

FOREWORD

The 7th Samburu 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 thrust of the 9th National Development Plan, which is *Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*.

The Samburu 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 various committees and was responsible for the formulation of the Plan.

SAMBURU DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008

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

Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed.

“Effective Management For Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”

Chapter Three: Provides a list of development 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 7th Samburu DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 3-year Plan, the indicators and measurements to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Forum for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system has facilitated 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,

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th 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 PRSP/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 7th Samburu 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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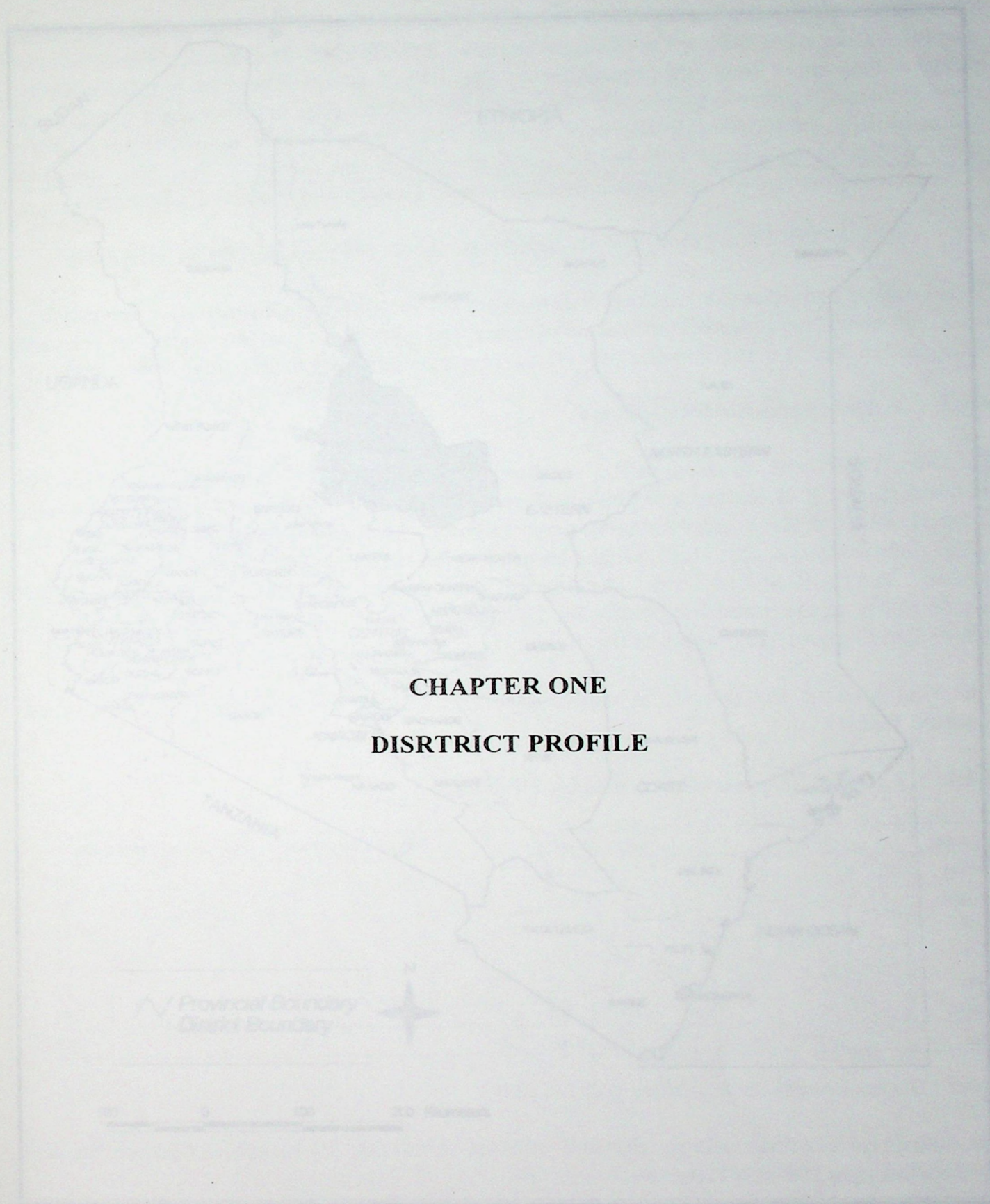
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|--------|---|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AMS | Agriculture Mechanisation Service |
| AWF | African Wildlife Foundation |
| CACC | Constituency Aids Control Committee |
| CCF | Christian Children's Fund |
| DAC | District Agricultural Committee |
| DALEO | District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer |
| DC | District Commissioner |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DFRDS | District Focus for Rural Development Strategy |
| DIAC | District Interjectors Aids Committee |
| ECF | East Coast Fever |
| DIDC | District Information and Documentation Centre |
| FMD | Foot and Mouth Disease |
| GOK | Government of Kenya |
| HIV | Human Immuno Deficiency Virus |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| KVDA | Kerio Valley Development Authority |
| KWS | Kenya Wildlife Services |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| MTEF | Medium Term expenditure Framework |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NII | National Information Infrastructure |
| NPEP | National Poverty Eradication Plan |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| RPK | Resource Project Kenya |
| SACCOs | Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies |
| SAIDIA | Samburu Aid in Africa |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| STD | Subscriber Trunk Dialling |
| SWOM | Samburu Wings of Mercy |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |

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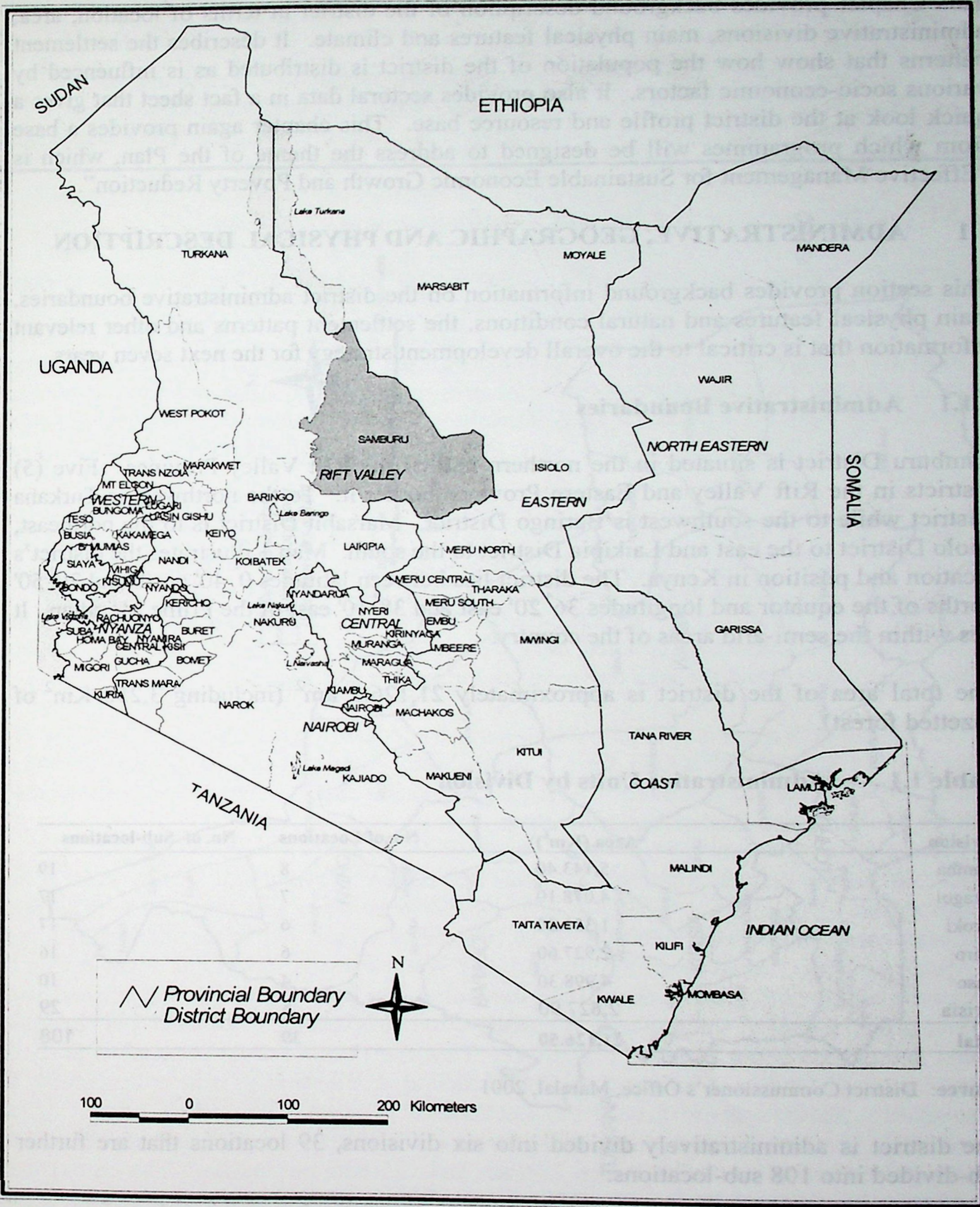
CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF SAMBURU IN KENYA



CHAPTER ONE
DISRTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF SAMBURU IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides background description of the district in terms of location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed as is influenced by various socio-economic factors. It also provides sectoral data in a fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and resource base. This chapter again provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the Plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides background information on the district administrative boundaries, main physical features and natural conditions, the settlement patterns and other relevant information that is critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Samburu District is situated in the northern half of the Rift Valley Province. Five (5) districts in the Rift Valley and Eastern Province border it. To the northwest is Turkana District while to the southwest is Baringo District. Marsabit District is to the northeast, Isiolo District to the east and Laikipia District to the south. Map 1 illustrates the district's location and position in Kenya. The district lies between latitudes 0° 40' north and 20° 50' norths of the equator and longitudes 36° 20' east and 38° 10' east of the Prime Meridian. It lies within the semi-arid areas of the country.

The total area of the district is approximately 21,126.5 km² (including 3,250 Km² of gazetted forest).

Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division

| Division | Area (Km ²) | No. of Locations | No. of Sub-locations |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Wamba | 5,143.40 | 8 | 19 |
| Baragoi | 4,078.10 | 7 | 17 |
| Loroki | 1,351.20 | 6 | 17 |
| Nyiro | 2,927.60 | 6 | 16 |
| Waso | 4,998.30 | 4 | 10 |
| Kirisia | 2,627.90 | 8 | 29 |
| Total | 21,126.50 | 39 | 108 |

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Maralal, 2001

The district is administratively divided into six divisions, 39 locations that are further sub-divided into 108 sub-locations.

As reflected in Table 1.1 Wamba is the largest division occupying 5,143.4 km² followed by Waso 4,998.3 km², Baragoi 4,078.1 km², Kirisia 2,627.9 km² and the smallest division is Lorroki covering 1351.2 km².

Kirisia Division has the largest number of locations and sub-locations, with 8 locations and 29 sub-locations, respectively. Wamba, Baragoi, Loroki, Nyiro and Waso follow Kirisia in that order.

The district has two local authorities namely Samburu County Council and Maralal Town Council. There are twenty two (22) electoral wards in the County Council and six (6) wards in the Town Council. The district is also divided into two parliamentary constituencies namely: Samburu West and Samburu East.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.

Samburu District is located on the northern interface between highlands and lowlands. Suguta Valley is located on the extreme west of the district. Fault escarpments bound its sides and red clays, boulders and gravel fans cover the floor. The valley is characterized by beach terraces, which give evidence that it was once part of the Lake Turkana. High-level plateaus built by repeated floods of lava from the Rift Valley dominate the eastern part of the valley. Kirisia rising 2000m above sea level forms the highest point of the plateau. The lava fields form a very thin layer of soil, which hardly supports any vegetation.

To the north of Baragoi and between Tuum and South Horr, the area rises to Mount Nyiro. It tapers northwards and falls steeply southwards. The pen plains in the south and east of Mount Nyiro have been eroded to form the Elbara, Sware, Bonyeki and the middle Waso Nyiro plains ranging between 1,000m and 2,350m above sea level. These plains are characterized by isolated hills. These hills are most noticeable at Kowopin in Baragoi Division and the area between Londungokwe and Wamba.

The Mathews Ranges and Ndoto Mountains are located east of the Central plains. The ranges are discontinuous and form a north-south alignment on the eastern side of the district. The rest of the district forms a continuous basin, which slopes northwards to Lake Turkana, and East of Mathews range

Rainfall in the district follows a fairly erratic pattern varying significantly both in time and space. The district, however, experiences both short and long rains. The driest months are January and February. The long rainy season fall in the months of March, April and May. Apart from South Horr and Wamba areas, short rains occur during the months of July and August, sometimes extending into September. For Wamba and South Horr areas, the short rainy season is usually delayed occurring in October and November and sometimes extending into December. This short rainy season succeeds a fairly dry spell during the month of June. As far as spatial distribution of rain is concerned; the southwest plains and the Loroki Plateau receive between 500mm and 700mm of rain annually. The Nyiro and Ndoto Mountains and Mathews range, however, receive the highest amount of rainfall between 750mm and 1250mm per annum. The central basin and the plains east of the Mathews Range are the driest parts of the district with annual rainfall of between 250mm and 500mm.

