it hard to transport livestock to market; Lack of extension staff in the district.	Development of stock routes to Isiolo through Arbijahan; Establishment of livestock markets in major trading centres of the district; Formation of strong livestock trading groups; Veterinary departments to advise the local chemist on drugs to be availed; Sinking of boreholes in the lowlands to open up more grazing areas; Diversify livestock breeds; Adequate and timely release of funds to the district; Increase extension staff in the district; Train and promote harvesting of range forage, fodder and usage of crop residues.
Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitation of water boreholes; Desilting of water earth dams; Protection of springs; Protection of shallow wells; Promotion of rain catchments.	Lack of permanent surface waters and low ground water potentials; Most of the supply systems were installed long ago and have reached their nominal operation period; Lack of reliable/permanent water sources in strategic dry areas; Frequent droughts; Straining of water sources; Lack of thorough feasibility studies on potential water sources; Lack of equipment e.g. trimester survey equipment; Transport problems.	Rehabilitate the existing water supplies; Introduce strategic watering points in the southern rangelands; Put drought contingency boreholes in place; Distribute watering point evenly; Carry out feasibility studies in potential water sources both ground and surface waters; Acquire equipments for the district; Train community water users associations in operation; Desilt dams in the district.
Food Security	Provision of drought-resistant crops; Crop diversification; Increase of relief food.	Lack of improved modern farm tools; Lack of pasture; Security for livestock during drought; Lack of agrochemical stores; Poor soil fertility as the land is semi-arid; Lack of knowledge about occurrences of calamities Inadequate storage facilities; Inadequate and unreliable rainfall, which leads to crop failures.	Training staff members; Deployment of staff to monitor activities of cooperatives; Diversification of activities by cooperatives to raise their sources of income; Allocation of more funds to the district to facilitate monitoring of cooperatives activities; Construction of offices.
Cooperative Development	Revival of dormant cooperatives; Registration of new marketing cooperatives;	Poverty amongst the members hence inability to contribute to cooperatives; Lack of funds to monitor activities of cooperatives in	Strengthening of agricultural extension services; Establish crop demonstration and adoptive trials; Promotion of crop diversification;

	Provision of revolving funds;	the district; Lack of staff to appraise activities in the field; Mismanagement of cooperatives by officials; Lack of training on cooperative officials Lack of offices.	Introduction of drought tolerant crops; Establish community based cereal reserve; Conduct refresher training on management of cereal reserves; Strengthening of livestock marketing through training of livestock traders and improving access to credit.
Environment	Environmental conservation; Afforestation.	Overgrazing around the watering points; Land degradation; Deforestation; Soil erosion.	Indigenous trees to be protected from charcoal burners and wood fuel users; Spring catchments to be protected; Environmental health to be adequately implemented; Sewerage lines to be developed and all residential areas to have proper planned sewerage system; Tree nurseries to be established in divisions; Environmental extension officers to be posted in all divisions; Creation of awareness about environmental issues; Development of water sources in currently under-utilized areas so as to encourage redistribution of people; Development of technologies to effectively control bush encroachment on rangelands and to harvest bushes for necessary purposes through: Initiating and demonstration of prescribed bush burning i.e. 20Ha per season; Encouraging controlled small scale charcoal production; Enterprise; Encouraging communities to increase the proportion of browsers among their average herd size.

3.1.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Project and Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Crop Production District wide	Food security and income generation.	Increase hectareage under crop production: Maize from 2,060 ha to 3,200 ha, sorghum from 305 ha to 390 ha, cow peas from 260 ha to 300 ha and beans from 1,020 ha to 1,200 ha.	Open up more land for food crops.
Horticultural Production District wide	Improve diet and income generation.	Increase hectareage under fruit trees from 3.1 ha to 3.5 ha.	Growing of vegetables and fruits; Establishment of fruit tree nursery in Walda; Introduce individual horticulture nurseries.

Seed Bulking and Demonstration Site Central and Obbu Divisions	Increase food security.	Improve food security so that less than 50 percent of the total population rely on relief food.	Multiplication of drought resistant crops like cowpeas, sorghum, cassava and pigeon peas.
Training of Farmers and Crop Demonstrators Scheme District wide	Enlighten farmers to improve food security.	60 demonstrations plots established in Moyale and 45 in Sololo; 15 field days conducted.	Establishment of demonstration plots and conducting of field days.
Home Economics Projects District wide	Reduce malnutrition and promote balanced diet in homesteads.	Kitchen gardening introduced in 200 homesteads per year; Increase hectareage under drought tolerant crops from 3.1 ha to 4.5 ha by end of the plan period.	Utilization of drought tolerant crops; Introduction of kitchen gardening in all homesteads.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	Increase food crop production.	5 catchments areas conserved per year.	Gully control, terracing, water harvesting technique and management of trees; Carrying out of training in water harvesting management.
Small Holder Irrigation developments and drainage Walda, Heillu, Butiye	Increase food crops production.	4 areas i.e. Walda, Heillu, Butiye and Walda.	Establish 4 communities based micro projects in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	1	Control of soil erosion; Harness water for fruits and food crops production.	5 catchments areas conserved by end of the plan period.	Catchments; conservation, water harvesting techniques and training. Justification: This will conserve the soil from further erosion caused by rain and over-grazing.
Irrigation at Lami and Butiye	2	Maximize production of vegetables and improve income generation.	10 shallow wells for about 50 farmers and purchase of pumps (money maker).	Establish several smallholder irrigation schemes. Justification: This will improve food security and incomes.
On Farm Trials Project District wide	3	Improve crop husbandry practices	Establish 1 on-farm trials per location per year.	Establish on farm trials all over the district. Justification: This will improve food security.
Horticultural crops District wide	4	Improve production of fruits.	Organize at least 4 training sessions per division per year on fruit tree management practices.	Trainings on management practices of fruit tree crops. Justification: Improve food security.
Marketing in Central Division	5	Provide ready market for farm produce.	At least 500 Farmers to have clear market information by the end of the plan period.	Training on marketing channels for farm produce, trainings on handling of produce for market. Justification: This will improve income and reduce exploitation of livestock traders by middlemen.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Marketing District wide	To improve income and profit accruing from sale of livestock.	1 Stock route established by the end of the plan period.	Development of stock routes to Isiolo through Arbijahan by provision of security along the routes; Construction of water points.
Livestock Improvement District wide	To increase the production of milk, meat and eggs both for home consumption and commercial purposes.	5 breed stock purchased per quarter per year.	Purchase of livestock.
Extension Services District wide	To improve livestock production.	To increase the coverage of extension services to all the pastoralists.	Improve extension services.
Moyale Bee-Keeping Project. Central and Golbo divisions.	To improve honey and bees-wax production in the district in order to satisfy the local demand and also produce for export.	To increase the number of the Kenya top bar hives from 205 to 320 by the end of the plan period and increase the average yield from 5kg to 12kg.	Introduce modern bee keeping methods for improved honey products.
Environmental Protection District wide	Enforcement of traditional grazing management by-laws and designing of proper grazing systems.	Establish 15 Environmental Management committees in the district.	Establishment of Environmental Management Committees.
Range Water Project District wide	To open up additional grazing areas for increased livestock production.	2 new water sources constructed; 4 dams and 10 water troughs desilted and repaired per year.	Construction of new water sources; Desilting of borehole troughs and repair of existing water sources.
Control of Modifiable Diseases District wide	Reduce spread of diseases and cost of drugs.	50,000 herd of cattle and over 7,700 camels vaccinated per year.	Vaccination of cattle against: Contagious Bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP); Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth Disease; Regulation movement of livestock.
Control of Ectoparasites District wide	To reduce tick load and tick borne diseases of livestock.	50,000 herd of cattle and 7,700 camels per year.	Rehabilitation of dips; Training and demonstration on tick control; Enforcement of tick control at livestock markets.
Capacity Building among the Pastoralist District wide	Improve delivery of service with CBAHWs reporting to the veterinary department.	2 CBAHW per division per year.	Training, equipping community based animal health workers (CBAHWs); Monitoring and evaluation of CBAHWs Equipping CBAHWs with basic veterinary kits i.e. Bardizzo, sprayers etc.
Promotion of Community Based Veterinary Stockists District wide	Increase accessibility of drugs to the pastoralists and eliminate use of illegal drugs.	Two communities drug stockists trained per division per year.	Identify train and equip drug users association.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Preservation District wide	1	To increase the production of milk in the district.	At least 500 households trained per year.	Train the pastoralists on milk preservation so as to utilize the same during periods of need. Justification: To improve on food security.
Promote Harvesting of Range Forage and fodder Along with usage of Crop Residues District wide	2	To encourage the pastoralists to harvest the range forage and store for use during the drought season.	At least 100 households per community trained per year.	Training of households on harvesting, storing and utilizing harvested fodder. Justification: Improve the quality of livestock production.
Promotion of camels and camel products marketing District wide	3	To increase the production of milk, meat and promote the camel as a means of transport in the rural areas.	To increase the population of camels from 7,700 to about 20,00 by the end of the plan period.	Increase camel and product sales. Justification: To improve food security.
Control of Notifiable Diseases District wide	4	Contain outbreak of diseases and reduce quarantine.	50,000 cattle and 7,700 camels per year.	Vaccination of cattle annually against: Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia(CBPP); Rinderpest; Foot and mouth disease Rabies. Justification: Improve the production of livestock in the district
Establish an Elaborate and Sustainable Ectoparasite Programme District wide	5	Reduce tick load and incidences of tick borne disease in livestock.	New dips at Dabel, Ambalo, Dufat and Arade; Rehabilitate Uran, Sololo and Bori dips.	Build 4 new dips and rehabilitate 3 non-functional dips. Justification: Improve the production of livestock in the district.
Capacity Building Among CBAHW's District wide	6	Improve the capacities of CBAHW's to handle animals in the district.	Target 200 CBAHW's per year.	Train (CBAHW's), refresher courses and replace dropouts; Equip CBAHW's with basic veterinary kit i.e. Knapsack sprayers, Burdizzo and drenching guns. Justification: To strengthen the capacity of the community to deal with livestock husbandry.
Establishment and Community Based Veterinary Stockists District wide	7	Minimize use of fake drugs.	6 community stockists established in Uran, Mado Adi, Walda, Dabel and Godoma.	Identify, group, train and equip drug users associations; Promote mobile veterinary stockists. Justification: To strengthen the capacity of the community to deal with livestock husbandry.
Laboratory Diagnostic Services Awareness Central Division	8	Community sensitised to use public or private laboratory diagnostic facilities and promote better use of database.	1 laboratory established at the district Headquarter.	Equip district (DVO's) laboratory, promote mobile laboratory diagnostic services and create awareness through focused extension messages. Justification: To strengthen the capacity of the community to deal with livestock husbandry.
Promotion of Quality Hides and Skins and their Products District wide	9	Improve the quality of hides and skins to fetch high market values and enhance the economic status of the	At least 100 flayers and dealers in Moyale and Sololo trained per year.	Recruiting; training and equipping flayers, dealers and other stake holders. Justification: Improve the revenues accruing to

		communities.		livestock producers.
Tannery Central Division	10	Improve on income generation, reduce transport cost and improve on livelihood of producers.	Construct one tannery in Moyale Town by the end of the plan period.	Conduct feasibility study on viability of tannery; Construction of tannery. Justification: Improve the revenues accruing to livestock producers.
Construction of Offices District wide	11	Ease delivery of services.	4 divisional offices constructed at Obbu, Uran, Golbo and Central Division.	Construction offices for divisional staff. Justification: Provide office space for staff.