Temperatures in the district vary with altitude and are generally between 24°C mean minimum and 33°C mean maximum. The central plains and the region east of the Mathews Range have the highest temperatures while the highland belts in the North

Eastern side of Loroki Plateau are cooler. The district has a mean temperature of 29° c.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district is projected to have a total population of 156,125 people in 2002. Kirisia Division is projected to have the highest population of 52,284 people followed by Lorroki with (27,812) people and Waso with the least population of 11,218 people.

The population density of the district is expected to increase over the years from 7-3 persons in 2002 to 8.3 and 9 persons per square kilometre in 2006 and 2008, respectively. Population densities in the divisions show almost a similar trend. Kirisia and Loroki are the most densely populated divisions of the district with densities of 20 and 21 people per square kilometre, respectively, in 2002. These will rise to 22 and 23 people per square kilometre in (2006, 23 and 24 people per square kilometre (2008). Nyiro, Baragoi, Wamba and Waso Divisions follow them respectively as shown in Table 1.2 with Waso Division exhibiting the least population throughout the Plan period. What this means is that compounded with the drought, there is more pressure exerted on the little available local food of blood, milk and meat.

Table 1.2 Population Density by Division

| Division | Area Km ² | 1999 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Kirisia | 2,627.90 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Lorroki | 1,351.20 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Wamba | 5,143.40 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Baragoi | 4,078.10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Nyiro | 2,927.60 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Waso | 4,998.30 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 21,126.50 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 8.7 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Maralal 2001

The settlement patterns in the district are determined by various factors such as climate, soils and infrastructure. Kirisia has the largest number of people because of its good climate, fertile soils and many upcoming trading centres. The district headquarters, Maralal, is also in this division. Waso has the least population size and density because of its relatively harsh climatic conditions.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

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

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

| Area | |
|---|--|
| Total area | 21,126.5 km ² |
| Arable area | 1,400 km ² |
| Non-arable land | 19,726 km ² |
| Water mass | |
| Gazetted forest | 3,250 km ² |
| Urban area | 1,886 ha |
| Topography and Climate | |
| Altitude | 500 m – 2,500 m above sea level |
| Rainfall by station (at least three) | April - June |
| Rainfall by seasons | October - December |
| Long rains (Annual average) | 857mm |
| Short rains (Annual average) | 250mm |
| Temperature range | 23° C(July) and 33° C (October) |
| Temperature average | 29°C |
| Demographic and Population Profiles (2002) | |
| Population size | 156,126 |
| Population structure: | |
| Total no. of males | 75,458 |
| Total no. of females | 80,668 |
| Female/male sex ratio | 100:93.5 |
| Total no. of youthful population (15-25) | 32,964 |
| Total population of primary school going age | 39,629 |
| Total population of secondary school going age | 15,433 |
| Total labour force | 73,716 |
| Dependency ratio | 100: 111.8 |
| Population growth rate | 2.8% |
| Population Density | |
| Highest density (Lorroki Division) | 21 persons Km ² |
| Lowest density (Waso Division) | 2 person Km ² |
| Average density (District) | 7 persons Km ² |
| Rural Population | |
| Rural population as per the census (1999) | 106,784 |
| Rural population at the start of the Plan period (2002) | 113,998 |
| Rural population at the end of the Plan period (2008) | 129,184 |
| Urban Population | |
| Number of towns with population of 2000 and above | 4 (Maralal, Baragoi, Archers-Post and Wamba) |
| Urban population at the start of the Plan period (2002) | 42,128 |
| Crude birth rate | 49.4/1000 |
| Crude death rate | 10.5/1000 |
| Life expectancy (years) | Males 56.9 Females 60.9 |
| Infant mortality rate | 34/1000 |
| Under 5 mortality rate | 63/1000 |
| Total fertility rate | 6.7 |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | |
| Total no. of households | 35,626 |
| Average household size | 4 |
| Number of female headed households | 10,468 |
| Number of children headed households | No survey that has been carried out |
| No. of disabled | No survey carried out |
| Children needing special protection | No survey carried out |
| Absolute Poverty (rural and urban) | 131,196 persons below poverty line |
| Percentage | 84.13% |
| Urban poor | 11,072 |
| Per centage | 7.1% |
| Contribution to National Poverty | 1.1% |
| Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income: | |
| Agriculture | 2.7% |
| Rural self-employment | 27.5% |
| Wage employment | 4.9% |
| Urban self employment | 64.9% |

| | | |
|--|---|---------------|
| Number of unemployed | 3,643 | |
| Agriculture | | |
| Average farm size (small scale) | 2 Acres | |
| Average farm size (large scale) | 8,000 Ha. | |
| Main food crop produced | Maize, beans, potatoes | |
| Main cash crops produced | Wheat, barley | |
| Total acreage under food crops | 4,000 Ha | |
| Total acreage under cash crops | 8,000 Ha | |
| Main storage facilities (on and off-farm) | Poor on farm storage, NCPB | |
| Population working in the agriculture sector | 23,661 | |
| Total no. ranches | 32 group ranches | |
| Average size of ranches | Survey not yet done | |
| Main livestock bred | Cattle, sheep and goats | |
| Land carrying capacity | Not available | |
| Population working in the livestock sector | 90,000 | |
| Main species of fish catch | N/A | |
| Population of fish farmers | N/A | |
| No. of fish ponds | N/A | |
| No. of landing beaches | N/A | |
| Size of gazetted forests | 325,000 Ha | |
| Size of non-gazetted forests | N/A | |
| Main forest products | No exploitation of forest | |
| % of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mills, furniture works etc.) | These are indigenous tree forests which are not exploited as they act as dry season grazing zones | |
| Co-operatives | | |
| Number of active co-operatives by type (i.e. Saccos, Agricultural coops, unions, housing etc.) | | |
| Saccos | 8 | |
| Agricultural | 2 | |
| Key Coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years | | |
| Total registered members by type | 1 housing | |
| Total turnover by type | 15 | |
| Water and Sanitation | | |
| Number of households with access to piped water | 4,734 | |
| Number of households with access to potable water | 31,298 | |
| Number of permanent rivers | N/A | |
| Number of wells | 40 | |
| Number of protected springs | 24 | |
| Number of borcholes | 36 | |
| Number of dams | 1 | |
| Number of households with roof catchments | 6,276 | |
| Average distance to nearest potable water point | 15 km | |
| Number of VIP latrines | N/A | |
| Education | | |
| Pre-Primary: | | |
| Number of pre-primary schools | | |
| Total enrolment rates by sex | Boys | No survey yet |
| | Girls | No survey yet |
| Total dropout rate by sex: | Boys | No survey yet |
| | Girls | No survey yet |
| Teacher/Pupil ratio | No survey yet | |
| Average years of school attendance | No survey yet | |
| Primary | | |
| Number of primary schools | 127 | |
| Total enrolment rates by sex: | Male | 11,698; (63%) |
| | Female | 746; (35%) |
| Total drop-out rates by sex: | Male | 68.42% |
| | Female | 67.6% |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:27 | |
| Average years of school attendance by sex: | | |
| | Boys | 6 years |
| | Girls | 5 years |

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| Secondary | | |
| Number of secondary schools | | 9 |
| Total enrolment rates by sex | Boys | 1223 (17%) |
| | Girls | 598 (8.5%) |
| Teacher/Pupil ratio | | 1: 15 |
| Average years of school attendance by sex: | Boys | 4 years |
| | Girls | 4 years |
| Tertiary | | |
| Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc) | | 1 |
| Main type of training institution (s) | | Nursing |
| Adult Literacy | | |
| Number of adult literacy classes | | |
| Enrolment by sex: | Male | 1,400 |
| | Female | |
| Drop-out rates by sex: | Males | 50% |
| | Female | 50% |
| Literacy levels by sex: | Male | 28.3% |
| | Female | 15.3% |
| Health | | |
| Most prevalent diseases | | Top Ten: Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Measles, Malaria, ULTI, gonorrhoea, UTI, Dysentery, TB, Pneumonia |
| Doctor/patient ratio | | 1: 76,600 |
| Number of hospitals | | 2 |
| Number of health centres | | 6 |
| Average distance to nearest health facility | | 5 km |
| % Households with access to health centres | | 60 |
| Energy | | |
| Number of households with electricity connections | | 490 |
| Number of trading centres with electricity | | 3 |
| % Rural households using solar power | | N/A |
| %Households using firewood/charcoal | | 80% |
| %Households using kerosene, gas or biogas | | 10% |
| Transport facilities | | |
| Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum, (RAR) bitumen), by division, location and sub-location | | 1,434.3km (earth and murrum) |
| Total length of railway line and number of stations | | Nil |
| Number of ports including inland container depots | | Nil |
| Number of airstrips | | 5 |
| Number of waterways | | Nil |
| Number of public service vehicles | | 10 |
| Communication | | |
| Number of households with telephone connections | | Not available |
| Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections | | Not available |
| Mobile service coverage | | Nil |
| Number of post/sub-post offices | | 1 post office and 3 sub post |
| Number of telephone booths | | 14 |
| Number of households with radios | | No survey carried out |
| Number of cyber cafes | | N/A |

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Trade, Commerce and Tourism | |
| Number of trading centres | 6 |
| Number of hotels | 2 |
| Number of tourist class hotels | 3 |
| Main tourist attractions | Wildlife, nature treks and camping |
| Number of registered hotels | 10 |
| Number of licensed businesses | 560 |
| Total number of informal sector enterprises | Not available |
| Banks and Financial Institutions | |
| Number of Banks | One (1) |
| Volume of credit provided | Not available |
| Number of other financial institutions | Not available |
| Volume of credit provided | Not available |
| Number of micro-finance institutions | Not available |

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

20 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the implementation status of the District Development Plan (1997-2001). It highlights the problems encountered and lessons learnt during implementation of the Plan. The chapter further addresses the linkages between the current District Development Plan and other key programs and strategies, policy documents. It also discusses the major cross cutting issues and challenges that the district will be facing in addressing the theme of the current Plan, that is, "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Sambaru DDP (1997 - 2001) focused on rapid industrialization as a strategy of Sustainable development. To realize this goal, the district started by identifying constraints that were thought to be an impediment to the district resource potential exploitation. Notable among them were inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials for industrialization, inadequate infrastructural facilities, unavailability of credit facilities, under developed human resources, poor marketing systems, and lack of adequate technology and industrial potential.

Upon reviewing the constraints the plan spelt out specific strategies to address them hence providing a clear commitment for district's industrial transformation. These strategies include: "Active development of local raw materials for industrialization, improvement of infrastructural facilities, improvement of availability of credit facilities, development of human resources and development of marketing systems".

A district industrial plan was prepared in line with these strategies. However, by the end of the Plan period, the district had not yet achieved the desired

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Several constraints came into play during the implementation of the project proposals included in the plan were found existing to be unbalanced a phenomenon which contributed to the low completion rate of the projects. Therefore, it could be concluded that the district achieved so little as per its strategy and the set target hence facing to realize its expectations by the end of the Plan period.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 - 2001 PLAN

The Sambaru 1997 - 2001 plan had 149 projects out of this number 72 had been carried forward from the previous plan, while the rest 77 were new project proposals spread across the various departments as Table 2.1 indicates. Out of a total of 149, only 27 projects were at least implemented, 91 registering an overall implementation rate of 18%. This was indeed a dismal performance in as much as the implementation of the plan was concerned.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the implementation status of the District Development Plan (1997-2001). It highlights the problems/constraints and lessons learnt during implementation of the Plan. The chapter further addresses the linkages between the current District Development Plan and other key long-term and short-term policy documents. It also discusses the major cross cutting issues and challenges that the district will be facing in addressing the theme of the current Plan, that is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 – 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Samburu DDP (1997 – 2001) focused on rapid industrialisation as a strategy of Sustainable development. To realise this goal, the district started by identifying constraints that were that proved to be an implement to the district resource potential exploitation. Notable among them were inadequate and poorly developed local/raw materials for industrialization; inadequate infrastructural facilities; inaccessibility to credit facilities; under-developed human resources; poor marketing systems; and lack of adequate information on industrial potential.

Upon identifying these constraints the plan spelt out specific strategies to address them hence providing a congenial environment for district's industrial transformation. These strategies entail, interior development of local/raw material for industrialization, improvement of the infrastructural facilities, improvement of accessibility to credit facilities, development of human resources; and development of marketing systems.

A number of projects were proposed for implementation in line with these strategies. However, by the end of the Plan period, the district had achieved extremely little.

Several constraints came into play hence limiting the implementation of the plan. The project proposals reflected in plan were found eventually to be ambitious; a phenomenon which contributed to the low completion rate of the projects. Therefore, it could be concluded that the district achieved so little as per its strategies and the set target hence failing to realise its expectations by the end of the Plan period.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The Samburu 1997 – 2001 plan had 149 projects set of this number 73 had been carried forward from the previous plan, while the vest (76) were new project proposals spread across the various departments as Table 2.1 indicates. Out of a total of 149, only 27 projects were at least implemented, 91 registering an overall implementation rate of 18%. This was indeed a dismal performance in as afar as the implementation of the plan was concerned.

Table 2.1 Status of Implementation of the 1997 – 2001 DDP

| Department | Projects Carried Forward From Previous Plan | New Projects | Total Projects Implemented (on-going and new) | Implementation (%) |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Livestock and Agriculture | 14 | 7 | 4 | 19 |
| Veterinary | 4 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| Education | 8 | 4 | 5 | 42 |
| Commerce and Industry | 9 | 3 | 1 | 8% |
| Forestry | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tourism and Wildlife | 4 | 5 | 4 (Only KWS funded ones) | 44 |
| Provincial Administration | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooperatives | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Posts and Telecommunication | -- | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy | -- | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Social Services | 3 | 4 | 3 | 43 |
| Public Works | 10 | 12 | 2 | 9 |
| Health | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Water | 9 | 10 | 4 | 21 |
| Local Authorities | -- | 17 | 3 | 18 |
| Total | 73 | 76 | 27 | 18 |

The following is a department specific presentation of the plan implementation process and the bottlenecks encountered over the Plan period.

Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services: During the Plan period under review, the objectives of the Department of Agriculture included increasing the area under crop productions as well as introducing drought resistant crops in the district. However, all these were not achieved, as the district was devastated by drought from 1997-2000. Among the affected programmes included the National Extension Programme. The Samburu are pastoral people and the department had proposed to have demonstration plots in the high potential areas e.g. Poror and the Lorroki Plateau, which, on a good season, receive a minimum of 700mm of rainfall annually. However, these activities could not take place. Culturally, the Samburu shun crop cultivation terming it as a form of slavery or a poor mans task and this was also a major constraint. Extension staff training did not take place due to financial constraints, which also affected joint field days of agriculture and livestock. Staff morale was very low due to the restructuring of the civil service, as the staff was not sure of their fate during the rightsizing of the civil service.

From the foregoing, an important lesson learnt is the need to put in place effective weather monitoring mechanisms and the need to communicate anticipated weather conditions early enough to farmers who have no access to the print media or radio. Prudent financial management and quick disbursement of funds from the Ministry Headquarters as well as having programmes and projects, which are achievable given the human resources potential at the district are critical for the success of plan implementation. Lastly, cultural practices were a hindrance and will be taken into consideration during future extension programmes.

The Livestock Production Department's objectives were to strengthen extension services and involve livestock owners in improving the marketing of animals and animal products. Promote dairy production, which includes the rearing of high-grade livestock and goats through introduction of new breeds. These objectives could not be achieved due to the drought that prevailed during the Plan period. Even though cattle sale yards were constructed, no animals were brought to the market as the drought wiped out 50 per cent of the large stock and 40 per cent of goats. The animals brought to the market for sale were emaciated hence fetching low prices. The promotion of bee-keeping and poultry in the district through the establishment of honey processing plants by self-help, cooperatives and individuals did not materialise as the communities migrated elsewhere in search of pasture. Funds for carrying out the activities were disbursed after very long intervals making the beneficiaries disillusioned with the department, as officers could not visit them as often as possible.

The lesson learnt from this is that there is need to closely study the cycle of drought and its pattern and to warn farmers and encourage them to dispose of the animals during their peak not when they are emaciated.

The Veterinary Department, whose objective was to promote animal health through vaccination, was able to implement most of the projects and programmes through NGOs who came in to assist in arresting disease outbreaks and controlling disease vectors through subsidized costs to the farmers. The lessons learnt from the Veterinary Department is that greater progress could be achieved through mobilization of stakeholders to respond to disease outbreaks and the need to train the community on detecting disease symptoms early enough. In brief the sector faced a myriad of problems ranging from climatic, financial, human resource, to cultural practices.

Environment and Natural Resources: During the period under review, the activities that were planned included conservation of gazetted forests, tree planting, maintenance of roads in gazetted forests, rehabilitation of tree nurseries and establishment of Chiefs and Women Group tree nurseries. However, little was achieved as various factors worked against the department, including; the Civil Service Restructuring Programme, which saw the laying off of most of the frontline staff; the weather which played a big havoc as the drought saw all seedlings both in the nurseries and already transplanted wilt and die while on the land livestock and wild animals ate some as they foraged for food; lack of funds to grade the road network linking the gazetted forests and to rehabilitate the departments' nurseries.

In future, the Department will encourage partnership with the various NGOs e.g. Resource Project Kenya (RPK) who are concerned with environmental conservation and who can be called upon to supply water to the various nurseries and individual nurseries. The communities will also be sensitised not to graze animals in the gazetted areas to allow the young seedlings to grow while those communities living next to the forest will be enlightened on importance of conservation of these areas.

Education Department: The targets of the Education Department were to mobilise the community to be able to provide facilities and classrooms in 117 primary schools, establish two more secondary schools, construct a Teacher Resource and Advisory Centre and encourage the enrolment of girls into schools. To realise these objectives, department managed to put up a Teacher Resource and Advisory Centre at Maralal while Kisima Girls Secondary School was supplied with electricity and also had a science laboratory equipped.

However, the department faced various constraints relating to finances, security and weather. The insecurity caused by cattle rustlers saw schools being abandoned as the community fled to safer areas. Drought, however, played the major role as most of the projects and programmers could not be supported by the community, who migrated to other zones of the district abandoning schools as they searched for pasture, and their only savings i.e. livestock was wiped out. Financially, the department was handicapped, as it could not carry out routine school inspection.

The lessons learnt from these constraints and experiences include the need for the district to establish more primary boarding schools, more efficient school feeding programme should be put in place while at the same time liaising with NGOs and the department of water in providing a water source for the schools or Manyattas.

Water Development Department: During the Plan period, the department registered little did not register any achievements if any, on any of the proposals that were put forward which included 9 (nine) ongoing and ten (10) new project proposals which were mainly boreholes and small water projects both for rehabilitation and extension.

The constraint that the department faced were mainly non-disbursement or the freezing of funds from the ministry headquarters all of which affected implementation. Since the projects were to be assisted by the community who were ready with their contributions, the delay or freezing of funds saw their migration as the drought took its toll on their animals to other areas making the projects non-starters. The retrenchment of most of the frontline staff and uncertainty of those who remained was also a constraint that was observed, as the morale was very low. Lack of equipment to drill boreholes meant that projects would be very costly.

From the foregoing experiences, a number of lessons are learnt. Firstly, the need for the department to put in place measures to ensure quick disbursement of funds from headquarters. Secondly, watering points should be developed to follow the migratory patterns as animals search for pasture; and thirdly, all future planning should bring on board NGOs in order to have a harmonized development plan by all stakeholders.

Cooperative Development: No activity was accomplished during the Plan period despite targets of promoting and encouraging cooperatives to diversify their operations into production, processing and marketing of livestock products. Five societies were to be revitalized, as they were dormant. The prolonged drought, lack of funds as well as inadequate staff at the district were the major constraints that the department faced during the Plan period.

Energy: The department did not implement any project over the Plan period despite having set its targets towards supplying electricity to small market centres such as Archers Post, Wamba, Baragoi and Nyiro, which are also divisional headquarters. Revival and establishment of petrol pumps at various centres and the encouragement of the use of alternative energy sources such as solar and promotion of alternative energy saving jikos was not implemented. The constraints as cited elsewhere were mainly lack of funds and entrepreneurship from the private sector.

Local government: The two (2) local government authorities in the district, that is, Samburu County Council and Maralal Town Council had some achievements in their proposed projects whose targets included construction of offices and chambers, construction of market stalls, bus park, access roads, estate development maintenance of Samburu Game Reserve Roads and Airstrip. Most of these projects were implemented as funds were availed from the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF).

The non-implementation of some of the projects such as construction of a stadium and bus park at Maralal was because of under costing of projects hence they could not take off. The other constraint was over ambitious proposals that did not consider the absorption capacity. The experience from the local authorities shows that with proper planning and financial projections implementation can be achieved up to almost 100 per cent.

Public Works: The objectives of the department were to maintain the roads network in the districts as well as government houses, grade and gravel 838 Km of roads annually, classify new roads and improve them to all weather standards. With the establishment of Constituency Roads Fund, the department was able to use the funds effectively and meet some of the targets.

However, lack of funds to grade and gravel new roads hampered this area of operation. The problem was also compounded by lack of plant and equipment as it meant leasing of services thus escalating the cost of the project. The maintenance of government houses did not receive any funds. The department suffered a great deal from the restructuring of the Civil Service as it lost a sizeable number of staff thus affecting its operations.

The experiences gained from the period under review will help in the future planning of project. For example the ambitious targets set will be revised to be in line with the capacity available, while the local authorities will be approached to lend a hand in providing plant and equipment.

Commerce and Industry: During the period under review, the objectives of the department included; the issuance of licenses, increasing the rate of financing small-scale businesses through the Joint Loans Board, and training businessmen on better management skills. Among the targets was the revitalization of Wamba Honey Refinery and setting up new ones in potential areas of the district and reviving and expanding Maralal Milk Cooling Plant. Other targets were to promote Jua Kali Industry in the district, encourage the setting up of a tannery and leather works by private entrepreneurs and promote service industries such as dry cleaning.

In terms of achieving the targets set in the Development Plan, only the disbursement of loans by the Joint Loan Board achieved 30 per cent implementation due to high defaulting rate and lack of enough funds to operate at maximum. The rest of the projects did not take off, as there were no funds and shortage of field staff. During this period the trade office was moved to Nyeri making it difficult for the trade officer to keep in touch with the district. These experiences indicate that, in future planning, there should be enough staff in the district and more emphasis should be laid upon training and providing small loans while also encouraging the setting up of rural banks and small scale micro finance institutions.

Office of the President: The Office of the President did not implement any of the projects that were proposed during 1997-2001 Plan Period. It faced financial constraints as no money was disbursed to the district.

Health: The targets the department had proposed were related to the improvement of curative services which included the completion and equipping of laundry, isolation ward and children's ward at Maralal, construction of staff houses, toilets, drug shelves in four dispensaries and one health centre and completing construction of a theatre, mortuary and two wards. Unfortunately none of these projects received funding. The lessons learnt from this set up one that, in future the NGOs involved in the health sectors should be actively involved in the planning and implementation of health projects and they ought to be encouraged to help in putting up some of the facilities.

Tourism and Wildlife: The department achieved almost 90 per cent implementation rate. The projects were mainly service to the community aimed at helping them establish and maintain Wildlife Conservancy Sanctuaries, resolve human/wildlife conflicts, discourage poaching while encouraging the community to set up camping sites and cultural manyattas, on their group ranches.

Kenya Wildlife Services who were the implementing agency had the experience of learning that encouraging communities living next to wildlife to gain and benefit from these animals financially through eco-tourism could foster wildlife conservation as poaching cases dropped drastically. This means that future planning should involve the community right from the beginning.

Department of Social Services: Apart from programmes that were funded by the Samburu county council involving the community and women, the rest of the projects were never funded.

Besides, there were a number of micro-projects implemented outside the 1997 – 2001 Plan by Arid Lands Programme. These mainly comprised small water projects and provision of both veterinary and human drugs.

A lot of lessons were learnt during the DDP 1997-2001, which includes apathy towards government projects, and programmes due to non-release of funds and bottlenecks were experienced at the District Treasury. Uncertainty of job security for civil servants also contributed to the near non-implementation of the DDP.

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

It is noted that since independence, Development Plans have been used to articulate and implement Government Policy objectives. Although poverty alleviation was a priority at independence, the problem has continued to persist to date. The reasons being that past Development Plans have been too macro in nature and therefore did not specifically address the socially conceptualised problems of equity and access to economic opportunities and social services for the poor. Besides, they emphasized on liberalization and private sector participation, which in effect, marginalized the poor.

In 1998, the Government finalized a National Poverty Eradication Plan, (NPEP), 1999-2015. This is a 15-year planning document through which the Government to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable broad based economic growth. The Plan views poverty eradication as a moral obligation and an economic requirement for Kenya's development. The NPEP articulates the overall objective for poverty reduction and provides the institutional framework to implement the Plan.

With the long-term plan in place, the GOK developed the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), to facilitate identification of the development priorities and the drawing up of strategies on the reduction of poverty and to enhance growth for the well being of all. PRSP process was participatory, informative, and all-inclusive. The priorities identified under the district PRSP process have been taken into consideration in this DDP.

In preparing this DDP, cognisance has also been taken of the past development plans and the current National Development 2002 – 2008. The theme of this DDP is derived from the 2002 – 2008 NDP one, that is “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction” hence a stress linkage. The National Development Plan highlights broad macro-economic and sectoral objectives for sustaining economic growth and reducing poverty. This DDP has attempted to translate the broad policy objectives reflected in the current NDP into district specific implement-able programmes, projects and activities.

This plan covers a period of seven years and therefore provides a medium term linkage between the 15-year NPEP and the short term (3 years) PRSP/MTEF. The three-year rolling MTEF budget will link the projects and programmes proposed in this DDP with resources for implementation.

Besides, the plan clearly spells out the roles to be played by the various development stakeholders in the district hence exhibiting the participatory approach that was adopted in designing projects and programmes captures in the plan. The roles of Local Authorities, NGOs, CBOs and the communities themselves are well articulated.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

This section provides an in depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district will face over the plan period. The major challenges have been alluded to in section 2.2 and they include: drought and its effects on livestock which is the main-stay of the Samburu; water shortages; migratory nature of the Samburu

in search of water and pasture and the special problems this poses to education; insecurity; and poor infrastructure. The cross cutting issues are discussed below, including population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and disaster management.