A: On -going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Moyale Urban Water Supply Central Division	Increase water availability for Moyale Town and its environment.	Increase water supply from 60m ³ to 200 m ³ at the end of the plan period.	Scooping, construction of shallow wells; Rehabilitation of distribution systems.
Odda Water Supply Golbo Division	To fully rehabilitate the water supply so as to optimise the output.	Improve storage tank by providing 40m ³ plastic tank, provide standby gensets, improve the yield of borehole to 150m ³ and serve 2,000 people and 3,000 livestock.	Rehabilitate old pumping equipment, provide new gensets; equip the third borehole; construct rising main from Odda III to storage tank; Provide new tank and construct communal water points.
Godoma Water Supply Golbo Division	Rehabilitate the water supply to serve the water demand for both human and livestock population of Godoma location.	Maximize the size of the borehole to 40 m ³ and serve about 1,500 people and 5,000 livestock in Godoma location.	Rehabilitate old genset, standby genset, and storage tank and distribution line.
Nana Water Supply Golbo Division	Rehabilitate water supply and provide alternative water source for human consumption.	Rehabilitate and provide standby genset to serve about 6,000 livestock and construct a pan with a capacity of 10,000 m ³ to serve human population of 3,000 people.	Rehabilitate old genset, purchase standby genset and construct a water supply.
Dabel Water Supply Golbo Division	Rehabilitate the water supply/desilt and rehabilitate Dirdima dam.	Provide new gensets, pumps for Dabel water supply to serve entire Dabel location of 5,000 people and 10,000 livestock.	Provide standby genset, provide new pump; Replace draw pipes; Desilt and rehabilitate Dirdima dam; Rehabilitate distribution communal water point pump house.
WayeGoda Water Supply Obbu division	Rehabilitate existing water supply.	Improve the yield of the borehole to 4.5 m ³ .	Rehabilitate old genset, purchase standby genset, rehabilitate tank and construct communal water point.
Borehole Rehabilitation Programme	Rehabilitate existing infrastructure, pumping systems with the view of increasing output.	10 boreholes out of 12 rehabilitated.	Rehabilitate existing boreholes.
Dam Desilting	To desilt dams so as to increase water for livestock and human consumption.	To desilt 20 dams and fully make them operational.	Desilting of existing dams in the district.
Protection of shallow water	To improve the bacterial	10 shallow wells	To cap existing shallow wells.

wells District wide	quality of water for human consumption.	Constructed per year.	
Desiltation of Earth Dams Grazing areas Obbu and Uran Divisions	To open up the grazing areas in the district by improving the availability of water for livestock.	4 earth dams desilted per year.	Desilting of earth dams.
Upgrading the GIS Mapping of Water points District wide	To improve efficiency in water supply planning.	4 divisions covered over the plan period.	To collect and update existing information.
Water Analysis Survey District wide	Improve water quality and planning.	1 survey carried out.	Collection of data on water quality.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Moyale Urban Water Supply Central Division	1	To improve status of Moyale water supply by covering new areas such as Sesi, Butiye and Gurmesa	Expand distribution by 240m of pipeline; Construct 2 number masonry 100m ³ Tanks; Rehabilitate about 15km of distribution line; Construct 3 No. kiosk during the plan period.	Extending of distribution lines; Construction of storage tank; Rehabilitation of existing distribution systems; Construction of water kiosk; Rehabilitation of Holale dam embankment; Desilting of Holale dam, construct and conserve the catchments area. Justification: This is the only source of water to the people of Moyale Town.
Sololo Water Supply Obbu Division	2	To provide permanent water source to Sololo area.	Drill 2 boreholes, construct 1 distribution system; construct 1 storage tank, 1 water kiosk and train at least 7 water user associations.	Drilling of boreholes around sololo; Construction of distribution systems for Sololo Town; Construction of storage tank; Construction of water kiosk training of water users association. Justification: This is the only source of water to Sololo Town and its environs.
Protection of Shallow Water wells District wide	3	To improve the bacterial quality of water for human consumption.	10 shallow wells protected.	To cap existing shallow wells used by the communities as water source. Justification: To improve sanitation and treat water borne diseases which are rampant in Moyale District.
Promotion of Roof Catchments District wide	4	Improve quality of drinking water.	3 secondary schools and 200 households by end of plan period.	Construction of permanent tanks in schools, institutions and households; This is the main source of water during the dry spell. Justification: This will boost water during the dry periods.
Construction of Earth Dams Grazing Areas Obbu and Uran Division	5	To open up the grazing areas in the district by improving the availability of water for livestock.	Three earth dams constructed per year.	Improve livestock production. Justification: This will boost water during the dry periods.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Co-operative Office Central Division	1	Provide office accommodation.	1 office block constructed by the end of 2004.	Construction of district cooperative office. Justification: Currently there is no office space.
Cooperative Societies Golbo and Obbu Divisions	2	To promote co- operatives in the district.	3 cooperatives formed by the end of 2004.	Call general meeting; Formation of management. Justification: This will enhance the income generation capacities of members.
Creation of Viable Cooperatives District wide	3	Facilitate marketing of organized livestock and hides/skins cooperatives; Increase the purchasing power of farmers.	5 market cooperatives registered per year.	Registration of livestock; hides and skins marketing cooperatives; Hold sensitisation workshops; Educate participants on cooperatives. Justification: This will revamp the ailing livestock sector and improve income of the livestock producers.
Informal Sector Co- operatives District wide	4	Create employment and reduce poverty among the youth.	500 members provided with revolving loans per year.	Provision of revolving funds. Justification: This will boost the income of the members.
Training Programme District wide	5	Improve management of cooperatives and increase efficiency and productivity.	Train at least 30 cooperative members per year.	Undertake training of committee general members and staff in cooperative knowledge. Justification: Members lack training skills hence they are unable to run the co-operatives.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Conservation District wide	1	Enhance the ability of the communities to deal with environmental problems.	50 members of communities trained per year.	Training of communities. Justification: Environmental degradation is on the rise and needs to be checked.
Environmental Public Health District wide	2	Minimize infections due to poor sanitation.	2 times per year for at least 5 towns per annum.	Promote clean up exercise in major towns; Get rid of polythene papers; Reduce water and air borne diseases in town. Justification: To reduce contamination due to poor hygiene.
Desertification and Drought Management District wide	3	Equip the communities with knowledge on changes of the environment through early	40 community members trained per division per year.	Training of communities on drought management. Justification: To reduce the spread of desertification in the district.

		warning systems.		
Water Catchments Conservation and Spring Conservation District wide	4	To improve water source conservation.	5 springs conserved in the district by end of the plan period.	Protect springs Conserve existing water catchments, which are under threat. Justification: To increase water supply to the community.
Improvement of Grazing Patterns District wide	5	Environmental conservation and improvement of range management.	8 committees established per year.	Organize grazing management committee. Establish seed bulking plots Justification: Avoid conflicts arising from grazing areas.
Energy Conservation Measures District wide	6	Encourage and strengthen local produced energy consuming methods.	At least 100 jikos produced per year At least 50 fireless cooking per year.	Jiko liner production; Fireless cooking; Use of crop waste; Charcoal briquettes; Justification: Conserve other energy consumption means such as fuelwood, which is scarce in the district.
Afforestation Programme District wide	7	Environmental conservation.	10 educators on environmental issues carried out; 15 nurseries established; At least 10 training sessions on three nurseries management carried out.	Improve existing nurseries; Support extension training for tree nurseries attendants; Promote on farm and compound afforestation. Justification: Minimise encroachment to the bush land and provide habitat for wildlife.

3.1.7 Cross-sector Linkages

Agriculture production is boosted where there is good infrastructure (roads, transport and communication) and markets, security, skilled or semi-skilled labour etc in order for it to thrive. This makes it dependent on other sectors, which must be able to provide the support to enable it attain the target it has set. The sector has been experiencing negative growth, therefore articulate strategies are necessary in order to revamp the sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to fulfil the requirements as specified in the vision and mission statement efforts will be focused on maintenance of road to motor-able standards for easy movement, increased accessibility to rural areas by opening up non-classified roads using labour intensive methods to create employment and reduce poverty, maintenance of rural roads and paths to increase rural access to market centres, enhance resources to improve shelter and living conditions in the rural areas, improve housing situation in rural areas and urban areas by promotion of low cost materials and appropriate building technologies.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of a well-maintained infrastructure is key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Productivity of the district depends on this sector especially on transportation of livestock products to the market. The poor state of the infrastructure shall remain the major obstacle to development process in the district. This sector shall be relied on as a major thriving force for development during the current plan. To achieve this, concerted efforts shall be made to regularly grade the Moyale-Isiolo road, grade 262 km of the classified roads and the 500 km of unclassified roads. Other physical infrastructures to be upgraded will be the three airstrips, which are heavily relied on by most people especially during the long and short rains when the other roads are impassable. Existing telecommunication lines will be strengthened by installation of new boosters and new lines to enhance communication to the area.

The sector shall also be relied upon as the major provider of water particularly through boreholes, pans, earth dams and springs. To continue achieving this goal, major efforts shall be made to rehabilitate these water sources and equip them with new gensets and generators so as to adequately supply enough water to the increasing demand by both livestock and people.

The sector shall continue providing advice on better housing and shelter and thus achieve the goal of better living standards.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified road and supervision of construction works in the district.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Maintenance of existing power line and implementation of Rural Electrification Programme.
Postal Cooperation of Kenya, Telcom Kenya	Provision of postal services; provision of telecommunications services.
Water Department	Maintenance and training; regulating all stakeholders in the sector.
NGO's AAH; CIFA; WVI; ALRED; CCS	Participate in major and minor water works.
Community	Provision of locally available raw materials and labour.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	Provide safe, efficient, reliable transport and communication network.	Insecurity along roads; Lack of appropriate means of public transport; Limited hours of travel thus limiting movement of goods and services for intended market; Lack of proper motor vehicle maintenance garages.	Improvement of security along main terminals; Regular grading of roads to attract public transport vehicles.
Communication	Installation of booster stations; Automation and expansion of communication infrastructure.	Few telephone service lines; Poor radio reception; Congestion of telephone lines; Lack of television booster station hence no reception of KCB and other TV stations; Inaccessibility to Email service, newspapers.	Increase number of telephone lines to cater for the increasing demand of telephone line services; Improve mail delivery services so as to receive mails more regularly and efficiently; Installation of more booster stations so as to improve reception of TV/Radio.
Energy	Promotion of appropriate energy conservation methods.	Untapped energy resources such as solar, biomass and wind; Environmental degradation due to excessive use of fuel wood energy; Limited electricity supply to Moyale Town and its environs.	Enhance development of appropriate energy technologies to exploit untapped energy resources such as solar and wind energy; Install modern diesel generator to supply power to Moyale Town and its environs; Initiate of rural electrification programme to cover other towns such as Sololo, Uran and Dabel.
Roads	Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road transport network.	Poor road network; Lack of basic road maintenance equipments; Insecurity along the roads leading to loss of lives and properties; Inadequate funds (piecemeal funding) Limited hours of travel causing delays and damages due to the convoy system of movement.	Tarmacking of Moyale –Isiolo road; Grading and developing of all feeder roads; Improve security routes leading to terminal markets such as Moyale, Merti and Isiolo; Improve security along the transport /trade roads; Frequent grading of the main roads and feeder roads.
Major water works	Rehabilitation of major water works; Distribution of watering points.	Lack of permanent surface water perennial rivers, low ground water potentials; Most of the supply systems were installed long ago and have reached their nominal operation period; Lack of reliable /permanent water sources in strategic dry areas to meet livestock and human need; Frequent droughts straining of water sources;	Rehabilitate the existing water supplies; Introduce strategic watering points in the southern rangelands; Put drought contingency boreholes in place; Distribute watering points evenly; Carry out feasibility studies in potential water sources both ground and surface waters; Acquire equipment for the district; Train community water users association in operation and maintenance and management of water points; Desilt dams in the district.