2.4.1. Population Growth

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

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex 1999-2008

| Age Group | 1999 | | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0 - 4 | 13,597 | 13,224 | 14,788 | 14,383 | 15,640 | 15,211 | 16,541 | 16,087 | 17,494 | 17,014 |
| 5 - 9 | 12,620 | 12,332 | 13,726 | 13,413 | 14,516 | 14,185 | 15,353 | 15,002 | 16,237 | 15,866 |
| 10 - 14 | 10,335 | 9,721 | 11,241 | 10,573 | 11,888 | 11,182 | 12,573 | 11,826 | 13,297 | 12,507 |
| 15 - 19 | 8,019 | 8,070 | 8,722 | 8,777 | 9,224 | 9,283 | 9,755 | 9,817 | 10,317 | 10,383 |
| 20 - 24 | 5,000 | 6,467 | 5,438 | 7,034 | 5,751 | 7,439 | 6,083 | 7,867 | 6,433 | 8,320 |
| 25 - 29 | 4,510 | 6,077 | 4,905 | 6,610 | 5,188 | 6,990 | 5,487 | 7,393 | 5,803 | 7,819 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,922 | 3,916 | 3,178 | 4,259 | 3,361 | 4,504 | 3,555 | 4,764 | 3,759 | 5,038 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,816 | 3,380 | 3,063 | 3,676 | 3,239 | 3,888 | 3,426 | 4,112 | 3,623 | 4,349 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,203 | 2,582 | 2,396 | 2,808 | 2,534 | 2,970 | 2,680 | 3,141 | 2,834 | 3,322 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,743 | 2,075 | 1,896 | 2,257 | 2,005 | 2,387 | 2,120 | 2,524 | 2,243 | 2,670 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,598 | 1,908 | 1,738 | 2,075 | 1,838 | 2,195 | 1,944 | 2,321 | 2,056 | 2,455 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,087 | 1,184 | 1,182 | 1,288 | 1,250 | 1,362 | 1,322 | 1,440 | 1,399 | 1,523 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,016 | 1,204 | 1,105 | 1,310 | 1,169 | 1,385 | 1,236 | 1,465 | 1,307 | 1,549 |
| 65 - 69 | 780 | 785 | 848 | 854 | 897 | 903 | 949 | 955 | 1,004 | 1,010 |
| 70 - 74 | 499 | 487 | 543 | 530 | 574 | 560 | 607 | 592 | 642 | 627 |
| 75 - 79 | 344 | 399 | 374 | 434 | 396 | 459 | 418 | 485 | 443 | 513 |
| 80 + NS | 289 | 358 | 314 | 389 | 332 | 412 | 352 | 436 | 372 | 461 |
| Total | 69,378 | 74,169 | 75,458 | 80,668 | 79,804 | 85,315 | 84,400 | 90,229 | 89,261 | 95,426 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Maralal, 2001

Population Size and Structure: The 1989 and 1999 population census put the district's population at 108,884 and 143,547 people, respectively. This represents an absolute growth of 32 percent during the 1989 and 1999 inter-censal period. The district's population is expected to grow at 2.8 per cent per annum from the 1999 figure of 143,547 to 156,126 in (2002) and to 184,686 by the end of the Plan period (2008) assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. In absolute terms, this increase in the overall population will call for more investment in economic and social facilities such as health services, educational facilities and agriculture and livestock sectors to provide food and employment opportunities.

Table 2.2 shows the population projections of the district by age and sex. All the Projections shows that the majority of the district's population comprises young persons with those aged less than 20 years (youthful populations) accounting for about 61 per cent of the entire population. This has given rise to high dependency ratio of 100:111.8, implying that for every 100 persons in the labour force there are 111.8 dependants. The result of such a population structure is that more resources are bound to be directed towards consumption of goods and services and consequently fewer saving and less investments in employment and income generating activities. There is, therefore, need to come up with appropriate training institutions to cater for the primary and secondary school graduates or dropouts.

Table 2.3 shows population projections for selected age groups. These include, primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), the Youth (15-25 years), the female reproductive age (15-49 years), and the labour force (15 – 64 years). These age groups have been chosen for analysis because of their critical role in the socio-economic development of the district.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups, 1999-2008

| Age Group | 1999 | | 2002 | | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 6 - 13 Primary | 18,529 | 17,907 | 20,153 | 19,476 | 21,313 | 20,598 | 22,541 | 21,784 | 23,839 | 23,039 |
| 14 - 17 Secondary | 7,165 | 7,024 | 7,793 | 7,640 | 8,242 | 8,080 | 8,716 | 8,545 | 9,218 | 9,037 |
| 15 - 25 Youth | 14,232 | 16,076 | 15,479 | 17,485 | 16,371 | 18,492 | 17,314 | 19,557 | 18,311 | 20,683 |
| 15 - 49 Female Reproductive | | 32,567 | | 35,421 | | 37,461 | | 39,619 | | 41,901 |
| 15 - 64 Labour Force | 30,914 | 36,863 | 33,623 | 40,093 | 35,560 | 42,403 | 37,608 | 44,845 | 39,774 | 47,428 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Maralal, 2001

Primary school going (6-13 years): The population of the primary school age group will increase over the years from 36,436 in 1999 to 39,629 in 2002 and to 46,878 in 2008. Males are expected to constitute 51 per cent of this age group while females constitute 49 per cent.

Secondary school going (14-17 years): The number of secondary school age group is expected to rise from 14,189 persons in 1999 to 15,433 in 2002 and to 18,255 in 2008. About 50 per cent of the secondary school age cohort will be males and 50 per cent will be females.

Overall, the population of primary school and secondary school age groups will be 25 per cent and 9.9 per cent of the total district's population respectively for the projected years. Such a population will call for concerted efforts to invest more in social and economic infrastructure like schools, training institutions and employment generating activities.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49 years): The population of females aged 15-49 years in 1999 was 32,567 and, it is expected to rise to 35,421 in 2002 and to 41,901 in 2008. This constitutes 22.7 per cent of the total population of the district. Given the district total fertility rate (TFR) of 6.7 per cent the reproductive age group has the potential to

to rapid population growth in the district. To stem this, family planning programmes should be stepped up in the district during the Plan period.

Labour Force (15-64 years): The 1999 Housing and Population Census showed that 67,777 people were in the labour force, 46 percent of these were males and 54 percent were females. This population (labour force) is projected to rise to 73,716 in 2002 and to 87,202 in 2008. These economically active people represent 47 per cent of the total population in the district. This large percentage of potential employees will call for more resources to be channelled to employment driven investment if the district is to reduce the burden of dependency and poverty.

Most of the labour forces in the district are in the unskilled category. This implies that the district will have to depend on other sources for the skilled labour until the district produces or develops its own skilled manpower through vocational and other training institutions. There is, therefore, need to come up with appropriate training institutions to cater for the primary and secondary school graduates or dropouts.

Population Distribution and Density: Table 2.4 provides population projections by division. The table shows that the population is not evenly distributed in Samburu District. Some areas, like Waso Division, have low population compared to others like Kirisia Division, which has a very high population. The distribution, as noted in chapter one, is determined by various factors such as climate, soils and infrastructure.

Table 2.4 Population Projections by Division

| Division | 1999 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 61,829 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Kirisia | 48,072 | 52,284 | 55,296 | 58,481 | 61,849 |
| Lorroki | 25,571 | 27,812 | 29,414 | 31,108 | 32,900 |
| Wamba | 24,155 | 26,272 | 27,785 | 29,385 | 31,078 |
| Baragoi | 19,884 | 21,626 | 22,872 | 24,189 | 25,583 |
| Nyiro | 15,551 | 16,914 | 17,888 | 18,918 | 20,008 |
| Waso | 10,314 | 11,218 | 11,864 | 12,547 | 13,270 |
| Total | 143,547 | 156,126 | 165,118 | 174,629 | 184,687 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Maralal, 2001

Kirisia Division has the highest population of 52,284 people (2002). Lorroki, Wamba, Baragoi, Nyiro and Waso follow it in that order. The Kirisia population forms 33.5 per cent of the total population of the district, Lorroki 17.8 per cent Wamba 16.8 per cent, Baragoi 13.8 per cent, Nyiro 10.8 per cent and Waso 7.2 per cent.

Urban Population: As indicated in Table 2.5, urban population in the district has been growing steadily. Maralal urban population increased from 8,602 in 1989 to 24,502 in 1999; Wamba Town from 3,531 to 3,950; Baragoi from 3,119 to 4,345 and Archers Post from 2,349 in 1989 to 3,966 in 1999.

Table 2.5 Urban Populations, 1989 - 2008

| TOWN | 1989 | 1999 | 2002 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 |
|---------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Maralal Urban | 8,962 | 24,502 | 28,526 | 31,569 | 34,938 | 38,666 |
| Baragoi | 3,119 | 4,545 | 4,804 | 5,136 | 5,492 | 5,872 |
| Archers Post | 2,349 | 3,966 | 4,644 | 5,159 | 5,732 | 6,368 |
| Wamba | 3,531 | 3,950 | 4,154 | 4,297 | 4,444 | 4,597 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Maralal, 2001

This growth rate represents an average annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent for Maralal Town, 1.7 per cent for Wamba, 3.4 per cent for Baragoi and 5.4 per cent for Archers Post. The population projections for 2004, 2006 and 2008 for Maralal, Wamba, Baragoi and Archers Post are expected to follow the same trend. This will further retard the growth of the district's economy particularly industrial growth, which requires huge capital investments. It will be vital for the district to direct investments in these towns through the creation of the appropriate and conducive environment that can attract investors hence acting as growth poles. This can accelerate the development of the district; create employment for the youth, and at the same time, tackling the problem of poverty.

2.4.2 Poverty

Samburu District is ranked second poorest in the country. Its contribution to National poverty is 1.1 per cent. The number of absolute poor in the district is 131,196 people, which makes 84 per cent of the entire district population. This is not a healthy situation and can be attributed to several factors. The District Poverty Assessment Report (2002) and District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2001) both gave the reasons and their effect as and their effects as:

Cross Border Insecurity: Inter districts cross border cattle raids have contributed to poverty as most families that lived in these areas have been displaced and lost entire livestock herds to the cattle rustlers. Grazing grounds, which were reserved for dry season, are no longer used leading to increased pressure on the small wet season areas thus leading to soil degradation and over grazing. The 1997 – 2000 drought greatly devastated the livestock due to insecurity, as the animals could not be dispersed in a larger area. As cited elsewhere, the district lost 50 per cent of its livestock and being pastorlists, the people were left worse off.

Poor Enrolment: the high school fees charged both in primary and secondary schools have encouraged poor enrolment in schools. Perhaps this may be clearly seen in the enrolment of girls in both upper primary and secondary schools as parents prefer to marry off the girls and have one of their sons in school. This leads to an unformed population who, in their adulthood, will be illiterate and may not be able to keep pace with the rest of the country in development.

Unpredictable Weather Patterns: Samburu District, located in the arid and semi arid zones of the country, is greatly affected by changes in climatic conditions. As pastorlists, the failure of rains spells doom to the inhabitants. The drought of 1984 seriously decimated the livestock population in the district. It had almost recovered from these effects when another drought caused by the Lanina weather from 1997-2000 reduced the livestock by almost 50 per cent thus, increasing the poverty levels. The effects of this

drought saw 87 per cent of the districts population being placed under famine relief food. Also the school drop out rate soared while the district, for the first time, witnessed the emergence of street children both in Maralal and Baragoi Towns.

Poor Infrastructure: Transport and communication in the district is very poor. The roads need to be upgraded and new ones constructed in order to reach the areas far from the district headquarters. Telecommunication is not adequate as only the district headquarters is served by STD facilities. The provision and improvement of the two would help in stamping out cattle rustling as response to raids would be faster than present as cattle rustling and insecurity as indicated earlier are the main contributors to poverty in the district.

Illiteracy and Backward Cultural Practices: The Samburu, like all pastoralist, tend to shun formal education. This situation has tended to be enhanced by their cultural practices hence the high illiteracy levels in the district, as most of the school age children are not enrolled in formal schools. Backward cultural practices e.g. moranism, beating of girls by morans and early marriage of girls have contributed immensely. With high illiteracy levels malnutrition in the district is high, which is an indication of poverty level.

Livestock Marketing: Like all pastoralists, the Samburu sell their animals as a last resort even in times of drought. The culture encourages animals that have no sale value being taken to market, where they have to compete with animals from other areas of the country and Nairobi being the main outlet, the animals do not command good prices. Hence the district continues following in poverty.

It can thus be concluded that poverty has had negative effects on school enrolment, environmental conservation and social amenities. The way forward for the district to address some of the problems that bring about this situation will include conflict resolutions, introduction of livestock terminal markets, encourage parents to enrol more children in schools. This will be done through various stakeholders including NGOs who are involved in conflict management and the Government.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The first HIV/AIDS case was diagnosed in the district in 1989, and it has rapidly spread to several other areas in the district. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS scourge stood at 21 per cent in 2001, having risen from 14.8 per cent in 1996. For a variety of reasons, such as under recognition, under diagnosis and under reporting, the actual number probably exceed what is in the records. Further, the number of AIDS cases is a misleading guide to the seriousness of the situation bearing in mind that AIDS occurs some years after HIV infection.

In contrast to most health problems, which affect either the young or the old, AIDS in the district strikes those in the age group 15-45. This deprives the community of people in their most productive years. It poses a serious threat to social and economic development.

Table 2.6 HIV/AIDS Cases 1996 – 2000

| Year | Test Done (No) | Positive (No) | Per centage | Death (No) |
|------|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1996 | 1552 | 230 | 14.8% | 41 |
| 1997 | 1814 | 396 | 21.8% | 30 |
| 1998 | 1681 | 353 | 21.0% | 77 |
| 1999 | 1774 | 386 | 21.7% | 78 |
| 2000 | 1884 | 403 | 21.3% | 104 |

Source: District Medical Office, Maralal, 2001

The figures in Table 2.6 for the years 1996-2000 depict a worrying situation. The figures however may not give a true picture of the situation bearing in mind the long incubation period of HIV/AIDS.

The bed occupancy for HIV/AIDS related diseases range between 40-50 per cent with an estimated 20 per cent adult population already affected and further with female to male ratio standing at 2:1. The following records from Wamba Mission Hospital as indicated in Table 2.7 further analyses the situation.

Table 2.7 Wamba Mission Hospital HIV/AIDS Cases 1996 – 2000

| Year | Test Done (no) | No. Positive | Percentage | Deaths (No) |
|------|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1996 | 1307 | 144 | 11.0 | 20 |
| 1997 | 760 | 109 | 14.3 | - |
| 1998 | 1255 | 166 | 13.2 | 7 |
| 1999 | 1395 | 167 | 12.0 | 24 |
| 2000 | 1436 | 274 | 19.1 | 26 |

Source: Wamba Mission Hospital, Maralal, 2001

In relation to the district population, the situation is grave and vigorous interventions need to be put in place.

District Aids Programmes: The overall goal of the programme is to address the situation especially, equip the community with appropriate knowledge, skills and positive attitude for the control of the disease and further bridge the gap between the knowledge and practice bearing in mind that a lot of awareness creation has been successfully incorporated in the past.

In the implementation of the programme, the following organizations have incorporated HIV/AIDS programme as one of their components. The Ministry of Health is the coordinator of the programmes and gives government policy guidelines. The Community Based Organisations, including SAIDIA – Samburu Aid in Africa, Catholic Diocese of Marsabit, Christian Children Fund, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, Samburu Wings of Mercy (SWOM), Samburu Girl Child Education Programme, Wagan, Aids Control Units (In the Ministries) are all working hand in hand to create AIDS awareness in the district. The other groups in place include CACC – Constituency Aids Control Committees (2), and the DIAC – District Interjectory Aids Committee.

Ways Forward: While much has been achieved under the programme, there is need to embark on a comprehensive and intensive intervention directed at the youth and adolescents; establish homes for the orphans; explore ways of starting income generating activities for the benefit of the orphans, widowers; establish community-counselling

centres for the increasing affected individuals, families and the community in general; introduce the voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres; and further intensify the awareness creation in the community.

Programmes Challenges and Constraints: The programme for prevention and control boards on some deeply rooted cultural practices and habits. These include the widow inheritance, traditional circumcisions, early marriages, moranism and even the low empowerment on women on sexual matters. Illiteracy level is high with many youth not enrolled in school. The nomadic pattern of life does not allow continuity in the programme. Insecurity in some of the areas gives security matters a priority over all other matters. The distribution of health services is uneven with some areas being quite far from any form of health service.

2.4.4 Gender and Inequality

The female/male sex ratio of the district population is approximately 100: 93.5. This implies that there are more women than men. The illiteracy levels among women from farming and pastoral communities are very high. Women do not participate in some major decision-making processes. They are not involved fully in some programmes, which also affect their lives. For instance, they have a big burden of taking care of their families (cooking, collecting water, firewood and looking after livestock) yet they are not allowed to contribute to development of water projects and other programmes in which men take a leading role. This is because the culture does not give women chance to make decisions, inherit land, own any property or livestock. The youth are also not part of mainstream development process, despite their physical and mental ability. They are always absent in key decision making forums and centres. This scenario also applies to disabled persons. Consequently, women, youth and disabled persons in the district have for a long time been marginalized.

During this plan period, efforts will be directed to collectively working towards the abolition of discriminatory socio-economic practices; ensure that women are accorded an equal opportunity to own assets, inherit land and other property so as to effectively participate in development process; promote youth development programmes that involve young people in decision-making and facilitate effective application of their energies; and promote development programmes for the disabled to ensure their full participation in the development of the district. Efforts will also be intensified to step up girls' enrolment and completion rates in schools.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Located in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country, Samburu District faces constant threats of drought, wildfires and rustling. Effects of drought on the district development are many. The livelihood of the paternalists is destroyed when rains fail for continuous months, meaning that their entire savings are wiped out and forcing them to only think of their survival instead of trying other alternative development projects. This has also impacts negatively on the school completion rates owing to many school dropouts witnessed as the children follow their parents in search of food and pasture for their few surviving animals.

Efforts towards the management of drought related disasters in the short term involve the provision of famine relief by the government and international donors. In the long run, management mechanism of encouraging the pastoralists to dispose of their animals when the warning signals are given is being put in place.

Cattle rustling have a very traumatizing experience involving loss of lives, displacement of families and loss of livestock. This is normally carried out by the young men (morans) who by their culture, believe that they have to acquire livestock to pay for their bride price; hence the cross borders cattle raids by different pastoral ethnic groups.

Different stakeholders including Government, NGOs and the communities affected through constant forums on conflict resolutions, are addressing cattle rustling. This is a long-term solution as in the short term; the only security is the provision of guns by the government to home guards through the Kenya Police reservist. Constant barazas by the administration with joint efforts from the affected districts are also undertaken.

The potential of wildfire out breaks is very high and it could wipe out entire grazing land and forested areas. However, there are NGOs involved in environment conservation who are training the communities on scouting and reporting of any such fire outbreaks.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This Chapter maps out priority agencies that Sanchari District will undertake to the effort to reduce poverty and promote development. The aim is to uplift the incomes of the people of Sanchari and thereby improve their general welfare. The Chapter analyses each sector development under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The sectors include: Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information, Communication Technology, and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is to ensure "sustainable and equitable rural development for all" while its Mission is to "Contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of natural resources".

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector's vision and mission by mobilizing the local community to take sustainable interventions to poverty reduction and food security through better animal breeds, better crop and soil management. The people will also be encouraged to adopt crop cultivation and other high potential both for crop and livestock. The district will also encourage the people to plant and maintain trees and shrubs to improve soil fertility and prevent soil erosion.

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In its effort of eliminating poverty and spur economic growth, integral approach to natural resource management and conservation initiatives to be put in place include encouraging the sale of mature livestock to avoid overstocking. Water catchment areas will also be protected and grazing blocks established to allow re-growth of grass and other plant life. This will be able to sustain the animals during drought unless previously were lost due to drought has been gauged to 10 per cent due to lack of feeds.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This sector provides the bulk of employment and of food to the district. The sub-sectors of Agriculture and Livestock Development should be the leading agencies in tackling the food and poverty afflictions facing the district by addressing constraints relating to marketing and provision of farm inputs.

The importance of this sector cannot be overemphasized considering that it is employing nearly 90 per cent of the district's population who live in rural areas as pastoralists keeping large herds of zebu cattle and sheep. The potential for crop farming is 144,000

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter maps out priority measures that Samburu District will undertake in the effort to reduce poverty and promote development. The aim is to uplift the incomes of the people of Samburu and thereby improve their general welfare. The Chapter analyses each sector development under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The sectors include: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resources Development; Information, Communication Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector's vision and mission by mobilizing the local community towards sustainable interventions to poverty reduction and food security through availing better animal breeds both for meat and milk. The people will also be encouraged to adopt crop cultivation in the highlands that have high potential both for cash crops e.g. wheat and barley and food crops like maize, beans, Irish potatoes and drought resistant crops such as sorghum and millet. The area under crop cultivation will be increased from the current 8,000 Ha for cash crops and 400 Ha for food crops to 14,000 Ha and 1,000 Ha, respectively. Veterinary Services Department shall respond faster to animal disease outbreaks while Livestock Department shall encourage the keeping of appropriate size of livestock that conforms to the land carrying capacity.

In its strive of eliminating poverty and spur economic growth, integrated approach to natural resource management and conservation measures to be put in place include encouraging the sale of mature livestock to avoid overstocking. Water catchment areas will also be protected and grazing blocks established to allow re-growth of grass and other plant life. This will be able to sustain the animals during drought unlike previously where loss due to drought has been going up to 70 per cent due to lack of feeds.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This sector provides the bulk of employment and of food to the district. The sub-sectors of Agriculture and Livestock Development should be the leading agencies in tackling the food and poverty afflictions facing the district by addressing constraints relating to marketing and provision of farm inputs.

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Ha of arable land, which needs to be exploited maximal encouraging the sub-division of group ranches and creating sense of land ownership. Wheat and barley can be successfully grown along with maize and beans. Livestock production depends on land-based resources and as such, environment conservation is critical in the district.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.

The Departments of Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary will guide other stakeholders to contribute towards meeting the vision and mission of the Sector. NGOs e.g. Samburu Wings of Mercy (SWOM), Resource Project Kenya (RPK) and RAMATI shall be brought on board as their activities are also geared towards the same goal.

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | Provide extension staff for promotion of livestock production and crop farming. |
| Cooperative Development | Train management Societies and encourage formation of livestock marketing societies. |
| Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources | Ensure effective natural resource management and conservation. |
| Private Sector: NGOs e.g. RPK RAMATI, SWOM, Action-Aid and Catholic Diocese of Maralal | Establish revolving fund for livestock acquisition, hybrid seeds, small water schemes, livestock immunisation and train animal health attendants. |

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priority | Constraints | Strategies |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Crop Development | Increase area under crop cultivation. | Cultural practices; Existing nature of land tenure (communal); Promote development of micro-irrigation. | Promote crop production among the pastoralists through demonstration farms and small holdings; Encourage the subdivisions of group ranches in the district; Promote the development of micro irrigation. |
| Livestock Development | Restocking. | Source of better breeds lacking. | Establish bull camps; Promote livestock marketing. |
| Veterinary | Disease and vector control. | Lack of funds; Animal movement from other districts into Samburu. | Increase surveillance; Step up awareness creation among the farmers. |
| Cooperative Development | Reactivate dormant societies. | Lack of funds; Shortage of staff at the district. | Training; Provides staff in the worst affected sections of the department. |
| Rural Water Supply | Provide watering points for both human and livestock. | Lack of funds and capacity to implement. | Drill and equip boreholes; Train water project committees. |

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--|--|
| Extension Services District wide. | To increase food production through crop production in all arable land in the district. | Carryout 20 filed visits per year; Perform 10 field days per year; Carry out 2 on farm training per year. | Transfer of technology for crop production; Increase horticulture produce; Intensify land preparation, irrigation systems and farm management practice; Set up pest control storage plant disease control and agro-forestry management. |
| Agriculture Mechanisation Services (AMS) Kirisia Lorrok Divisions. | To increase hectarage under crop cultivation. | Double the hectarage under crop cultivation to 2000 Ha from the current 1000 Ha. | Open more land for crop production through subsidized agricultural mechanization; Private tractor hire; Draft animal use and training. |
| Oil Crop Production & Extraction – Kirisia and Lerroki Divisions. | To enable the community produce their own oil (vegetable) for home consumption and commercial sale; To encourage group formation to take up oil extraction as an economic activity for income generation. | Put 100 hectares under oil crop production; 8 groups to be formed in 2 divisions by end of the Plan period. | Introduce suitable oil crops in the target zones; Acquire oil extraction equipment. |
| Promotion of Micro Irrigation Systems – Barage Nyiro Lorroki Divisions. | To increase production of horticultural crops in the target areas both for home and commercial use; To raise health status of the target communities.; To empower the target community economically. | Complete 3 micro irrigation dams; 80 bucket irrigation schemes to be made operational; 80 drip irrigation schemes to be put in place and made operational. | Introduce drip irrigation farming; Acquire drip irrigation kits; Train farmers on the use of bucket irrigation kits; Design 3 surface dams for micro irrigation. |
| Improved Crop production District wide. | To ensure increased food production by use of better varieties of crop and seed. | Increase two fold food production on the plateau from 30 metric tons of maize to 60 tons annually to 360 tons at the end of the plan period (2008). | Encourage use of appropriate and certified seeds in the plateau; Encourage use of drought resistant crops in the low lands. |
| Promotion of Horticulture Crops Kirisia and Lerroki Divisions. | To ensure enough production of horticultural crops to stop dependency on other e the districts; To promote home consumption and supply to surroundings market centres. | Increase acreage from current 100 hectares to 1000 hectares by end of the Plan period. | Introduce kitchen gardens; Provide appropriate seeds and seedlings. |