		Lack of thorough feasibility studies on potential water sources both for ground and surface water; Lack of equipment e.g. trimeter survey equipment; Transport problems.	
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3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On – going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance of Trunk and Primary Roads Class A and C Road No. A2 Moyale-Turbi Road No. C80 Moyale-Dabel	Promote growth and development.	Grade 194 km per year.	Grading, opening up of drainage system and bush clearing.
Routine Maintenance of Minor Roads class D and E and Non-classified roads District wide	Promote growth and development; Transport ease especially during the rainy seasons.	Grade 266km per year.	Grading, bush clearing and opening up of the drainage system on the roads.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading and Reconstruction of Road No.A2 and C80 Moyale-Turbi Moyale-Dabel Central, Obbu and Uran Divisions.	1	Promote growth and development and ease transport especially during the rainy seasons.	Gravel 194 km per year	Gravelling. Justification: Lessen the problem of impassable roads especially during the rainy season.
Minor Roads and Rural Access Roads District wide	2	Provide easy accessibility to the main roads.	Gravel 130km per year.	Gravel minor and rural roads. Justification: To improve communication within the district.
Drainage Structures on Minor and Rural Access Roads District wide	3	Enhance accessibility during the rainy season.	Install 200 lines of culvert and construct 6 vented drifts.	Installation of culverts and construction of drifts on the entire minor roads network. Justification: This will improve the existing road network in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dambala Fachana Water Supply Obbu Division	1	Increase availability of water for both human and livestock consumption.	To drill one borehole and make operational water supply to 2,500 people and about 6,000 livestock.	Drilling of borehole; Equipping and construction of infrastructure. Justification: To increase water supply.
Ambalo Water Supply	2	Improve livestock production and nutrition health.	To drill two boreholes to the southern rangeland to serve livestock population.	Drilling of two boreholes and equip them. Justification: There are no water points in this area.
Shinille Water Supply Obbu Division	3	Improve livestock production and nutrition health.	To drill one borehole and provide water for 3,000 people and about 6,000 livestock within the plan period.	Drilling of borehole Justification: Improve water supply to the area.
Yaballo Water Supply Golbo Division	4	To promote livestock and people's health	To provide a water source to serve a population of about 2,000 people and approximately 50,000 livestock during the plan period.	Drilling borehole, equip and construct infrastructure. Justification: To improve on water supply.
Somare Water Supply Central Division	5	To promote livestock and human health.	To provide a permanent water source and to serve about 2,000 people.	Drill a borehole, equip and construct infrastructure. Justification: There is no other source of water in the region.
Odda Water Supply Golbo Division	6	To promote livestock and people's health.	Drill a replacement borehole and increase the yield of the borehole from 5 m ³ to 10 m ³ .	Drill and equip infrastructure. Justification: Lessen distance travelled to the nearest water point.
Qiltipe Spring Uran Division	7	Promote human health.	Raise the water supply to 6 m ³ /h within the plan period.	Conserve and protect the spring and the catchments. Justification: The spring is not protected.
Desilting of Water Pans District wide	8	Promote livestock production.	Desilt 10 dams in the district per year.	Desilting of water pans. Justification: To reduce water contamination diseases.
Training programme District wide	9	Promote livestock production.	Train 12 water users association per year.	Training of water users association Justification: To strengthen water management points
Build the District Water Office Capacity Central Division	10	Improve operation and efficiency.	Acquire all items described during the plan period.	Acquire office facilities such as Tara meter and survey equipment for district water office. Justification: To enhance the capacity of the water office to react to water breakage.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads, telephones and electricity will boost the growth of other sectors such as agriculture development.

Efficient physical infrastructure will be necessary to enhance movement of the traders and tourists to the district. It will also attract investors to the district. Efficient infrastructure will also boost the capacity and morale of staff to work in the district. On the other hand the flow and accessibility to latest information in the district to the grass root levels will be boosted with efficient physical infrastructure. Efficient infrastructure will also assist in combating crime through easy accessibility to the crime scene.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to achieve this vision and mission statement, concerted efforts will be put towards promotion of financial and technical training for the upcoming entrepreneurs especially those engaged in the Jua Kali activities, brick making and carpentry; promotion of local tourism through confining wandering wild animals to game reserves; encouraging business diversification to expand on their revenue sources; increase security in major trading centres to allow young entrepreneurs to invest freely; giving soft loans to investors to encourage them invest in the district and collaborate with NGOs and other interested development agencies to assist young entrepreneurs to establish business.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is not fully developed as most people are still engaged in pastoralism. However, by virtue of its proximity to the border, the sector is expected to revamp the trade sector through cross-border trade. This will be made possible through establishment of small and large-scale business.

Currently the sector employs some people in the informal sector activities such as carpentry, mechanics and Jua Kali. The sector if well developed, through financial assistance and training to the small-scale traders, will act as base for improving the livelihood of the people of this area.

The sector is still at its infant stage as most activities are done on small scale. Despite being a livestock production area, there are no dairies or meat processing and conservation facilities. There are no tanneries or leather industries in the district. Absence of these facilities has resulted in meagre income for the traders in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Department of Trade	Training of entrepreneurs and provision of loans to the committee.
Kenya Wildlife Services	Promotion of tourism activities; Control human/wildlife conflict and conservation of wildlife. Provide credit especially to Jua kali entrepreneurs.
NGOS	Provide banking services and credit.
Banks	Collect revenue from Commercial ventures and provision of infrastructure.
Local Authorities	

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Promotion of livestock production industries.	Poor infrastructure; Acute shortage of water to run industries; Extremely low purchasing power of the local people; Lack of skilled labour force; Insecurity leading to fear to start industries; Lack of conducive economic framework conditions; Underdeveloped natural resources; Poverty due to prolonged droughts.	Improvement of existing infrastructure especially roads; Improvement and rehabilitation of water works; Provision of loan facilities to traders and young entrepreneurs to improve their incomes; Beefing up of security to enable free movement; Establishment of industries to process locally produced livestock products.
Trade	Expansion of small scale trade.	Lack of specialization; Extensive competition between retailers stocking the same range of goods; Poor purchasing power of customers; Poverty; Insufficient or lack of power especially in trading centres outside Moyale Town; Poor supplies of merchandise; Poor transport services; Poor infrastructure such as roads and electricity; Shortage of water; Lack of sufficient working capital; Inadequate of training hence inability to diversify business.	Explore markets and launching of aggressive promotion campaigns to market livestock products; Remove numerous roadblocks on main terminal routes; Improve infrastructure such as roads, telephone to enable quick flow of produce and information; Reduce charges by County Council on livestock and other goods transported by roads; Provision of loans to small scale entrepreneurs; Strengthening training to enable business manage their activities; Diversification to enable them maintains their sources of income.
Tourism	Promotion of Tourism.	Lack of game reserves; Poor road network hence difficult to access existing wildlife sites; Poaching and hunting; Lack of tourist hotels; Insecurity.	Wildlife conservation; Employment of home guards to protect poaching; Construction of modern tourist hotels; Beefing up of security.
Small scale industries	Improvement of small-scale industries.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of working capital;	Support existing light industries and facilitate availability of

		<p>Lack of appropriate training; Acute shortage of water to run most of the small-scale industries; Extremely low purchasing power of the local people; Lack of skilled labour force; Lack of political will to assist the existing industries in the region; Insecurity leading to fear to start small scale industries in other towns such as Godoma, Dabel and Uran Underdeveloped natural resources; Poverty due to prolonged droughts.</p>	<p>market for some produce; Protect small scale industries against unnecessary competition; Encourage small scale industries through provision of loans; Promotion of cross-border trade with neighbouring countries.</p>
Financial Services	<p>Improvement of financial services; Provision of credits to potential entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>Inadequate financial services in the district as the district is served by one commercial bank; Inadequate working capital on the part of customers; High bank charges which scares away people from using this institution; Lack of collateral by the customers.</p>	<p>Diversification of banking facilities through establishment of new micro-financial institutions; Provision of credits to traders to boost their financial abilities; Inclusion of livestock as a collateral for getting loans; Reduction of bank charges.</p>

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board District wide	1	To improve the economic base the traders.	500 traders per year.	Advancement of loans to small-scale traders. Justification: There are no other means of credit in the district.
Training District wide	2	To improve on management of business	400 traders and young entrepreneurs per year	Training traders and other entrepreneurs on entrepreneur skills. Justification: Business management is still low.
Credit Scheme District wide	3	To empower traders and young entrepreneurs to venture into business.	At least 20 traders per year.	Provision of credit to entrepreneurs. Justification: Currently there is no credit given to members.
Jua Kali Sheds Central and Obbu Division	4	Facilitating small-scale industries.	Accommodate at least 100 small-scale entrepreneurs.	Construction of Jua Kali sheds. Justification: Existing Jua Kali artisans have no sheds.
Hides and Skins Tanneries Central Division	5	To increase revenue accruing to livestock production.	1 industry constructed at Moyale Town.	Construction of hides and skins industry. Justification: There is high volume of hides and skins produced from the area.

3.3.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Tourism Trade and Industry, boosted where there were reliable physical infrastructure networks, such as roads and communication. This enables quick accessibility to the market for agricultural products. The sector is also boosted by the productivity of labour force that is well trained and has access to credit facilities. The innovativeness of the people to invest and diversify their trade is also vital to the growth of this sector. Security provided by the Public Safety, Law and Order Sector would ease movement of people to the markets and wildlife sites. Well-supplied information technology such as fax/telex and e-mail services shall enhance communication thereby improving publicity of the trade and tourism facilities existing in and outside the district.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the above vision and mission, the district will incorporate gender sensitisation in all training activities so as to give equal opportunity. The sector will initiate dialogue on the plight of the girl child and contribute to their education. The sector will also strengthen capacities of community based self-help organizations such EMCs, water users association and contact herder associations so as to enable them manage and sustain their activities, develop and test appropriate approaches for promoting collaborations between school committee, teachers, pupils and parents so as to strengthen their relations and achieve better standards of education.

Other measures will focus on facilitation of training of TBAs on technical issues including hygiene train committees of selected self-help groups in technical/vocational and management aspects facilitate training of GOK staff, facilitate training of committee and selected members in group management and leadership and increase regular exchange visits such as education visits where opinion leaders and other decision making individuals in the society will be involved.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is expected to play a leading role in the provision of skilled human resources to work in the other sectors.

In terms of employment, the sector will offer employment opportunities to the graduate from colleges and other middle institutions of learning. Focus will be on teachers, community health workers, nurses and social workers. The sector is also expected to establish vocational training institutions to offer training. This is expected to enhance

chances of employment to the school leavers. Through group activities the sector is also expected to offer employment for various youth and women groups.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers, supervising and inspecting education institutions.
Health Department	Providing of curative and preventive health services.
Social Services Department	Mobilization and registration of groups.
NGOS	Provision of training and credit; Bursaries and School feeding programmes.
Private Sector	Provision of credit and formation of water users associations.
Community	Provision of labour and locally available materials.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Public health	Promotion of general hygiene and sanitation.	Low latrine coverage estimated at 35 percent; Lack of knowledge and skills in appropriate water and sanitation technology; Inadequate knowledge on the suitable methods of Malaria control; Inaccessibility to vector control chemicals and equipment; Inadequate sanitary facilities.	Carrying out district wide baseline survey; Campaigns on health education and training on appropriate water and sanitation technology; Construction of demonstration water and sanitation facilities on cost-sharing basis; Construction of refuse incinerators in urban centres; Training and health education on various methods of malaria control; Demonstration and use of insecticides treated bed nets.
HIV/AIDS	Sensitisation campaigns; Promotion of home based care.	Lack of awareness of incidences and impacts of HIV/AIDS; Existence of traditional, control and social factors that enhance the spread of HIV/AIDS; Lack of skills and knowledge on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS; Lack of adequate lobbying systems to enable community members especially women to negotiate for safe sex; Cultural practices that negate against HIV/AIDS e.g. example wife inheritance; Inadequate basic skills and training on home based care and counselling of HIV/AIDS victims;	Conduct awareness workshops for various groups of people e.g. youth, leaders and women groups; Establish functional and effective information, education and communication (IEC) centres at all divisional HQs; Establish and support centres to cater for HIV/AIDS orphans; Support and strengthen the established constituency AIDS Control Committees; Reduction of prices for treating opportunistic infections; Training of adequate counsellors; Establish community based rehabilitation programs.