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Livestock Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|---|
| Livestock Education and Extension Services. District wide. | To disseminate information on innovations; To advice farmers to enhance livestock production and marketing. | Carry out 100 farmer visits per year; Make 6 demonstrations to farmer per year; Hold 4 orkshops/seminars per year; Hold 2 field days per year. | Intensify field visits; Start up demonstration and field days; Hold workshops and seminars for farmers. |
| Range Management Improvement; District wide. | To utilize rangeland potential and reduce degradation. | Hold 36 demonstrations per year; Hold 18 workshops per year; Hold 5 group ranch to have environmental committee. | Establish demonstration plots; established; Hold workshops and seminars; Form functional environmental committees. |
| Animal Production; District wide | To enhance dairy, beef and dorper sheep production. | 50 farmers per year to keep, improved dairy animals; 100 farmers per year to rear dorper sheep; 50 farmers per year to keep dairy goats. | Increase dairy production and beef production; Enhance pasture and fodder production; Enhance dorper keeping and rearing. |
| Bee Keeping Improvement. District wide | To promote bee keeping which has a high potential in the district. | Construct 2 honey refineries; Train 100 bee keepers annually; Establish strong honey market outlets. | Construction of refineries at Wamba, Uaso and Rongai; Acquisition of bee keeping equipment; Hold workshops for bee keeping; Establish honey outlets. |
| Livestock Marketing Services | To improve livestock marketing services. | Train 3 divisional livestock marketing associations annually and make association operational; Train district livestock marketing associations and make them functional. | Train livestock marketing associations and make them functional; Form butchers association; Collect and analyse livestock markets data. |
| Promotion of Draft Animal Technology Baragoi Nyiro Wamba and Lerroki Divisions. | To utilize the enormous source of animal power in the district (donkeys); Increase land under cultivation. | Train 10 pairs of donkeys and farmers every year in every division.; Acquire 10 complete draft animal equipment every year of plan period. | Train both farmers and animals; Procure draft animal equipment for farmers. |
| Bee Keeping Improvement Kirisia and Nyiro Divisions | To enhance honey production. | Establish 2 refineries. | Establish honey refinery at Maralal and South Horr. |
| Livestock Marketing Improvement District wide. | To improve livestock marketing. | Construct 2 sale yards; Avail information on livestock marketing. | Dissemination of information on livestock marketing; Construction of sale yards at Maralal and Wamba. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|--|
| Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Control District wide. | Top control FMD disease to boost rural income and generate employment opportunities. | Increase the present coverage of vaccination by at least 80% annually | To immunize all cattle over two (2) weeks of age; Carry out biannual vaccination campaigns. |
| Diseases and Pest Control. District wide. | Control of the disease ensures a direct boostful income to the pastoral community. | To increase the present coverage by at least 90%. | To give maximum protection against rabies (zoonotic) CBPP, CCPP and enterotoxaemia – all of which are endemic in the district and have high morbidities and mortalities. |
| Training and Extension Programme District wide. | To provide farmers with the latest technology on disease control and livestock production; To ensure proper feeding and disease control to increase/boost food productivity thereby alleviating poverty. | To organize one (1) training per month in all divisions (6) yearly. | Train farmers on disease control measures since prevention is better than cure. |
| Tick Control District wide. | To reduce tick-borne disease incidences particularly ECF which causes a heavy death toll in cattle. | Revive five (5) dips annually and provide them with free acaricide to enable them generate a revolving fund. | Rehabilitation of the 22 dips in the district through provision of water acaricides and repairs. |

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

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|---|
| Poro Water Supply Poro Location Kirisia Division. | To provide sufficient water of good quality to Poro residents; To stimulate kitchen irrigation and other small agriculturally based income generating activities. | Construction works are completed by 2005; Increase water supply to 300 homesteads in Poro locations. | Complete composite filter unit; Complete storage tank, expand distribution net work; Procure and install a low lift pump; Procure and install elevated steel tank – 25m; Construct an administration block. |
| Lesirikan Water Project – Lesirikan Location Nyiro Division. | To provide sufficient water in Lesirikan to meet both domestic and livestock needs. | Project complete by 2004; Increase water supply in Lesirikan to cover a population of 900 people. | Procure and lay pipes; Construct more cattle troughs and communal water points. |
| Mesikita Water Project – Latakweny Location, Baragoi Division. | To provide sufficient water in Mesikita to meet both domestic and livestock needs. | Project to be completed by 2005; Increase water supply in Mesikita to cover 200 households. | Procure pipes and lay both main and distribution network; Construct more cattle troughs and communal water points. |
| West Gate Water Project - West Gate Location, Waso Division. | To provide a reliable water source to West Gate community and surrounding areas. | Project to be completed by 2003; Provide 500 people piped water at Archers Post Market centre. | Drill a borehole and equip; Construct pump house and a storage tank; Procure and lay rising main and distribution network. |
| Sharda Water Project Marti Location, Baragoi Division. | To provide a reliable water source to Sharda Community; To provide a water source in an otherwise dry season grazing zone. | Projects to be completed by 2005; 7,000 people to benefit. | Site and drill a borehole and equip; Construct a pump house, pump attendants house and storage tank; Procure and lay rising main and distribution network; Construct communal water points and cattle troughs. |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Seren Water Project – Seren Location, Nyiro Division. | To provide a reliable water source to Seren Community; To provide water for livestock watering to the community and surrounding areas. | Project to be completed by 2007; To cover 250 households. | Site and drill a borehole and equip; Construct a pump house, pump attendants house, storage tank; Procure and lay rising main and distribution network; Construct communal water points and cellule trough. |
| Kisima Water Project – Kisima Location, Lorroki Division. | To provide sufficient water of good quality to Kisima residents. | To improve residents welfare by increasing potable water supply in Kisima; Project to be complete by 2003; Supply 5000 residents. | To complete the treatment works; Desilt the existing dam; Extend distribution system; Complete administration and residential block; Protect source. |
| Archers Post Water Storage – Waso Location, Waso Division. | To provide sufficient water to Archers post town which is an administrative headquarter with tourist camping centre and other institutions; To promote income generating activities to cope with the tourists visiting the area. | Project to be complete 2002; Provide for improved service level by encouraging individual connections to 40% by the year 2003 and 70% by the year 2007 – 5,000 residents. | Rehabilitate the existing system and extend supply to cover more areas; Procure and install one pumping set. |
| Suguta Marmar Water Supply – Suguta Marmar Location, Lorroki Division. | To augment existing supply; To increase water supply to S/Marmar; Town to meet the growing demand. | Complete borehole supplies to be complete by 2004; Increase service level by providing for individual connections at 50% by 2003 and to 60% by 2005 – 2,000 residents. | Site and drill 2 boreholes; Equip the boreholes; Construct/house, p/attendants house lay rising main; Construct storage facilities and expand distribution network. |
| Baragoi Water Supply – Elbarta Location, Baragoi Division. | To provide sufficient water supply of good quality; current supply is inadequate. | Provide enough coverage of about 15000 persons and with improved service level; 1 boreholes completed by 2003. | Site and drill 2 boreholes and equip them; Construct more storage facilities and extend distribution network to cover more areas; Construct a p/attendants house. |
| Maralal Phase II Water Supply Maralal Town, Kirisia Division | To increase the water supply into Maralal; Town to meet the growing demands as the current supply is inadequate. | To meet the demand (water) of a resident population of about 30,000 people; Commercial land institutional demands as well; Project to be complete by the year 2005. | Construction of a second dam complete with treatment works; Extend distribution network. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Co-operative Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Cooperative Development Lorroki/Kirisa Divisions | To training communities to establish viable co-operatives that are producer oriented. | Facilitate the registration of one-producer cooperative societies in Porro Location and Logo Crate location, 20 societies. | Trainings. |
| Promotion of SACCOs | To train the existing SACCO's in the cushioning efforts due to changing economic trends. | Urban SACCO to improve their mode of customer oriented approach. | Trainings |
| Revival of Dormant Co-operatives Wamba/Kirisia Divisions | To improve of dormant existing societies, saving and credit and marketing societies. | Revival of Loosuk co-operative society that has been dormant despite community efforts in crop production. | Revival of dormant cooperatives. |

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Environment

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| Soil and Water Conservation Programme. Wamba Kirisia Lorroki Divisions. | To conserve soil and water | Protect and conserve 3 sites every year over the plan period. | Protect water catchment areas; Promote environment protection both on and off farm. |
| Range Rehabilitation District wide | To improve range land. | Recover 20 Ha of degraded land; Form 36 environmental committees. | Rehabilitate degraded land; Form environmental committee and make it functional; Carry out trainings. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Routine Road Maintenance District wide | To provide access and better services. | 1400 km of roads improved District wide. | Grading and drainage works. |
| C77 Maralal – Baragoi, South Horr Road. | To improve security in the cattle rustling prone areas by better access. | Complete 154 km. | Gravelling. |
| C77 Rumuruti – Maralal Road. | To ease and improve road communication into the district. | Construct the road in phases upto 126kms. | Upgrading to Bitumen. |

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages.

It is recognised that the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is of utmost importance to the District due to its people being solely pastoralists. The success of this sector will strongly depend on other like physical infrastructure. Roads are needed for opening up new areas to allow the development of livestock markets close to the people so as to avoid driving animals over long distances to terminal markets. The cooperative sub-sector will organize livestock dealers' societies from grass root levels to help in marketing animals that will command a good market price.

The Tourism, Trade and Industry sector need to be flourishing to provide the markets for the agricultural products in the district. The ICT sector will support the Agriculture and Rural Development sector via provision of information on production and marketing and dissemination of information on research findings on new innovations and products as well as new market destinations especially for livestock products.

Human Resource Development sector will continue to train the required technical personnel in the sector and provide for the health needs of the agricultural labour force. It's also expected that the Public Administration, Safety Law and Order sector will provide congenial environment and adequate logistical support for an effective system on training and extension services. Measures to eradicate cattle rustling will also be taken through application of law and order.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.2.1 Sector Mission and Vision

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. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district shall depend on this sector, as it is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In response to the sector mission and vision the district will expand on the existing roads network to open new areas for economic exploitation while grading and maintaining the existing ones.

Mararal Town Council will enact a by law that shall out law construction of urban dwellings using cedar posts in order to improve on the quality and standards of buildings that are erected in the town.

Communication network will be enhanced for ease of communicating within and outside the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Samburu District once regarded as one of the closed northern Frontier Districts, does not have a good road network. Its main economic mainstay is livestock, which the district is unable to market outside due to the poor road network. Apart from livestock it also depends on tourism, which also needs a good road network.

The total classified and unclassified road network in Samburu is 1,400 km. Poorly maintained loose surface roads and tracks link the few trading centres (divisional headquarters) making it difficult for traders to ferry animals to terminal markets with good body weight.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Even though this is mainly a GOK funded sector, other stakeholders e.g. Inhabitants and NGOs will also have a role to play. The local communities 'Wananchi' will through NGOs open rural feeder roads by being involved in food for work programmes.

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|--|
| GOK (Roads and Public Works) | Maintenance of classified roads and opening new ones |
| Ministry of Energy | Provision of energy through rural electrification programme |
| Local Authorities (Samburu County Council) | Maintenance and construction of unclassified roads provide cattle auction yards for marketing |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Telkom Kenya | Extend STD telephone facilities district wide |
| Water Department | Provide adequate water to urban centres. |

3.2.5. Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Communication | More telephone lines. | Inadequate capacity at the Exchange. | Purchase bigger exchange. |
| Energy | Extend power to divisional Headquarters. | Lack of funds; Lack of district design. | Implement the rural electrification programmes. |
| Major Water Works and Sanitation. | Increase Maralal Town Supply. | Lack of funds. | Expand the present supply. |
| Roads | Gravelling and rehabilitation. | Equipment Lacking. | Avail equipment. |

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works and Sanitation

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities. |
|---|--|---|---|
| Maralal Phase II Water Supply – Maralal Town, Kirisia Division. | To increase the water supply into Maralal; Town to meet the growing demands as the current supply is inadequate. | To meet the demand (water) of a resident population of about 30,000 people; Commercial land institutional demands as well; Project to be complete by the year 2005. | Construction of a second dam complete with treatment works; Extend distribution network. |

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the sector to attain the targets which have been set, it will require the support of the following other sectors:-

Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector to operationalize the District Roads Committees (DRC) in order to improve the road infrastructure in the district. Prudent management of financial resources and enforcement of the existing regulations both at the government, local authorities and parastals will be required for the sector to provide quality services as required. Insecurity affects all the facets of development since investments will only thrive where there is adequate security. For quality delivery of the required infrastructural requirements by the sector, enabling environments needs to be created by the public administration, safety, and law and order sector.

Since most of the rural families have continued to rely on fuel wood as a source of energy hence the Agricultural and rural Development sector will have to be productive enough to cater for the district requirements. The sector will generate revenue that can be ploughed back for the development of physical infrastructure. The district will require an educated and a healthy population for effective participation in planning and implementation of projects and programmes to attain adequacy in provision of infrastructure. Training institutions namely polytechnics, commercial colleges, etc; will be required to train the labour force required for the sector. This will be the onus of the human resources development sector.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Though it does not have a large manufacturing plant or any industry to boast of nor any significant trade Samburu is blessed with abundant wildlife as its natural resource base. Samburu National Game Reserve is found in the district.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is “to 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 welfare of all Kenyans.”