		Poverty levels impeding on the fight against the scourge.	
Health and Nutrition	Improvement of health standards.	Inadequate health facilities which are widely spaced and inaccessible; Shortage of personnel and drugs; Low immunization coverage; Mushrooming of poorly managed private clinics; Lack of counselling facilities and personnel at the district hospital and other health facilities; Lack of mobile health clinics Lack of awareness on the importance of balanced diet.	Establish a sustainable community education programme through inter-sectoral collaboration; Mobilize resource for supplementary feeding in Health institutions; Demonstration and encouragement of kitchen gardening among organized groups and institutions.
Shelter and Housing	Improvement of shelter and housing.	Poor shelter and housing especially in rural and peri-urban centres; Overcrowding which enhances the spread of communicable diseases; Improper planning and construction of houses.	Initiating a sustainable housing improvement programme with emphasis on design, construction, lighting and ventilation; Establish a suitable system of urban planning; Promote use of suitable dish racks in villages; Encourage use of appropriate locally available materials for construction.
Education	Improvement of education standards; Reduction in school drop outs; Improvement in school enrolment.	Over-enrolment in most populated schools especially those in town centres; Insecurity in some areas making it impossible for children, parents and teachers to reach schools; Non-payment of school fees by parents due to poverty; Inadequate field officers; Lack of commitment from parents to build more schools as they take it to be the responsibility of the government; Lack of interest for students to join training colleges due to lack of guaranteed employment and high school fees; Lack of physical facilities in primary and secondary schools; Inadequate boarding facilities in the district; High dropout rates for girls due to inhibitive traditions.	Additional stream in the existing schools; Provision of security in security danger zones; sensitise the local communities on the need for peace; Increase bursaries to secondary schools to encourage enrolment and reduce drop outs rates; Provision of more staff especially inspectors to undertake regular supervision; Provide funds to train school community leaders. Creation of awareness to parents and general public on the roles of parents in opening of new schools; Recruitment of teachers from the area who graduate from colleges to motivate others to go for higher training; Provision of boarding facilities in schools like Dabel, Godoma, Odda, Uran and Walda.
Adult Education	Improvement of literacy for adults.	Understaffing; Nomadic lifestyle leaving little time to study; Lack of motivation hence low enrolment ; High levels of poverty	Creation of physical facilities by both the parents and the government; Post more staff for adult literacy classes; Mobilization of communities to

		<p>leaving most parents and children looking for food and firewood ; Low enrolment of part time teachers due to poor motivation; Lack of transport hindering inspection.</p>	<p>build more class; Create more awareness for adults to attend literacy classes; Increase honoraria for part time teachers; Mobilize communities through PRA in public baraza, training etc. Creation of income generating activities to motivate parents and children to attend classes; Provision of vehicles to enable officer carry out supervision.</p>
Population	Promotion of family planning practices to curb increase of population	<p>High concentration of people within the urban areas of Moyale and Sololo; Lack of proper awareness on population control; Shortages of social amenities; High levels of unemployment; Lack of integration and consideration of population and environmental concerns in all aspects of development process; Inadequate provision of reproductive health services including family planning due to distance, retrogressive cultural perceptions and practices such as female circumcision and early marriages; High prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS and the resultant impact of the pandemic on families and communities; There is lack of coordinated and effective programmes to mitigate the incidences, prevalence and the impact of HIV/AIDS in the district.</p>	<p>Creation of more awareness on the impacts of rapid population growth rate; Provision of social amenities; Discourage rural urban migration through creation of income generating activities in rural areas.</p>
Culture and Recreation	Preservation of culture.	<p>Early marriages especially to girls who finished standard 8; Female genital mutilation; Wife inheritance leading to high rates of HIV/AIDS; Moranism which prevent the youth from pursuing education; Inadequate trained social workers; Lack of staff; Insecurity making it difficult to monitor activities on the ground.</p>	<p>Creation of awareness to the communities on early marriages; Enactment or enforcement of law on custody and care of children; Establishing girls boarding schools at divisional levels; Creation of special bursary scheme for girls; Provision of motor bikes to trained social workers; Establishment of office facilities at divisional level; Establishment of culture centres.</p>

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On – going Projects/Programmes:

Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Baseline Survey on Existing Water Levels District wide	Improving people's health.	1 baseline survey covering all divisions in the district by end of 2004.	Establish existing levels of water and sanitation per year.
Training on Water and Sanitation District wide	Reduce incidence of sanitation and water related diseases.	Conduct 10 workshops per year.	Carry out trainings.
VIP Latrines District wide	Reduce incidences of sanitation and water related disease.	Construct 2,000 units per year.	Construction of VIP latrines.
Roof Catchments Ferro-cement Tanks and Refuse Incineration District wide	Improve people's health.	10 tanks per year; 50 incinerations per year.	Construction of roof catchment ferro-catchment tanks and refuses incineration Construction.
Conventional Sewage System Central Division	Improve people's health.	1 conventional sewerage system constructed by the end of the plan period	Construction of conventional sewage system.
Shallow Wells District wide	Improve people's health.	Protect 100 shallow wells and fit with hand pumps by 2004	Construction of shallow wells.
Malaria Control Programme District wide	Reduce incidences of malaria.	Conduct 10 workshops for VHC's, CHWS and opinion leaders per year; Distribute 5,000 bednets per year to vulnerable groups; Preserve 100 Pcs of assorted equipment for each division.	Training on malaria control; Provision of insecticides for treated bednets; Purchase of vector control equipment and chemicals; Construction of anti-malaria drains.

B: New project proposals:

Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Moyale District Hospital Central Division	1	To accommodate staff and patients.	Provide accommodation to about 30 staff and serve at least 50 patients.	Construction of residential houses and wards. Justification: There are no rooms for staff.
Godoma Dispensary Golbo Division	2	To improve its physical conditions and make ready for use.	To serve at least 200 patients at any given time by 2006.	Rehabilitation of dispensary Justification This is the only health facility in the area.
Bori Dispensary Central Division	3	To improve its physical conditions and make ready for use.	To serve at least 300 patients.	Rehabilitation of dispensary Justification: This is the only health facility in the area.
Uran Dispensary Uran Division	4	To improve its physical conditions and make ready for use.	To serve at least 400 patients per month.	Conversion of Urban dispensary into health status Justification: This will lessen distance travelled to nearest hospital, which is 35 km away.
Dabel Dispensary Golbo Division	5	To improve its physical conditions and make ready for	To serve about 400.	Conversion of Dabel dispensary into health centre Justification:

		use.		This is the only facility in this area.
Heilu Dispensary Central Division	6	To improve its physical conditions and make ready for use.	To serve at least 350 patients.	Construction and equipping of Heilu dispensary. Justification: To reduce congestion of the hospital.
Community Based Health Nutrition Education Programme District wide	7	Reduce malnutrition.	At least 300 mothers and 30, health workers trained per year; 5 Kitchen gardens established in 5 health facilities by 2005.	Nutrition education campaign; Establishment of kitchen gardening in all schools and health facilities; Establishment of supplementary feeding programme. Justification: Reduce high level of malnutrition in the district.
Improvement of Shelter and Housing District wide	8	Improve standard of living and shelter.	Improve 200 traditional houses and re-plan all urban centres by 2004.	Housing improvement; Proper planning of urban centres. Justification: Reduce the high levels of diseases associated with poor shelter conditions in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign District wide	1	Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.	Conduct two workshops for each cadre per year in each division.	Conduct awareness workshop for youth leaders, women commercial sex workers teachers etc. Justification: The disease is on the increase and therefore needs urgent mitigation measures.
Video Camera, Video and TV	2	Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.	Procure one machine per division.	Procure video camera, video and TV. Justification: There is need to enhance awareness.
HIV/AIDS Centres Central Division	3	To take care of HIV/AIDS orphans.	Establish one centre at the district HQs by the end of the plan period.	Establish centres for HIV/AIDS orphans; Institutional care of HIV/AIDS orphans. Justification: There is no centre in the district at the moment.
Office for Constituency AIDS Committee Central Division	4	Better management of HIV/AIDS control.	Office centre cum information centre constructed by 2004.	Construct office for constituency AIDS committee. Justification There are no offices.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Moyale Boys Dinning Hall Central Division	Provision of dining hall for favourable learning.	Accommodate over 200 students; Improve hygiene during dinning.	Construction of dinning hall.
Moyale Girls Laboratory	Provision of adequate science laboratory.	Accommodate over 50 students at any given time.	Construction of laboratory.
Butiye Primary School Central Division	Provide adequate classroom to reduce over crowding.	Avoid overcrowding and enable at least 20 children per class.	Construction of classrooms.
Heilu Primary School Central Division	Provide enough classrooms for study and improve on the physical facilities.	Avoid overcrowding and enable sitting arrangement of at least 2 children per desk.	Construction of classrooms and provision of desks.
Manpower Training District wide	Train committee and staff members.	At least 100 members trained every year to make 500 trained by 2008.	Workshops for training of school committees, staff.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Education Office	1	Accommodate staff who are currently housed in rented building.	One office block constructed by end of the plan period.	Construction of District Education Office Justification: Currently there is no office for this department
Boarding Schools Uran, Golbo and Central Divisions	2	Encourage enrolment of nomadic children and reduce school dropout rates.	Reduce school dropout rates by about 20 percent by the end of the plan.	Establishment of boarding schools at Uran, Dabel, Odda and Hawecha girls. Justification: To enhance school enrolment and reduce school dropouts, especially for girls.
Divisional and Zonal Offices District wide	3	Establish offices for zonal staff.	Accommodate about 20 divisional staff.	Construction of 2 divisional offices and 4 zonal offices. Justification: To enhance school supervision.
Opening of New Schools at Sessi, Kinisa and Manyatta Burji	4	Expand primary education enrolment in the district.	Increase the number of primary schools to 26 and 35 by 2004 and 2008.	Build classrooms and offices. Justification: To reduce school dropouts and increase school enrolment which is low.
Opening of Secondary Schools at Sololo and Moyale Central and Obbu Division	5	Expand secondary school education.	Increase number of secondary schools from the current 3 to 5 by the end of the plan period.	Build classrooms and dormitory. Justification: To improve secondary school education and improve enrolment which is low at less than 5 percent.

Opening of Polytechnic School at Sololo Obbu Division	6	Provide vocational training.	Increase tertiary institutions to 2 from the current one.	Build a polytechnic at Sololo. Justification: To build skills for school leavers.
District Adult Education Office Central Division	7	Minimize expenditure on office rental.	One office block constructed by the end of the plan period	Construction of office block. Justification: The department does not have offices.
Obbu Divisional Adult Education Office	8	Facilitate supervision in the division.	One office block to house 3 officers by the end of the plan period.	Construction of office block to serve house divisional staff. Justification: Provide accommodation to field officers.
Heilu Literacy Classes	9	Provide favourable community leaning centre.	2 classrooms to accommodate around 100 persons.	Construction of literacy classrooms. Justification: Provide better facility to adult earners.
Sololo Community Learning Resource Centre	10	Encourage learning among adults and children; Provide learning materials to learners and teachers.	One block to serve around 2,000 people.	Construction of a library. Justification: Provide better facility to adult learners.
Goro Muda Learning Resource Centre Central Division	11	Encourage learning among adults and children; Provide learning materials to learners and teachers.	One block to serve approx. 2,000 persons.	Construction of library. Justification: Provide better facility to adult learners.

B: New Project Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integration of Population and Environmental Project District wide	1	To inform the community on the integration of the population to environment.	Involve communities leaders in seminars and workshops; Form 2 consortiums by the end of the plan period.	Formulation of consortium institution Training. Justification: To monitor and check population growth rates for better control.
Improvement of Access to Integrated affordable and quality reproductive Health Service District wide	2	To ensure access to quality information and education on R.H issues.	A/EC materials developed for specific target groups.	Disseminate appropriate EC materials; Conduct community. Justification: To control the population growth.
Access quality Information on STIs and HIV/AIDS District wide	3	To reduce incidences and prevalence of STI and HIV/AIDS.	Reduce infection rates by 20 percent.	Information gathering and processing. Justification: To check the spread of the deadly disease.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices Central Division	1	Improvement of staff performance.	Office accommodation to three departments by 2004.	Construction of office block. Justification: This department has no offices.
Cultural Centre	2	Promotion of general welfare of women.	One cultural centre; Traditional groups by 2004.	Construction of cultural centre. Justification: It will expose the culture of the district to various people.
Moyale Multi Purpose Centre Central Division	3	Promotion of general welfare of women.	To serve at least 40 women groups, and over 35 youth groups.	Construction of a multipurpose centre. Justification: Improve income to women groups.
Women Development Programme District wide	4	Promotion of women, social and economic welfare.	15 women groups per year.	Formation and registration of women groups and identification of viable income generating projects. Justification: This will make women self reliant as they will now have income generating activities.
Youth Development Programmes District wide	5	Improve social-economic status of youths.	20 youth groups per year.	Establish and register youth groups and identify viable projects for them Justification: Improve income accruing to youth groups.

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector relates closely with other sectors for its development. It will require efficient physical infrastructures such as roads, health and education facilities for the staff to work effectively. The sector will thrive in an environment where there is physical infrastructure such as roads, which shall allow mobility of information and people to various places. Availability of agricultural goods and livestock products will also provide food for the population enhancing food security.