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district through the various stakeholders including NGOs, GOK, Samburu County Council and the inhabitants will play a crucial role in the realization of the vision and mission of the sector. By providing an enabling environment through provision of necessary infrastructure for growth of the sector by ensuring less bureaucracy in licensing and road maintenance.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Tourism is a major revenue generator for the district, which lacks manufacturing industries. In this regard the promotion of tourism related activities would be given priority. Eco-tourism would promote conservation of wildlife in the district and at the same time providing income to the local communities hence acting as a means of addressing poverty.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Samburu County Council has the biggest interest in this sector by being the trustee of land in the district. Its largest source of revenue is collected from parks which are on group ranches. The group ranch owners will help in the establishment of more conservancy areas in liaison with NGOs e.g. Resource Projects Kenya (RPK), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) along with Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) as the overall overseer.

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|--|
| Government Department | Implement sector policies mobilise NGOs and attract Donor funds for trainings. |
| Local Authority (Samburu County Council) | Provide single business licence. Maintain the game reserve. |
| KWS – CBOs NGOs | Integrate wildlife conservation into the life style of the people through capacity building and formation of wildlife conservancies. |

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--------------------|---|--|---|
| Industries | Establish small demonstration industries; establish cottage industries. | Cultural beliefs; Lack of staff at district level. | Encourage disbarment of backward practices; demonstration at all divisional Headquarters. |
| Trade | Provision of Management skills | Lack of staff at District level. Lack of funds | Approach various Donors, NGOs, CBOs to train small scale entrepreneurs. |
| Tourism | Establish camping sites; establish wildlife conservancies. | No entrepreneurs coming forth; lack of funds. | Train group ranch committee on importance of conservancies as a source of income. |
| Financial Services | Establish rural banks. | No tangible collateral from the community. | Encourage sub-division of group ranches. |

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Industry and Small Scale Enterprises

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|--|--|
| Accelerated Industrialization Support Programme. District wide | Have an inventory on raw materials available. | Provide profiles on each raw material available. | Compilation of available raw materials. |
| Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises | To initiate self sustaining manufacturing projects. | Start one manufacturing unit at home market centres. | Empower women to start small scale industries in rural areas. |
| Development of Demonstration Manufacturing Centres – Maralal Baragoi, Wamba Archers Post | To utilize local raw material and alleviate poverty. | Initiate cottage industries at home market centres. | Training local community on how to add value to locally available raw materials. |
| Train Entrepreneurs District wide. | To impart technical skills on management for faster development. | Train 200 entrepreneurs. | Better management skills of small entrepreneurs. |

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure will play a pivotal role in opening up the trading centres and the remote localities. Electricity provision will also be crucial for the development of the sector in the district. The ICT sector will provide adequate information on the district's tourism potential.

Human resources sector will provide the vital inputs in the form of health services and skilled personnel ready to take risk in business ventures. The local authorities and provincial administration will create an enabling operation environment for the small-scale traders, hawkers, vendors and other investors in the district. A sound and efficient financial management and economic planning that guarantees the link between policy, planning and budgeting will be necessary for the sector's growth.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Mission and Vision

The vision of this sector is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans.” The mission of the sector is: to “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

The district is expected to take lead in addressing problems facing the sector. The focal areas will be education, social services, health, HIV/AIDS and population. The DDC will encourage NGOs to come into the district and help to address these issues in joint collaboration with government departments.

Parents will be encouraged to enrol more children into primary schools through the education department and that of social services.

The subentry Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Labour and Human Resources Development will work in tender with various NGOs including C.C.F. and S.A.G.E.P. to strengthen the communities participation in early childhood education, strengthening and ensuring adequate provision of the facilities in the existing learning institutions.

The health sub sector, the Ministry of Health along with her partner in provision of health services i.e. IMC, CCF, SWOM, SAIDIA, and RAMATI will focus on the general Immunization programme prevention and management and source for resources to fight the HIV/AIDS scourge.

3.4.3. Importance of the Sector in the District

An informed population will adapt faster to development changes than an ignorant one. This sector is of extreme importance because the literacy levels of the district are very low. This is the sector that will determine the future of the people of Samburu district both in mid term and long term plans.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Human Resource Development has the largest number of stakeholders. Ministries of Education, Health and Culture shall encourage more enrolment in schools both formal and informal, while the Health sub-sector will continue to offer both oral, preventive and curative services. The cultural sub-sector will encourage the discernment of backward cultural practices. NGOs will also have a pivotal role to play as they supplement where the GOK is unable.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| HIV/AIDS | Awareness; Counselling. | Cultural practices; Lack of funds. | Training campaigns; Fund raising. |
| Education and Training | Increase enrolment; Bursary provision. | Cultural practices; lack of funds. | Campaigns; Fund raising. |
| Health and Nutrition | Immunization; vector control; Nutrition. | Lack of essential drugs; Lack of transport; Lack of unimix. | Procure drugs; Vector control campaigns; Nutrition campaigns. |
| Culture Recreation and Sports | Sports facilities' income generation. | Lack of adequate funds; lack of business. | Solicit for funds from Samburu County Council; Impart business skills to the people. |

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|--|
| School Feeding Programme District wide | Schools be able to feed the children on a self-help basis. | Establish model schools at 4 in every division every plan year. | Establish income- generating activities in schools as an alternative to school feeding programme, which is coming to an end. |
| Early Childhood Development | Prepare pre-primary school children. | Mainly the under 6 year olds in the district at every manyatta. | Supplementary feeding health growth monitoring and learning. |
| Disease Resource Centres Construction of offices | Take information centres closer to the teachers. | Construct 6 offices one at every division headquarters. | Construct offices to accommodate the staff of the Diocese. |
| HIV/AIDS District wide | Create awareness of the dangers of HIV/AIDS among school children and youth. | 9 secondary schools to be covered; 50 primary schools every six months of plan period. | Hold seminars; Workshops in schools. |
| Teachers Resource Centres | Enable teachers to make maximum use of the resource centres; Hold workshops and seminars. | All teachers in the district. | Electrification; provision of books. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| Women Development Programme District wide | Improve on the economic welfare of group members. | 10 women groups per year for the plan period. | Organize women groups into livestock marketing. |
| Vocational Rehabilitation District wide | Disabled be self-reliant encourage others to come forward. | Train 60 people every year for the plan period. | Train disabled in the district on skills. |
| Youth Programme District wide | Teach the youth to be self employed. | Train 10 youth groups per year. | Organize youths into income generating activities. |
| Establish Cultural Manyattas District wide. | Promote tourism and Samburu culture; generate income for women groups. | 6 manyattas built over the plan period. | Build manyattas at each divisional headquarters. |

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With the establishment of new roads, market centres, which have been inactive, will be spurred into activity. This will lead to the need to establish new schools or rehabilitate the old and abandoned ones (due to insecurity) thus encouraging more enrolment in the primary section. Dispensaries will also be operational at higher levels, as they will now get regular and reliable supplies, which were hampered by inadequate transport or lack of roads. The various stakeholders as Ministries of education, health, culture and various NGOs involved in human resource management are expected to play a crucial role in this sector.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS 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". The sector mission is "To promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status."

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Though this sector did not feature as a need in the PRSP district forum it is emerging that ICT cannot be overlooked and their establishment of management information systems will be of vital importance to the district.

This being new and emerging situation, the district is anxious to go on line and be able to communicate with the rest of the world just like the well endowed sections of the country. The GOK and NGO, are readily adapting with computer classes being started in schools and private entrepreneurs.

The DIDC has continued to play a major role in the provision of development information in the district as the resource data centre, which is very vital for economic development of the district. The DIDC will be equipped with improved M/S document and equipment to offer better.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The emergence of this technology has created a great demand for the provision of Cyber Cafes as people are going to Nyahururu in Laikipia District in search for the services.

The DIDC has continued to play a major role in the provision of development information in the district as the resource data centre, which is very vital for economic development of the district. The DIDC will be equipped with improved MIS document equipment to offer better services.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

GOK, NGOs and private entrepreneurs will all play a joint role in encouraging the general population to use this emerging new technology.

| Stakeholder | Role |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Ministry of Finance and Planning | Day to day running of DIDC |
| Private Sector | Provide mobile telephone services and establish computer-training schools/institutions. |

3.5.5. Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|---|---|--|
| ICT Policy | Establish an ICT Centre in the district; Staff training for the district; Collect and analyse data from field establishment and people. | Lack of funds and personnel; Lack of training facilities; Information be made easily available for planners and any interested party. | Acquire computer; training district staff; Encourage staff to self sponsor in institutions; 4 wheel drive vehicle. |

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: I C T

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Samburu DIDC | Ensure the district data and information is available. | Existing DIDC local planners. | Equip DIDC with computer and fax. |

B: New Project Proposals: I C T

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| District Information Management Systems | 1 | Establish District Data Bank | Equip DIDC; DIDC Staff Trained | Equip DIDC with 2 Desk Top Computers Justification: Enhance service delivery. |

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The growth of this sector depends largely on the availability of reliable and efficient telecommunication and electrical energy infrastructure.

For development of the ICT sector in the district, Human Resources Development sector will play a central role in training the local personnel in IT so that the sectors requisite skills can be accessed from within. Besides, Public Administration, Law and Order sector is expected to provide congenial environment necessary for the sustainable development and growth of a dynamic IT in the district.

This sector plays the role of public relations for the government and its importance the district cannot be overlooked as it creates a secure environment for all sectors to thrive.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Sector vision is "Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans". The Sector 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 over all 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

As spelled out in the PRSP consultative forum report of the district, this sector which deals directly with the populace shall be of extreme importance in enforcing government policies, check and balances in the general society. The district will strive to achieve the mission while keeping the vision in sight as good administration and public relations are important in creating the right environment for development.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Being the frontline of direct contact with the people and interacting in their daily lives the sector shall be the torchbearer in public relationship with the government. However, this sector will have to recast itself to shed the already tainted image of being corrupt, does not provide services impartially and general a partly towards the people.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholder in the Sector

The GOK will be the main stakeholder in this sector, with the private sector playing a minor role.

| Stakeholder | Role |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Provincial Administration | Maintain security law and order |
| Judiciary | Provide impartial justice |
| Local Authority | Provide hinterland infrastructure e.g. rural access roads. |
| Ministry of Finance and Planning | Coordinate development activities in the district while providing technical services at the treasury. |
| Probation | Ensure the community service order is enforced. |

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Development Planning | Computer installation. | Lack of funds. | Ensure proper storage of information and data. |
| Provincial Administration | Administration police lines. | Lack of funds. | Establishment of divisional police lines. |

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Public Administration

| Project Name Location/District | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Purchase of Motor Vehicle Nyiro and Baragoi Divisions (Transport) | Increase patrols to ease suspicion between different ethnic groups. | 3 Land Rovers vehicles purchased. | Transportation of security personnel in response to cattle raids prone divisions. |
| Radio (VHF) equipment (Communication) District wide | Quick response to security needs and disasters. | 8 VHF sets. | Monitor security from far flung divisions especially cattle rustling ones. |
| Construction of Staff Houses at Divisional Headquarters – (Staff Housing) District wide | Motivate response to security needs and disasters. | 10 units per division per year for the next six years every year. | Improve the current houses and construct new ones. |
| Purchase of Motor-bike (Transport) | Make sure C.S.O is carried out and proportionate are done. | As the cases arise. | Visit probationates at their homes as follow-up to the people. |

3.6.7. Cross Sector Linkages

All the other sectors will be expected to perform effectively to provide the required resources for the development of this sector.

The Human Resource Development sector through the education and training sub-sector will support this sector by providing for training needs through various institutions in the district and elsewhere. The agriculture and rural development sector will support the sector through production of crops and livestock to provide the required revenue to support the sector. The Physical Infrastructure and Services will provide the infrastructural requirements to support the services of the public administration, safety, and law and order sector while ICT will support the sector with provision and dissemination of information to the public in the district.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter stipulates how sectoral projects and programmes prioritised in Chapter Three will be implemented during the plan period. It provides an institutional framework, which will be adopted for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of various projects and programmes. The chapter provides a monitoring and evaluation matrix for all key projects and programmes that will be implemented in the district for poverty reduction.

This is a new chapter that had not been appearing in the previous DDPs but has been thought necessary due to the low implementation status resulting normally due to non-involvement of all the stakeholders in the development of the district. The M and E system prescribed in this chapter means a participatory monitoring and evaluation where all stakeholders are involved at one stage or another in the implementation and M and E of the projects and programmes presented in this plan.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

To achieve the set goals in this plan, the district will put in place an institutional structure to implement, monitor and evaluate the activities in order to ensure that they are undertaken in the high-time thereby enabling achievement of high quality works with optimum benefit to the community. The M and E structure in the district will adopt the format as stipulated prescribed by the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRS). The teams will be composed of government officials, community representatives, implementers and beneficiaries. The plan implementation and monitoring team will therefore assume the following organisational structure:

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Community Project Management Teams: This level will be involved in the daily monitoring and will be the eyes of all other committees to make sure the contractors or implementers undertake activities as planned. The team will be composed of local people who will report to the locational team on daily or weekly basis. These will operate in line with the community Action Plans (CAPs).

Locational Monitoring Team: This team will be important in monitoring activities on day-to-day basis and will report to the divisional monitoring team. The team will be the key player in ensuring projects receives the technical attention and inputs to achieve the set targets.