Efficient Information Technology will enable access to more information and better records management while Public Administration Law and Order will maintain security, which is necessary for productivity.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of information and communication technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies" Its mission is to "promote and enable the society by developing a National Information

Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socioeconomic status”

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For this district to achieve its vision a number of things especially in the communication sector will have to be put in place. This will include installation of modern communication facilities such as TV/Radio boosters to enable the district receive and deliver messages easily thereby, motivating individuals, set up communication systems to ease congestion in the current systems of telecommunications, improve roads and airstrip networks to improve and enable easy accessibility of mail and newspapers to Moyale and equip the district and Information Documentation Centre to act as the centre of reference.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In view of the existing state of insecurity in this district, the sector is expected to play a leading role in delivering information about security matters in the district. However, the sector is under developed. At the moment the district does not have reliable information systems. The existing telephone lines are inadequate and prone to unnecessary cuts and congestion. There are no Internet, telex and fax machines. The importance of this sector is therefore not fully realized. The sector will be made reliable as a means of information delivery during the current plan period.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government DIDC	Provide policy on ICT and guidelines, use of ICT to provide the necessary information development to the DDC, government and general public.
Private Sector	Train the Public on ICT and provide Commercial Internet access.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
DIDC	Enhance information flow.	Lack of facilities such as computers and books.	Installation of computers.
Training	Enhance capacity of staff to handle information technology matters	Lack of trained staff Lack of training facilities.	Training of staff; Establishment of training centres.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of DIDC Central Division	1	Promoting district development.	Construct two rooms by end of 2004.	Construction of DIDC. Justification: Existing DIDC is too small.
Computers and Other	2	Improve	Acquire one computer	Purchase of computer and

Equipment Central Division		performance.	with printer, one photocopying machine and one duplicating machine.	other equipment such as photocopying and duplicating machine. Justification: To enhance dissemination of information to public users.
Training District wide	3	To strengthen capacity of staff and community leaders to handle various matters.	20 staff and 100 committee leaders trained per year.	Training. Justification: Enhance the capacity of people to handle information.

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Information Communications Technology is boosted where the human resources is. It is also boosted where the Physical Infrastructure is effective thus allowing easy access to the customers. Information on agriculture and livestock production will reach its intended markets where there is effective communication link such as fax and telephone. Tourism and Trade will flourish where information communication technology is available.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the above vision and mission, certain issues will be addressed. These include training and advising community based development agents on relevant matters of development in the district, helping communities to evaluate the impacts of community based development activities, advising them to participate in meetings to harmonize approaches of development agencies in promotion of resource management and conflict resolution, promoting outcomes of conferences of representatives of development agencies and facilitating conferences of representatives of communities and other actors.

Other measures will include identification of the development agencies with the capacity to spearhead promotion of self-help organizations in the district, facilitating training of member groups in technical and business management, encouraging and participating in internal and cross-border inter-sectoral committees on security related matters.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the sector in the district will be viewed from the role it plays in the general coordination of development activities through the Provincial Administration,

provision of legal services, provision of security and the maintenance of law and order during the plan period.

The sector will provide an enabling atmosphere through enforcement of law and order and this will enable other sectors to operate in peace thereby increasing the production and economic advancement in the district. In the prison department, inmates will contribute towards provision of services and general work such as cultivation, construction of buildings and other general services.

The sector through its various departments and NGOs will offer employment to various categories of people from the area and this will assist in the reduction of unemployment problems in the district.

In revenue and income generation, the sector through the judiciary department will collect revenue in form of penalties and fines to the government.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement.
Judiciary	Administration of justice.
Police Department	Law enforcement.
Prison Department	Custody of convicts and rehabilitation of inmates.
Registration of Persons	Registration of Kenyan above 18 years.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Improvement of financial management	Lack of sufficient funds to manage district treasury; Lack of office space at the district treasury; Insufficient staff to handle financial aspects at the district treasury; Piecemeal funding which leads to piecemeal project implementation; Lack of basic facilities such as computers, fax machine, telephone lines and vehicles.	Provision of adequate funds for management of district treasury; Adequate release of funds to hasten project implementations; Construction of offices to house the district treasury staff; Provision of vehicle to ease movement to Marsabit for PMG reimbursements; Posting of sufficient staff to the district treasury.
Registration of Persons	Efficient registration.	Lack of divisional offices to house divisional staff. Late registration; Inadequate funds; Nomadism constraints the process of registration Difficulties in the identification of the Kenyans given that the district borders Ethiopia where members of the same clans live on both sides of the country.	Construction of offices at divisional level to accommodate staff who are currently without accommodation; Availability of enough funds to enable the department undertake its planned activities; Training to sensitise the community on the importance of registration; Formation of strong vetting committees to identify true Kenyans.
Development Planning	Improve planning	Lack of funds to adequately	Provision of adequate funds to

	and coordination of activities.	monitor activities; Lack of transport means to undertake coordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects; Emergence of conflicting and parallel development plans hence difficult to harmonize activities; Lack of coordination between development agencies.	adequately monitor projects; Provision of transport means; Regular forums between development agencies to harmonise their development activities.
Penal Institutions	Enhance the ability of inmates to effectively handle issues and become productive to the society.	Lack of accommodation for prisoners; Lack of sufficient personnel; Poor communication network hampering efficient movement of inmates to respective areas; Lack of facilities such as telephone, fax machines; Increase in the number of inmates with HIV/AIDS; Lack of funds to undertake anticipated programmes and projects.	Construction of additional houses; Provision of transport means.
Local Governance	Improve service to the community and raise sufficient revenue to the council.	Inadequate water supplies to Moyale Town; Poor urban planning as there is no urban planner; Poor sewerage disposal drainage system; Poor garbage collection and disposal systems; Lack of vehicles for garbage disposal; Inadequate revenue collection systems; Existence of black market through which the council loses revenue; Insufficient qualified staff to undertake technical activities in the council.	Establishment of new water points and rehabilitation of major water lines in Moyale Town; Beefing up of revenue collection measures by sealing unnecessary routes through which revenue leaks; Purchase of new vehicles to assist in the collection and disposal of garbage; Construction of new sewage drainage systems; Development of master development plan to guide town planning.
Provincial Administration	Maintain security.	Lack of effective communication infrastructure such as roads thus hindering efficiency communication especially to locations and divisional levels; Banditry attacks along the main terminal routes; Tribal conflicts; Poor telecommunication systems; Inadequate staff as some divisions are doing without district officers; Insufficient funds to combat crime; Lack of office accommodation.	Posting of more staff to the district; Regular grading of roads to enable easy communication in the district; Installation of new telecommunication machines system in the district.
Probation Services	Improvement of probation services.	Lack of supportive staff; Lack of transport facilities hence difficult to visit probationers; Insecurity along the main terminal routes making it difficult to move freely;	Posting of supportive staff; Provision of transport facilities i.e. vehicle; Allocation of sufficient funds; Intersectional collaboration to enhance harmonization of service.

		Lack of sufficient funds to carry out activities effectively.	
Administration of Justice	Improvement of security.	Inadequate transport; Lack of operational kits for officers such as tents and mosquitoes nets; Congestion in the police lines which affects the morale of officers due to lack of privacy; Influx of refugees from across leading to overstretching of basic needs within the police station; Insecurity along the main roads; Lack of sufficient personnel; Intertribal conflicts and clashes.	Provision of transport including 4 x 4 vehicles; Provision of funds to purchase operational kits and nets; Construction of houses to house police officers; Regular cross border security meeting to contain influx of refugees into the district and improve on security matters; Regular baraza meeting between security officers and warring tribe so as to maintain security.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block Central Division	1	Improve efficiency.	Construct one office block by end of plan period.	Construction of office block. Justification: The department has inadequate old offices.
Vehicle	2	To improve performance.	1 vehicle.	Purchase of vehicle. Justification: To enhance movement especially during reimbursement.

B: New Project Proposals: Administration Issues, Development of Policies

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block Obbu Division	1	Improve efficiency.	One office block with 3 rooms.	Construction of divisional office block. Justification: To enhance registration in divisions.
Trainings District wide	2	To facilitate registration exercises.	2,000 applicants per year.	Training of applicants on the need for registration. Justification: To disseminate information on the importance of registration.

B: New Project Proposals: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Multi-purpose Borehole Prison Farm Central Division	1	Better management of prisons.	To increase the current volume of water in the prison from 5m ³ to 10m ³ .	Digging of hand pump borehole. Justification: Easy accessibility of water supply.
Goat Rearing Project Central Division	2	To provide milk and meat to inmates thereby increasing government revenue.	100 goats.	Rearing of goats. Justification: To diversify income accruing to division.
Constructing Staff Houses Central Division	3	Boost staff morale.	To increase the number of staff quarters.	Constructing residential block to accommodate staff. Justification: To improve accommodation to staff.
Construction of Staff Latrine Central Division	4	To improve on sanitation and hygiene in the compound.	To have 3 functional latrines from the current 2.	To construct one pit latrine for staff use. Justification: Improve sanitation among inmates.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Local Governance

Project Name Location Division	Objectives.	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block Central Division	To provide accommodation to staff who are housed outside the council offices.	1 office block Constructed.	Construction of phase II of the county office.
Slaughter House Central Division	To improve hygiene in meat handling and production.	One slaughterhouse constructed by the end of the plan period.	Construction of slaughterhouse.
Milk Shed Moyale Town Central Division	To improve revenue collection to the council and improve safe delivery of milk by farmers.	To cater for over 100 milk sellers at ago.	Construction of milk shed.
Financial assistance Central Division	Improve welfare.	At least 200 poor families, 5 health centres and 10 water user associations assisted per year.	Financial assistance to: Health institutions; Water user associations; Bursaries to needy students.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Shed Moyale Town Central Division	1	To improve revenue collection.	100 milk sellers to be housed.	Construction of milk shed. Justification: To enhance revenue collection and improve sanitation on milk delivery.
Sewerage System Moyale Town	2	To improve sanitation in Moyale	One sewerage system constructed	Construction of sewerage system.

Central Division		Town.	by the end of the plan period.	Justification: There is no sewerage system in the town.
Livestock Market Shed Moyale Town Central Division	3	To improve on revenue collection and curb black market livestock marketing.	To cater for 2,000 cattle at once.	Construction of livestock marketing shed. Justification: To enhance revenue collection.
Open Air Market Sololo Town Central Division	4	To facilitate collection of revenue and to enhance marketing activities in Sololo.	2,000 traders served at a go	Construction of open-air market. Justification: To diversify revenue collection and promote open-air transactions.

A: On – going Projects/Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Central Division	Improve efficiency.	One office block constructed by the end of the plan period.	Construction of district headquarters.
Administration Police Line in Uran, Central and Golbo Division.	Improve efficiency.	Three divisions covered by 2004.	Construction of administration line houses.
Divisional Office Block in Uran, Central and Golbo Division.	Improve efficiency.	At least 20 staff provided with accommodation by 2004.	Construction of office block.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dabel Police Station Golbo Division	1	To beef up security in the area.	20 rooms including lines offices.	Construction of police station. Justification: To combat crime effectively.
Dabala Fachana Patrol Base	2	To beef up security in the region.	10 rooms and one office.	Construction of patrol base. Justification: To combat crime effectively.
Uran Patrol Base	3	To beef up security in the region.	10 rooms and one office.	Construction of patrol base Justification: To combat crime effectively.
Bori, Godama and Ambalo Police Post	4	To increase security.	12 rooms and one office in each of the police posts.	Construction of police post. Justification: To combat crime effectively.
Extension of Divisional Headquarters and Moyale Police Station.	5	To increase office space.	DCIO, OCS.	Extension of offices. Justification: To combat crime effectively.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Probation Office Phase 1 Moyale Town	Alleviate the problem of accommodation.	One office block constructed by 2004.	Construction of district probation offices.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Probation Office phase II Central Division	1	Accommodate all staff in one building.	3 probation officers and 7 supportive staff.	Construction of phase II of the office block. Justification: To expand office accommodation.
District Probation Officers' House	2	To accommodate the officer.	One residential house.	Construction of district probation officer's house. Justification: To improve efficiency.
Fencing of the Office Block Central Division	3	To enhance security.	Fencing the block.	Fencing of the office block. Justification: To beef up security.

3.6.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector is vital especially to the provision of security in this area, which is prone to banditry attacks on the main roads. For this sector to effectively perform its role, it will require efficient maintenance of the physical infrastructure especially roads.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive overview of the monitoring and evaluation process. It will discuss the importance of these activities in ensuring that projects are implemented effectively and efficiently.