Divisional Monitoring Team: At this level, the M and E team will monitor the divisional activities guided by the district monitoring teams. They will report on monthly basis to the district team to enable the latter compile the quarterly reports and give guidance. The team will be composed of government departments, NGOs and CBOs operating in the divisions and the representatives of the community. The District Planning Unit will coordinate this team.

District Monitoring Team: This will be composed of the District Planning Team members who have contributed in the consultation and preparation of this District Development Plan. The team will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the

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4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

To achieve the set goals in this plan, the district will put in place an institutional structure to implement, monitor and evaluate the activities in order to ensure that they are undertaken at the right time thereby enabling achievement of high quality works with optimum returns to the community. The M and E structure in the district will adopt the bottom up approach prescribed by the District Focus for rural Development Strategy (DFRD). The teams will be composed of technical officers, community representatives, implementers and financiers. The proposed institutional structure will, therefore, assume the following arrangement:

Community Project Management Teams: This level will be involved in the daily monitoring and will be the eyes of all other committees to make sure the contractors or implementers undertake activities as planned. The team will be composed of local people who will report to the locational team on daily or weekly basis. These will operate in line with the community Action Plans (CAPs).

Locational Monitoring Team: This team will be important in monitoring activities on day-to-day basis and will report to the divisional monitoring team. The team will be the key player in ensuring projects receives the technical attention and inputs to achieve the set targets.

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District Monitoring Team: This will be composed of the District Planning Team members who have contributed in the consultation and preparation of this District Development Plan. The team will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the

plan, major NGOs and associations chairmen and will be coordinated by the District planning Unit. This Committee will monitor on behalf of the District Development Committee (DDC) and will make quarterly visits and reports to the DDC and respective ministry headquarters.

Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC): This committee will mainly be responsible for evaluation of the projects and programme implemented in the district on an annual basis. The team will, in other terms, carry out and external evaluation to establish whether the set objectives of the various projects and programmes have been realised.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------|------------|--|---|---|---|
| Agriculture Mechanised Service (AMS) | 19.9 M. | 2002-2008 | Area under crops increased from 1,000 Ha to 8,000 Ha; Area under horticulture Increased from 100 A to 1000 Ha | Half yearly reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Minutes DAC. | GOK (Ministry of Agriculture); NGO; (Samburu Wings of Mercy); Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA). | Provide manure and fertilizer. |
| Soil and Water Conservation | 1.22 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of sites identified; Total area under afforestation; No. of seedlings produced; No. of gabions constructed. | Quarterly reports to DEC/DDC. | GOK (Ministry of Agriculture) NGO Resource Project Kenya. | Provide locally available materials; Identify conservation sites. |
| Oil Crop Production and Extraction. | 1.2 M. | 2002-2008 | Acreage increased from 0-20 Ha; More farmers recruited. | Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | GOK; DALEO. | Produce oil for sale and domestic consumption. |
| Promotion of Micro Irrigation Systems | 0.62 M. | 2002-2008 | Acreage to be increased from 20 Ha – 100 Ha; Irrigation systems increased from 20-110. | Quarterly reports to the DDC/DEC. | GOK; DALEO. | Maintenance of irrigation kits. |
| Livestock Education and Extension Services Extension Services. | 0454 | 2002-2008 | No. of farmers trained; No. of field days held. | Quarterly reports; DDC/DEC minutes. | GOK/DALEO | Departments of Agriculture and Livestock to provide the extension services. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|--|---|---|--|
| Improved Cop Production | 6 M. | 2002-2008 | Farmers production increased from the present 30 tons – 360 tons of maize. | Field Visits; Yearly reports; DDC/DEC minutes | GOK; DALEO. | To apply the skills and knowledge imparted. |
| Promotion of Draft Animals Technology. | 0.3 M. | 2002-2008 | Trained donkeys increased from the present 0-120 animals. | Field visits; Field reports; Minutes. | GOK; DALEO. | Avail animals for training. Purchase donkey harnesses. |
| Promotion of Horticultural Crops. | 6 M. | 2002-2008 | Hectarage under horticultural crops; Income earned; No. of farmers involved. | Field visits; Quarterly reports to the DDC/DEC. | GOK; DALEO. | Cultivation. |
| Bee Keeping Improvement. | 2 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of KTBH used; Honey refinery established; Honey production increased from 40 tons to 120 tons. | Field visits; Quarterly reports; DDC/DEC Minutes. | GOK; DALEO; NGO Resource; Project Kenya. | Purchase hives; Supply honey to refinery. |
| Range Rehabilitation | 2 M. | 2002-2008 | Improved pasture; Environment committees established. | Annual report to DDC; Quarterly reports to the DEC. | GOK; DALEO. | Conserve range under established. |
| Livestock Marketing Improvement | 4 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of sale yard established. | Site visits; Reports; Minutes. | GOK; DALEO. | DALEO and local community to establish the sale yard. |
| Foot and Mouth | 14.4 M. | 2002-2008 | No. of training session held; No. of farmers trained; No. of animals treated. | Reports to DDC. | GOK veterinary; NGOs. | Report disease outbreaks. |
| Disease and Pest Control | 9.24 M. | 2002-2008 | Routine surveillance coverage rise to 79%. | Reports to DDC. | GOK Veterinary; NGOs; Resource project Kenya (RPK). | Dip livestock husbandry. |
| Tick Control | 5.666 M. | 2002-2008 | Fever tick home diseases reported; Functional dips increased from 10 to 50. | Reports; Minutes. | GOK veterinary; NGOs. | Dip maintenance purchase archaricides. |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Training and Extension Programme | 5.76 M. | 2002-2008 | More animals brought forward for treatment. | Reports. | GOK veterinary; NGOs. | Sensitising the community to bring the animals for treatment. |
| Cooperative Campaigns | 2 M. | 2002-2008 | Society officials trained in better society management. | Reports DEC/DDC minutes. | GOK Co-operative | Ensure societies do not become dormant. |
| Revival of dormant societies | 0.5 M. | 2002-2005 | Societies reactivated, | Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes. | GOK/ Co-operative | Co-operative department to establish the co-ops that collapse and revive them. |
| Rural banks (FASO) | 0.2 M. | 2002-2005 | Micro finance banks established. | Reports; Field visits; Minutes | GOK Co-Operative/ NGOs | Encourage private sector to establish the banks. |
| Poro Water Supply | 3 M. | 2002-2008 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| Lesirikan Water Project | 1.5 M. | 2002-2004 | Physical completion rate financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| Mesikita Water Project | 1.5 M. | 2002-2005 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| West Gate Water Project | 4.5 M. | 2002-2008 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| Suguta Marmar Water Supply | 4.5 M. | 2002-2008 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| Baragoi Water Supply | 5 M. | 2002-2008 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| Kisima Water Project | 8 M. | 2002-2008 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| Archers Post Water supply | 6 M. | 2002-2008 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | GOK | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |
| Sharda Water | 5 M. | 2002-2005 | Physical completion rate; Financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | Reports and site visits. | Maintenance |
| Seren Water Project | 3.5 M. | 2002-2007 | Physical completion rate; financial expenditure. | Reports; Site visits; Minutes. | Reports and site visits. | Maintenance by the beneficiary community. |

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|---|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Routine Road Maintenance | 120 M. | 2002-2008 | Motorable rural roads; No. of Km. Maintained. | Field site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC. | GOK | Maintenance by GOK. |
| C77 Maralal-Baragoi – South Horr road | 560 M. | 2002-2008 | Financial expenditure; No. of Km maintained. | Field site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC. | GOK | Maintenance by GOK. |
| C77 Rumuruti – Maralal Road | 1.89 M. | 2002-2008 | Bitumenised road (Km); Financial expenditure. | Field Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC. | GOK | Maintenance by GOK. |
| Maralal Phase II Water Supply | 30 M. | 2002-2005 | Physical completion rates expenditure. | Site visits and reports. | GOK Water | Maintenance by GOK. |

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Industrialization Support Programme | 1.8 M. | 2002-2008 | Number of attendants at workshops. | Reports and financial expenditure. | GOK Chamber of Commerce. | GOK support. |
| Women Small Scale Enterprises | 0.9 M. | 2002-2008 | Number of attendants at workshops. | Reports and financial expenditure. | GOK Chamber of Commerce. | GOK support. |
| Demonstration Manufacturing Centres | 0.2 M. | 2002-2008 | Number of centre and number of users. | Reports and financial expenditure. | GOK Chambers of Commerce. | Provide centres trainings recruitment. |
| Training of Entrepreneurs | 0.5 M. | 2002 - 2008 | Type of products made; Size of the business; Level of income earned. | Reports and financial expenditure. | GOK | Provide centres trainings recruitment. |

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

| Project Name | Cost Kshs. | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Women Development Programme | 0.5 M. | 2002-2004 | Women group Officials knowledgeable on group dynamics. | Reports; Minutes | GOK Social Services. | Training |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | 0.3 M. | 2002-2005 | No. of skilled employed youths. | Reports; Minutes | GOK Social services. | Come forward for training. |
| Youth Programme | 0.5 M | 2002-2004 | Self employed youths. | Reports; Minutes | GOK Services. | |
| Cultural Manyattas | 0.5 M. | 2002-2005 | Manyattas established. | Report and field visit. | GOK Social services. | Establish and maintain the manyatta. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| School Feeding Programme | -- | 2002 - 2008 | Pupil nutrition levels. | Medical reports | GOK, NGOs (IMC CCF SWOM) | Enrol children in schools - Parents provide food - GOK NGOs. |
| Early Childhood Development | -- | 2002 - 2008 | Improved Health for under 6 years olds. | Medical reports and surveys. | GOK NGOs (IMC CCF) | Enrol children in Pre Primary Schools - Parents provide unimix. |
| DICESE Resource Centre | 5 M. | 2002 - 2003 | Site meetings reports. | Records on usage. | GOK | Maintenance |
| HIV/AIDS | -- | 2002 - 2008 | Low incidences | Reports | GOK MOH DEO NGOs | Education of the masses. |

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----------|--|------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Data Collection | 2 M. | 2002-2008 | Up to date data on the district available. | Users frequency. | GOK | Maintenance equipment. |
|-----------------|------|-----------|--|------------------|-----|------------------------|

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|-----|-------------|
| Transport for Probation Services | 0.45 M | 2002-2008 | Procurement. | CSO Strengthened. | GOK | Maintenance |
| Transport Purchase | 4 M. | 2002 - 2008 | Procurement | Less cattle raids. | GOK | Maintenance |
| VHF Radios | 6 M. | 2002 - 2005 | Procurement | Quick response to disasters and security breaches | GOK | Maintenance |
| AP Police Lines | 25 M. | 2002 - 2008 | Number of Units constructed | Reports to DDC/DEC | GOK | Maintenance |

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project/programmes in various sectors.

| Sector | 2001 Present Situation | 2004 Mid-Term | 2008 End of Plan Period |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Agricultural and Rural Development | | | |
| Cash crop production area | | | |
| Food crop production area | 100ha | 300ha | 800ha |
| Livestock Production | | | |
| Livestock Production | | | |
| Dairy cattle population | No survey | -- | -- |
| Milk production | 0 | -- | -- |
| Bull schemes | 0 | | |
| Cow schemes | 0 | | |
| Physical Infrastructure | | | |
| Roads upgrading to Bitumen standards | 0 | 50km 1,600 | 140 km |
| Gravelled roads | 1,400 km | 1,600 km | 2,400 km |
| Rural access roads | 0km | 60 km | 180 km |
| Health | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 34/1000 | 30/1000 | 25/1000 |
| Immunization Coverage | 30% | 42% | 65% |
| Doctor/Patient Ratio | 1:7,000 | 1:35,000 | 1:17,000 |
| HIV/AIDS incidence | No survey | | |
| Education | | | |
| Primary School Enrolment Rates | 18,000 | | |
| Primary School Dropout Rates | 67% | 50% | 45% |
| Pupil/Teacher Ratio | 1:27 | 1:27 | 1:27 |
| Secondary School Enrolment Rate | 1,800 | | |
| Secondary School Dropout rates | | | |
| Teacher/Pupil | 1:15 | 1:21 | 1:27 |
| District literacy level | 43.6% | 50% | 65% |
| Social-Economic Industry | | | |
| Population growth rate | 2.8% | 2.5% | 2.1% |
| Poverty levels | 87% | 70% | 55% |
| Water/Sanitation | | | |
| Number of household with access to piped water | 4,734 | 6,500 | 9,000 |
| Number of protected springs | 24 | 30 | 35 |
| Number of improved wells | 40 | -- | -- |
| Average distance to nearest water point | 15 km | 10 km | 8 km |
| Energy | | | |
| Number of houses with electricity connections | | | |
| Number of trading centres with electricity connections | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Roads | | | |
| Marrum/Gravelled Roads | 1400 | 1600 | 2400 |
| Water | | | |
| Access to Public Water | 31298 | 4500 | 70,000 |
| Poverty | | | |
| Absolute Poverty | 84.3% | 70% | 50% |
| Energy | | | |
| Households using solar power | 490 | 600 | 1200 |
| Households using kerosene/gas (cooking) | 10% | 35% | 50% |
| Households using solar power | 0% | 15% | 40% |
| Telecommunications network | 10% | 35% | 50% |