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of project management. They provide a systematic way to assess progress, identify problems, and make adjustments as needed. This chapter will explore the institutional framework and the responsibilities of various stakeholders involved in the process.

CHAPTER FOUR

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

At the division level, the M&E unit will be responsible for developing and implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework. This includes identifying key performance indicators, establishing data collection systems, and conducting regular assessments. The Department will provide technical support and ensure that the M&E process is integrated into the overall project management cycle.

At the district level, the M&E unit will be responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework. This involves conducting regular monitoring activities, reporting on progress, and identifying areas for improvement. The District will provide technical support and ensure that the M&E process is integrated into the overall project management cycle.

The District will be responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework. This involves conducting regular monitoring activities, reporting on progress, and identifying areas for improvement. The District will provide technical support and ensure that the M&E process is integrated into the overall project management cycle.

1.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of project management. They provide a systematic way to assess progress, identify problems, and make adjustments as needed. This chapter will explore the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation framework.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Crop Production	2.4m	2002-2005	Training (4 per division per year); Demonstrations (40 demonstrations per division / season); Field days (2 per division per season).	Reports; Progress reports; Certified seeds prevailed by stockists.	DALEO CCS WVI	Provision of extension service by GOK; Training by NGOs; Provisions of funds by GOK/NGO.
Horticultural Production	1.8m	2002-2006	Two training sessions per division per year; Demonstration (10) per division per year).	Reports.	DALEO WVI	Training by NGOs; Provision of funds by GOK/NGO.
Seed Bulking and Demonstration Site	1.9m	2002-2007	1 bulking plot established at Odda; 1 bulking plot established at Anona.	Progress reports.	WVI DALEO CCS	Supervision by-GOK; Provision of funds by GOK/NGO; Provision of personnel - GOK..
Training of Farmers and Crop Demonstrators Scheme	2.2m	2002-2007	No of Demonstrations held; No of Field days; No of Training sessions..	Progress reports.	DALEO CCS WVI	Supervision - GOK; Community mobilization by GOK; Extension service -GOK.
Home Economics	1.2m	2002-2004	Cookery demonstrations held; Improved standards of living and family planning among trained families.	Progress reports.	DALEO CCS WVI	Provision of demonstration materials by GOK/NGO; Community mobilization & participation - NGOs.
On Farm Trials	1.7m	2002-2004	Demonstrations (10 per location per season); Field days (1 per location per season).	Reports.	DALEO WVI	Provision of funds - NGO/GOK; Supervision GOK.
Soil and Water Conservation	1.4m	2002-2004	No. of Training sessions held; No. of catchments areas conserved; Training on water harvesting techniques done. Water harvesting structures.	Reports; Site visits.	DALEO	Provision of labour force community; Provision of funds - GOK/NGO.

Environmental Conservation	0.9m	2002-2005	EMC established Community groups (5) sensitised; EMC workshops conducted (10).	Workshop reports; Progress reports.	ALMP; WVI; DFO.	Community mobilization by; NGOs; Technical advice; Facilitation of EMC training by GOK NGOs.
Environmental Public Health	1.1m	2002-2005	No. of cleaned towns.	Site visits.	MTC; ALMP.	Community mobilization by NGOs; Technical advice; Facilitation of EMC training by GOK; NGOs.
Desertification and Drought Management	1.2m	2002-2004	No. of training sessions held; No. of workshops.	Workshop reports; Progress report.	ALMP DFO.	Community mobilization by NGOs; Facilitation of training Supervision by GOK.
Water Catchments Conservation and Spring Conservation	1.3m	2002-2004	No. of wetlands conserved; No. of springs identified and protected.	Field visits; Progress reports.	DFO; ALRMP; WVI; CIFA.	Provision of unskilled & skilled labour force; Community; Technical advice by GOK/NGO; Supervision by GOK.
Environmental Protection	0.9m	2002-2004	Community sensitisation Workshops held.	List of committees by-law s; Workshop reports.	DALEO CIFA CCS WVI	Provision of funds by GOK; Training EMCs by NGOs.
Irrigation at Lami and Butiye	2.8m	2002-2005	No. of Training sessions held; No. of Pumps; Operation demonstrations.	Reports; Field visits.	DALEO ALRMP WVI	Provision of unskilled labour force; Community Provision of funds by GOK.
Small Holder Irrigation Developments and Drainage	3.4m	2002-2007	No. of Tanks constructed; No. of pumps purchased; Irrigation system laid down; No of Training done.	Training reports; Progress reports.	DALEO ALRMP WVI CIFA	Supervision of project progress GOK; Provision of labour – community.
Horticultural Crops	1.1m	2002-2004	Training sessions held; Demonstrations.	Reports.	DALEO WVI CCS	Supervision – GOK; Unskilled labour force community.
Marketing	0.8m	2002-2004	Training sessions (1 per year) on marketing of farm produce.	Training reports.	DALEO WVI	Training facilities –NGOs; Supervision – GOK.

Livestock Marketing	2.2m	2002-2004	No. of routes established to Isiolo; No of water points established.	Geophysical study; Reports; Field visits.	DALEO ALRMP CIFA	Provision of funds by GOK/NGO; Labour force by community.
Livestock Improvement	1.2m	2002-2004	8 additional bulls, 500 cockerels, 100 bucks and 28 camels purchased and distributed.	Distribution list; Progress reports.	DALEO ALRMP	Purchase of animals by NGOs; Community mobilization by GOK.
Extension Services	1.2m	2002-2005	No. of extension staff posted; No. of brainstorming workshops held; No of Community sensitisation workshops held.	Proposal document; Training reports.	DALEO DALEO CIFA ALRMP DFO WVI CCS DALEO ALRMP CIFA.	Provision of extension service by GOK; Community sensitisation by GOK/NGO.
Moyale Bee-Keeping Project	1.1m	2002-2004	Persons trained and equipped as bee keeping service providers (50).	Training reports; List of issued equipment.	DALEO CIFA ALRMP.	Provision of extension services by GOK; Training materials by NGO/GOK Provision of funds by GOK.
Range Water Project	9.5m	2002-2007	Potential sites assessed; Training of WUA; Construction of dams.	Geophysical and feasibility study reports; Progress reports; Workshop reports.	ALRMP DALEO DWE WVI CCS	Technical expertise by NGOs; Drilling of boreholes by GOK.
Milk Preservation	2.3m	2002-2005	No. of community groups sensitised and trained.	Training reports.	DALEO ALRMP CCS	Technical expertise from GOK Extension services from GOK.
Promote Harvesting of Range Forage and Fodder Along With Usage of Crop Residues	2.4m	2002-2004	No. of households harvesting range forage.	Stored forage and structures. Field visits.	DALEO ALRMP CCS ALRED	Extension services; by GOK; Conducting demonstrations by GOK.
Promotion of Camels and Camel Products Marketing	2.8m	2002-2005	Increased camel and products sales; No of households provided with camels.	Posters, brochures promotion reports, sales figures.	DALEO CIFA ALRMP	Provision of camels by NGOs; Community mobilization & participation by NGOs/GOK
Control of Notifiable Diseases	3.2m	2002-2005	No. of animals vaccinated.	Monthly reports /quarterly reports / annual reports.	DVO AHIP CIFA	Vaccination of animals - NGO/GOK Technical expertise by NGO.

Control of Ectoparasites	6.5m	2002-2004	No of cattle dips rehabilitated; No. of demos held; No of animals allowed to move from one point to another.	Reports on rehabilitated dips; Monthly / quarterly / annual reports; Field visits.	DVO CIFA ALFED CCS AHPF	Rehabilitation of dips – NGOs; Technical expertise - NGOs/GOK; Provision of drugs - NGO/GOK.
Capacity Building Among the Pastoralist	1.8M	2002-2004	No. of CBAHWS trained; No of CBAHWS equipped with veterinary kits.	Supervision and monitoring reports; Monthly/quarterly/annual reports.	AHP DVO CIFA CCS	Provision of vet drugs - GO/GOK; Provision of vet kits - NGO/GOK.
Promotion of Community Based Veterinary Stockists	2.75 m	2002-2004	No. of drugs users associates identified & trained.	Monitoring revaluation reports.	DVO ALRMP AHPF CIFA	Provision of drugs - NGO/GOK; Technical advice NGOs.
Promotion of Hides and Skins and Leather	1.1m	2002-2004	No. of flayers and hides skin dealers identified, trained and enhanced.	Monthly reports /quarterly and annual reports.	DVO ALRMP AHPF CIFA	Technical expertise by NGO Community sensitisation-GOK/NGO.
Moyale Urban Water Supply	24m	2002-2005	Constructed (13 new wells) fully protected and interconnected; Main collector tank constructed with a capacity of 120m ³ ; Dam wall repaired; New pump house constructed; New high lift pump installed; Operators office at Holale repaired; Rising main repaired; Tank at booster station repaired Pump house at boost station refurbished; Main storage 90m ³ repaired; 204m distributor line repaired; Standby pump installed at booster station; Standby pump installed.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	Department of water; El Nino project (PMV).	Technical expertise by NGO/GOK; Drilling of boreholes by NGOs; Labour force from the community; Provision of funds by NGO/GOK.

Odda Water Supply	12.5 m	2002-2005	2 (No.) 23 m ³ plastic tanks installed; Rising main 500m layed. Distribution line 600m layed; Communal water point constructed Old gen-set repaired; New stand by gen-set installed; Odda III borehole equipped.	Annual reports; Field visits.	Department of water; El Nino project (PMU); Oxfam (GB).	Provision of funds by NGO/GOK; Technical survey by GOK Provision of unskilled labour force from community.
Godoma Water Supply	9.8m	2002-2004	Cattle trough constructed; Communal water points constructed; Old gen-set repaired; Draw pipes replaced; Pump replaced; Storage tank repaired; Distribution system repaired.	Water department reports; AAH reports; Oxfam (GB) reports; Field visit.	Department of water AAH-UK; OXFARRM (GB).	Provision of unskilled labour by community; Provision of funds by NGO/GOK; Provision of materials by community.
Nana Water Supply	4.4m	2002-2004	Old gen-set repaired; Stand by gen-set installed; Draw pipes replaced.	Department of water reports; Oxfam reports; Field visits.	Department of water; Oxfam (GB).	Provision of materials by community by Provision of technical expertise by NGO/GOK Supervision by GOK.
Dabel Water Supply	4.5	2002-2004	New gen-set installed One tank repaired; Distribution system repaired.	Department of water reports; AAH-reports; Oxfam-reports; Field visits.	Department of water; AAH-UK; Oxfam.	Provision of unskilled labour by community; Technical expertise by NGOs; Supervision from NGO.
WayeGoda Water Supply	3.2m	2002-2004	Old gen-set repaired; New gen-set installed; Cattle trough constructed; Three Communal water points constructed; Storage tank repaired; Pump house refurbished.	Department of water report; AAH-report; Oxfam report; Field visit.	Department of water AAH-UP; Oxfam (GB); ALRED-Sololo.	Provision of unskilled labour force by community; Local provision of materials by Community.

Borehole Rehabilitation Programme	15.5 m	2002-2005	No of borehole rehabilitated.	Field visits; Department of water reports.	AAH; ALRED – Sololo; CCS; ALRMP.	Unskilled labour force by local people; construction Materials by community.
Dam Desilting	27.5 m	2002-2008	No of desilted dams.	Field Visits; Progress report.	CIFA; ALRMD; AAH.	Unskilled labour force by local people; construction by materials by community.
Moyale Urban Water Supply	27.5 m	2002-2008	No. of desilted dams.	Field Visits Progress report.	CIFA; ALRMD; AAH.	Unskilled labour force by local people; construction; materials by community.
Sololo water Supply	11.8 m	2002-2007	No. of B/H; Pipeline constructed 100 m ³ storage tank; Water kiosks constructed.	Department of water report; Field visit.	Department of water; ALRED; CCM; CCS; ALRMP.	Provision of unskilled labour force by community; Construction materials by community; Mobilisation of local communities by GOK and community leaders.
Dambala Fachana Water Supply	18.5 m	2002-2006	Bore holes drilled; Equipment; Pump house constructed; Cattle trough constructed; Storage tanks constructed.	Department of waters reports; Field visit.	Department of water; CCS; ALRMP.	Provision of labour force by community; Provision of materials by community.
Ambalo Water Supply	9.8m	2002-2006	Drilled Borehole; Equipment; Cattle troughs constructed; Pump houses constructed; Storage tank constructed.	Depart of waters reports; Field visit.	Department of water; CCM; ALRMP.	Provision of labour force by community; Provision of materials by community.
Shinille Water Supply	10.1 m	2002-2006	Borehole drilled; Equipment; Cattle troughs constructed; Pump houses constructed; Storage tank. constructed.	Department of waters reports; Field visit.	Department of water; ALRED–Sololo	Provision of labour force by community; Provision of materials by community.

Yaballo Water Supply	9.5m	2002-2005	Borehole drilled; Equipment; Cattle trough constructed; Pump house constructed; Storage tank constructed.	Department of water reports; Field visit.	Department of water.	Provision of machinery for drilling by NGO; Unskilled labour force from community.
Somare Water Supply	7.8m	2002-2005	Borehole drilled; Equipment; Cattle trough constructed; Pump house constructed; Storage tank constructed.	Department of water reports; Field visit.	Department of water; UNICEF.	Provision of machinery for drilling by NGO; Unskilled labour force from community.
Odda Water Supply	7.7m	2002-2004	Borehole drilled.	Department of water ; Reports; Field visits.	Department of water.	Provision of machinery for drilling by NGO; Unskilled labour force from community.
Qiltipe Spring	4.3m	2002-2004		Depart of water reports; Field visits.	Department of water.	Provision of unskilled labour force by community; Construction materials by community.
Desilting of Water Pans	18.5 m	2002-2007	No. of dams desilted in the range lands.	Depart of water Report; NGO's reports; Field visits.	Depart of water; CIFA, AAH, ALRED, CCS ALRMP.	Provision of machinery by NGO; Unskilled labour force from; community; Technical surveys by NGOs.
Training Programme	4.9m	2002-2004	No. of management committees trained.	Department of water reports; NGO's reports; ACRMP records; Field visits.	Water, AAH, CIFA, ALRMP, CCM, CCS	Provision of training materials by NGO; Community mobilization by GOK.
Build the District Water Office Capacity	4.3m	2002-2005	No. of Survey equipment types acquired.	Department of water Reports; Field visits.	Water department; NGO's.	Provision of office equipment by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK/NGO.
Protection of Shallow Water Wells	8.5m	2002-2004	No. of spring wells protected.	AAH; Reports; DSG reports.	Depart of water; AAH; CIFA; ALRED; WVI.	Unskilled labour force by community; Provision of local materials by community.

Desiltation of Earth Dams Grazing Areas			No of earth dams desilted.	Field reports; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports; DSG reports.	AAH; CIFA.	Machinery for drilling boreholes by NGO; Unskilled labour force from Community.
Upgrading the GIS Mapping of Water Points	7.8m	2002-2004	No. of mappings done.	AAH survey; Reports.	Department of water; AAH.	Supervision; GOK; Technical expertise by NGO.
Water Analysis Survey	1.2m	2002-2003	Water quantity analysis of about 200-water pump done.	AAH analysis Reports; Department of water reports.	AAH department of water.	Supervision by GOK; Technical expertise by NGO.
Protection of Shallow Water Wells		2002-2003	No. of shallow wells capped.	Field reports; Site visits.	AAH Water department.	Supervision by GOK; Unskilled & skilled labour force from community; Technical expertise from GOK/NGOs.
Promotion of Rain Catchments		2002-2004	No. of Ferro cans constructed.	AAH report; Department of Water reports; Field visits.	Department of water AAH.	Community mobilization; GOK; Unskilled and skilled labour force by Community; Supervision by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK/NGO.
Construction of Earth Dams Grazing Areas		2002-2004	No of grazing areas opened; No of new earth dam constructed.	Field visits.	AAH; MOWD; CIFA.	Community mobilization by GOK; Unskilled and skilled labour force from; Community; Supervision by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK/NGO.
District Co-operative Office	3.2M	2002-2004	Office block constructed; Physical progress.	Site visits; Reports; Minutes,	MOC	Supervision; Provision of funds.
Cooperative Societies; Golbo, Obbu	1.2m	2002-2005	No. of Cooperatives revived; No. of management committees established.	Annual reports; DDC reports; Progress reports.	MOC	Community Mobilization; Sensitisation and training.

Creation of Viable Cooperatives	0.5m	2002-2004	No. of cooperatives registered by end of 2004.	Progress reports; Registrar's records.	MOC	Community Mobilization; Sensitisation and training.
Informal Sector Co-operatives	4.8m	2002-2006	No. of beneficiaries by end of 2004 and by end of 2008.	Progress report.	MOC	Provision of funds by MOC Community mobilization and sensitisation by GOK.
Training Programme	0.8m	2002-2006	No. of workshops per year; Existence of active trained committees.	Progress reports.	MOC	Provision of funds of MOC Community mobilization and sensitisation by GOK.
Improvement of Grazing Patterns	0.85 m	2002-2005	No. of bulk plots established; No. of grazing committees established.	Field visits; Progress reports.	DFO; ALRMP; CODEP.	Community mobilization by NGO/GOK.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure and Services

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Afforestation Programme	0.95m	2002-2005	No. of afforestation plots established; No. of demonstration field days conducted; No. of planted plots.	Training reports.	DFO; ALRMP; CIFA; WVI.	Community mobilization by GOK; Community participation by GOK; Provision of seedlings by GOK/NGO.
Routine Maintenance of trunk and Primary Roads Class A and C; Road No. A2 Moyale-Turbi Road No. C80 Moyale-Dabel	44m	2002-2008	Km of road maintenance; Km of bush cleared; No of Installed drainage systems opened.	Progress reports.	MOPW.	Supervision by GOK; Provision of machinery such as graders by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK; Provision of unskilled labour force by community.
Routine Maintenance of Minor Roads Class D and E and Non-classified Roads	42m	2002-2008	Km graded; No of drainage system opened.	Progress reports; Site visits.	MOPW.	Supervision by GOK; Provision of machinery such as graders by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK; Provision of unskilled labour force by Community.

Upgrading and Reconstruction of Road No.A2 and C80 Moyale-Turbi Moyale-Dabel	45m	2002-2008	Km of road graded.	Progress reports; Site visits.	MOPW.	Supervision by GOK; Provision of machinery such as graders by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK; Provision of unskilled labour force from community.
Minor Roads and Rural Access Roads	41m	2002-2008	Km graveled; Km opened.	Progress reports.	MOPW.	Supervision by GOK; Provision of machinery such as graders by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK; Provision of unskilled labour force from community.
Construction of Drainage Structures on Minor and Rural Access Roads; Air strip	10.1m	2002-2008	No. of culverts installed; No. of drifts installed; Serviceable airstrips at Odda and Sololo.	Site visits; DDC reports; Progress reports.	MOPW.	Supervision by GOK; Provision of machinery such as graders by GOK; Provision of funds by GOK; Provision of unskilled labour force from community.
Energy Conservation Measures	0.95m	2002-2005	No of jiko liners made.	Field visits; Progress reports.	DFO; ALRMP; CIFA; WVI.	Community mobilization by GOK, NGOs; Provision of materials by Community.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Joint Loan Board	7.5m	2002-2008	No. of traders given loans; No. of business established.	Field visits.	GOK.	Provision of funds.
Training	1.2m	2002-2004	No. of traders trained.	Training reports; Workshops	GOK.	Provision of training funds.
Construction of Jua Kali Sheds	1m	2002-2004	No. of sheds constructed.	Field visits.	GOK; MCC.	Provision of funds; Construction materials by the community

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Moyale District Hospital	14m	2002-2004	No. of constructed wards and residential houses.	Physical structures; MOHs report.	MOH	Provision of funds by GOK.
Godoma Dispensary	4.2m	2002-2005	Rehabilitated dispensary.	Physical structures.	MOH	Provision of funds by GOK.
Rehabilitation of Bori Dispensary	3.2m	2002-2004	Rehabilitated dispensary.	Physical structures.	MOH	Provision of funds by GOK; Drugs/GOK.
Uran Dispensary	2.8m	2002-2005	No. of patients treated.	Site visits; Progress report.	MOH	Provision of funds by GOK; Drugs/GOK
Dabel Dispensary	2.4m	2002-2003	No. of patients treated.	Site visits; Progress report.	MOH	Provision of funds by GOK; Drugs/GOK.
Heilu Dispensary	4.5m	2002-2004	Physical structures in place.	Site visits; Progress report.	MOH	Drugs/GOK; Provision of funds by GOK.
VHC	1.5m	2002-2005	3 phase for VHC in Godoma; Nana, Bori and by end of 2004; 3 phases in Ambalo, Walda; 3 phases in Butiye, Manyatta, Heillu, Somare, Sessi and Odda by end of 2004.	Community meetings Training reports; Safe delivery technique.	MOH; UNICEF; WVI.	Supervisions by GOK; Community mobilisation by community leaders; Community sensitisation by community leaders.
TBA	1.4m	2002-2004	3 phases for 20 TBAs, 1 week each in Bori, Godoma and Nana; 3 phases for 30 TBAs in Butiye, Somare, Manyatta and Heillu.	Community meetings; Training reports; Safe delivery technique.	MOH; UNICEF; WVI.	GOK; Community mobilization.
Baseline Survey on Existing Water and Sanitation Levels	3.4m		No. of surveys carried out; Sanitation standards improved.	No. of surveys; Progress reports.	WVI; MOH; CIFA; AAH.	Technical surveys by GOK; Provision of labour by community.
Training on Water and Sanitation	1.5m		No. of training sessions and workshops for individuals; No. of workshops for Water Users Association members in Butiye, Odda and Bor.	PHO progress reports; Site visits; Training proceedings.	ALRED; CIFA; WVI; MOH.	Community mobilisation by GOK; Facilitations in community training by GOK/NGOs.
VIP Latrines	2.5m		No. of VIP Latrines constructed in Odda, Bori and Butiye.	Field visits; PHO progress reports	AAH	Provision of funds by AAH; Labor by the community.

Roof Catchment Ferro-catchment Tanks and Refuse Incineration	2.1m	2002-2005	No. of ferro-catchment tanks constructed.	Site visits; progress report.	MOH; AAH; WVI; CIFA.	Community mobilisation by NGO.
Conventional Sewage System	4.5m	2002-2006	No. of sewage systems constructed; Sanitation improved.	Reports; Site visits.	MOH WVI	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Unskilled labour force from community.
Shallow Wells	3.2m	2002-2006	No. of protected shallow wells.	Progress reports; Site visits.	MOH; WVI; CIFA.	Machinery for drilling by NGOs; Supervision by GOK.
Malaria Programme	0.85m	2002-2004	No. of hand pumps; No. of workshops per year; No. of households supplied with nets per year; No. of vector control equipment purchased; No. of households treated with Anti-malaria.	Site visits; Progress reports; Hospital records on malaria cases.	MOH; AAH; WVI; ALRED; CCS.	Community mobilization by NGO/GOK; Provision of anti-malaria drugs/nets by NGO; Supervision by GOK.
Video Camera, Video and TV	0.3m	2002-2005	1 video camera procured; 1 TV procured.	No. of machines purchased.	MOH; NACC.	Provision of funds by NACC.
Community Based Health Nutrition Education Programme	0.95m	2002-2005	No. of CHWs trained on nutrition per year in Ambalo, Butiye and Odda; No. of kitchen gardens established by MOH in 4 schools No. of established feeding programs.	Periodic reports; Supervision visits.	MOH; WVI.	Provision of training by GOK; Funds by WVI.
Improvement of Shelter and Housing	0.45m	2002-2005	No. of houses improved per year in Butiye, Odda and Uran.	Supervision reports; Structures.	MOH.	Construction of better houses by GOK.
Improvement of Access to integrated affordable and quality Reproductive Health Services in the district	0.85m		No. of FP clinics established; No. of males participating; No. of training sessions held on FP.	Site visits; Progress reports.	MF and P; WVI; MOH;	Community mobilization and training by GOK/NGOs; Family planning materials by MOH.
HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign	2.2m	2002-2005	No. of workshops held ; No. of trained people; Behaviour change; Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS.	Reports.	MOH; NACC; WVI; ALRED.	Awareness campaigns by NGO/GOK; Facilitation in training by NGO/GOK; . Provision of funds by NGO/GOK.

HIV/AIDS Centres	2.2m	2002-2004	No. of physical facilities constructed.	Reports; Visits.	MOH; NACC.	Provision of funds by NACC.
Office for Constituency AIDS Committee	1.4m	2002-2004	Office block established; No. of computers installed.	Progress reports.	NACC; MOH.	Provision of funds by NACC.
Access Quality Information on STIs and HIV/AIDS	0.75m		No. of workshops held; No. of seminars; Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS reduced.	MOH reports.	MOH; NACC.	Awareness information by MOH; Campaigns by GOK.
Moyale Boys Dinning Hall	3.2m	2002-2004	Constructed dining hall.	Site visits; Monitoring and evaluation reports.	MOE.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Moyale Girls Laboratory	2.1m	2002-2005	Constructed laboratory.	Site visits; Progress reports.	MOE.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Butiye Primary School	3.1m	2002-2005	No. of classrooms constructed per year.	Site visits; DEO reports.	MOE; WVI; ALRMP.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Heilu Primary School	2.1m	2002-2004	No. of classrooms constructed.	Site visits; DEO reports.	WVI; MOE.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Manpower Training	1.2m	2002-2005	No. of workshops held per year district wide; No. of school committee members trained; No. of staff members trained per division.	Workshop proceedings Reports.	MOE; WVI; CIFA.	Training materials by GOK/NGO; Community mobilization by GOK.
District Education Office	7.5m	2002-2005	No. of offices constructed.	Site visits; DEO reports.	MOE.	Funds from GOK.
Boarding Schools	4.5m	2002-2008	No. of boarding schools established; Reduction in drop out rates recorded.	Quarterly reports; DEO progress reports.	MOE; UNICEF; WVI.	Funds from GOK/NGO; Construction materials from the parents.
Divisional and Zonal Offices	1.2m	2002-2007	No. of offices constructed; No. of zonal offices constructed.	Site visits; Annual reports.	MOE; ALPM.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.

Opening of new Schools at Sessi, Kinisa and Manyatta Burji	2.4m	2002-2006	No of classrooms put up per year.	Site visits; Quarterly reports.	MOE; WVI.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Opening of Secondary Schools at Sololo and Moyale	2.1m	2002-2004	No. of dormitories constructed ; No of boarding students increased.	Site visits; DEO reports.	MOE.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Opening of Polytechnic at Sololo	1.8m	2002-2005	1 polytechnic constructed.	Site visits.	MOE.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
District Adult Education office	2.5m	2002-2006	1 office block constructed.	Site visits Quarterly reports.	MOE.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Obbu Divisional Adult Education Office	1.5m	2002-2006	1 office block constructed.	Site visits.	MOE.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Heilu Literacy Classes	1.2m	2002-2003	Literacy classroom constructed.	Site visits.	MOE; MCC.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Sololo Community Learning Resource Centre	1.7m	2002-2004	1 library constructed.	Site visits; Progress report.	MOE; WVI.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Goro Muda Learning Resource Centre	1.5m	2002-2006	1 library constructed.	Site visits.	MOE	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Integration of Population and Environmental Project	1.2m		No. of institutions dealing with population No. of workshops conducted.	Progress reports.	MF and P	Training by GOK/NGOs.
Construction of Offices	1.2m		1 office block constructed.	Site visits.	MHA.	Funds by GOK.
Cultural Centre	2.2m		1 cultural centre constructed.	Site visits; DSDO annual report.	MHA.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.

Moyale Multi-purpose Centre	1.2m	2002-2004	1 multipurpose centre constructed.	Site visits.	MHA.	Provision of funds by GOK/NGOs; Community to provide construction materials.
Women Development Programme	1.4m	2002-2005	No. of women group formed; No. of income generating activities; Level of income improvement.	Progress reports; Site visits.	MHA.	Provision of funds by the GOK; Community to mobilise resources.
Youth Development Programmes	1.2m	2002-2004	No. of youth groups registered; Activities increased; Levels of income improvement.	Progress reports; Site visits.	MHA.	Provision of funds by the GOK; Community to mobilise resources.

4.2.5 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of DIDC	1.2m	2002-2004	1 office constructed.	Site visits; DDO reports.	MOF and Planning.	Funds by GOK.
Computers and Other Equipment	0.45m	2002-2003	1 computer purchased; 1 photocopy machine purchased.	DDO reports; Site visits.	MOF and Planning.	Funds by GOK.
Office Block	1.2m	2002-2006	No of rooms constructed.	Site visits.	OOP.	Funds by GOK.
Borehole	1.2m	2002-2004	1 borehole constructed; Volume of water; No. of beneficiaries.	Site visits; Progress reports.	MHA.	Funds by GOK; Labour force by inmates.
Goat Rearing	0.85m	2002-2004	No. of goats reared; Quantity of milk production increased; Meat production enhanced.	Site visits; Progress reports.	MHA.	Funds by GOK; Labour force by inmates.
Residential House	1.2m	2002-2005	1 staff house complete.	Site visits; Progress reports.	MHA	Funds by GOK.
Latrines	0.2m	2002-2005	Two latrines completed by end of 2002.	Progress reports.	MHA.	Funds by GOK; Labour force by inmates.
District Headquarters	3.4m	2002-2006	1 office block constructed.	DC reports; Site visits; Progress reports.	OP.	Funds by GOK.
District Probation Office phase II	1.3m	2002-2003	Number of additional office rooms; Physical structures.	Site visits; Progress reports.	MHA.	Funds by GOK.
District Probation Officers' House	1.2m	2002-2004	Physical structures.	Site visits; Progress reports.	MHA.	Funds by GOK.

Fencing of the Office Block	0.35m	2002-2003	Fenced compound.	Site visits Progress reports.	MHA	Funds by GOK.
Administration Police Line in Uran, Central and Golbo Divisions	1.2m	2002-2005	No. of AP staff houses constructed.	DC reports; Site visits; Progress reports.	OP.	Funds by GOK.
Division Office Block Uran, Central and Golbo Divisions	1.2m	2002-2005	No. of office blocks constructed.	DC reports Site visits.	OP.	Funds by GOK.
Dabel Police Station	1.5m	2002-2005	No. of rooms constructed.	Reports; Site visits	OOP.	Funds by GOK.
Dabala Fachana Patrol Base	1.5m	2002-2004	No. of rooms constructed.	Site visits.	OOP.	Funds by GOK.
Uran Patrol Base	1.5m	2002-2004	Patrol base constructed.	Site visits	OOP.	Funds by GOK.
Bori, Godama and Hambalo Police Posts		2002-2005	No. of rooms constructed.	Physical infrastructure.	OOP.	Funds by GOK.
Extension of Divisional Headquarters and Moyale Police Station		2002-2004	No. of office extensions put up.	No. of Physical infrastructure put up.	OOP.	Funds by GOK.
Office Block	5.5m	2002-2006	Physical structures.	Council reports; site visits.	MCC.	Funds by Moyale Local Authority.
Slaughter House	4.5m	2002-2004	Number of slaughterhouses.	Council reports; Site visits.	MCC.	Funds by Moyale Local Authority.
Milk Shed Moyale Town	2.1m	2002-2005	No. of milk sheds	Council reports; Site visits.	MCC.	Funds by Moyale Local Authority.
Financial Assistance	3.2m	2002-2008	Number of needy students given bursaries; Number of water users associations assisted; Health institutions assisted.	DEOs reports; MOH reports; Council reports; DDC reports.	MCC.	Funds by Moyale Local Authority.
Sewerage System	10.2m	2002-2007	Number of sewerage plants constructed.	Site visits; Council minutes.	MCC.	Funds by Moyale Local Authority.
Livestock Market Shed	2.4m	2002-2007	Number of sheds constructed.	Site visits; Council minutes.	MCC.	Funds by Moyale Local Authority.
Open air Market Sololo	3.4m	2002-2003	Constructed structures.	Council minutes; Site visit.	MCC.	Funds by Moyale Local Authority.

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

Monitoring indicators are the variables that will be used to measure progress towards the goals set up in this plan to reduce poverty in each sector or sub-sector.

Indicators	2001	2004	2008
Agriculture & Livestock			
Production (tons)			
Beans	1,632	1,920	2,100
Maize	3,100	3,500	4,200
Cowpeas	156	180	210
Hectare (Ha)			
Maize			
Sorghum	2,860	3,000	3,240
Beans	305	390	450
	1,020	1,120	1,400
Health			
Number of health centres	10	12	15
Average distance to near health centre	15-25km	10km	8 km
Infant mortality rate	60/1000	50/1000	35/1000
Immunization coverage	65	75	85
Doctor/patient ratio	1:10,000	1:8,000	1:4,000
HIV/AIDS incidence			
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	B=78.2? G=48.1?	B=85% G=55%	B=98% G=70%
Primary school drop out rates	B=38.6 G=51.4	B=30.1% G=40.1%	B=15% G=20.5%
Pupil teacher ratio	1:50	1:40	1:30
Secondary school enrolment rate	B=11.5 G=5.4	B=15% G=10.4%	B=25% G=15.5%
Secondary school dropout rate	B=4.4 G=6.5	B=3.0% G=5%	B=1.5% G2.0%
Pupil/teacher ratio	1:24	1:30	1:38
Water			
Access to portable water	7,000	9,000	15,000
No of dams	18	27	18
No of roof catchments	300	450	550
Absolute poverty	85	70	65

Annex 1: Micro-economic Performance Indicators

Sector	Planned (Targets)	Achievement
Agriculture and Rural	<p>Production</p> <p>Beans from 1476 tons to 1800 tons; Maize from 1900 tons to 3750 tons; Cow peas from 117.6 tons to 1600 tons; Pigeon peas from 4.13 tons to 10 tons</p> <p>Hectrage:</p> <p>Maize from 2,600 ha to 3,000 ha; Sorghum for 293 ha to 400 ha; Beans from 910 ha to 1200 ha; Cow peas from 210 ha to 300 ha; Introduce 3 demonstrations for daily goats; Increase average yield of KTBH from 5 kg to 12 kg; Vaccination of 50,000 cattle, 20,000 camel and 60,000 goats.</p>	<p>1632 tons; 3,100 tons achieved; 156 tons achieved; 9.6 tons achieved;</p> <p>2860 ha; 305 ha; 1020 ha;</p> <p>3 demonstrations established;</p> <p>Average yield increased to 10 kg; Over 40,000 cattle vaccinated, and 85% of the targeted camel and goats vaccinated.</p>
Human Resource	Education	Increased to 31

	<p>Increase number of primary schools from 21 to 35; Increase enrolment in primary education; Boys: from 4503 to 7960 Girls: from 2845 to 4000 Teachers from: 233 to 300 Increase enrolment in secondary education; Boys: from 385 to 1300; Girls: from 151 to 700; Teachers from 23 to 40;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Health</p> <p>Open up health facilities at Dabel; Godoma, Bori, Dambala-fachona and Golole; Reduce distance travelled to nearest health facilities from 50 km to 5 km; Increase MCH/FP from 40% to 65%; Increased immunization from 50% to 85%; Train 20 TBA</p>	<p>Boys: increased to 6219 Girls: increased to 3909 Teachers increased to 248</p> <p>None was opened</p> <p>Distance reduced to average 15 –25 km MCH/FP increased to 51%; Immunization increased to 65%;</p> <p>25 TBA trained</p>
Physical Infrastructure	<p>Roads Grading 324 km of roads; Clearance of 650 of bush;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Water</p> <p>Increased No. of boreholes from 10 to 20; Desilting of 8 water dams; Rehabilitate 10 water boreholes, 5 pans and dams; Formation of 20 water user associations.</p>	<p>260 km of roads graded; 23 lines of culvert installed; 650 km of bush cleared.</p> <p>Increased to 19; 10 water pans desilted; 10 boreholes rehabilitated, 4 hand pump replaced, 8 shallow-wells equipped with hand pump, 6 cattle trough constructed; 12 water user associations formed.</p>
Tourism, Trade and Industry	<p>Train butchers and skin traders; Train farmers on oil extraction.</p>	<p>10 trainings of flayer-butchers done; 15 oil extraction demonstrations done.</p>
Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	<p>Reduce bandits on roads; Establish 1 police station, four police post and 2 patrol bases.</p>	<p>Several inter-tribal conflict resolutions carried out 1 police station established.</p>