



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

LAIKIPIA NORTH
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008-2012



KENYA
VISION 2030



Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

11 13 2021



20211147

2011-7076

08A059



**LAIKIPIA NORTH
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2008 – 2012**



332-96762
LAI

TABLE OF CONTENT

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION	ix
FOREWORD	xi
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	xiii
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	xvii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	xix
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT.....	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the district.....	1
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units.....	3
1.1.3 Settlement Structure.....	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features.....	5
1.2.2 Climatic Information.....	6
1.3 POPULATION PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS	6
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE	10
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development sector	10
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry sector	11
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure sector.....	11
1.4.4 Human Resources Development sector	12
1.4.5 Governance, Law and Order sector.....	12
1.4.6 Research Innovation and Technology sector	12
1.4.7 Special Programmes sector	12
1.4.8 Public Administration Sector.....	13
1.4.9 Environment, Water and Sanitation sector	13
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	14
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.2 INTRODUCTION	31
2.1 REVIEW OF THE 2002-2008 DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	31
2.2 CONSTRAINTS	33
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE 2002 – 2008 PLAN PERIOD.....	33

2.4	LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	34
2.5	DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	34
2.5.1	Development challenges.	35
2.5.2	Cross cutting issues.....	37
2.6	ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	44
2.6.1	Human Resource Development Sector	44
2.6.2	Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector	45
2.6.3	Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.....	45
2.6.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector.....	46
2.6.5	Human Resources Development Sector.....	47
2.6.6	Physical Infrastructure Sector	47
2.6.7	Special Programmes Sector – HIV/AIDS	48
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES		
3.0	INTRODUCTION	51
3.1	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	51
3.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.1.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	51
3.1.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	52
3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	54
3.1.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	55
3.1.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	57
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	61
3.1.8	Strategies to mainstream cross cutting Issues.....	62
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	62
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission	62
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	62
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	63
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders	63
3.2.5	Sub Sectors priorities, Constraints and Strategies	63
3.2.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	64
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	64
3.2.8	Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues	65
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	65

3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission	65
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Mission and Vision.....	65
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	65
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	66
3.3.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints	66
3.3.6	Projects/Programmes proposals	67
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	69
3.3.8	Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting Issues	70
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION	70
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission	70
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	70
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	71
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	71
3.4.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints	71
3.4.6	Projects/Programmes Proposals.....	72
3.4.7	Cross - cutting Linkages	73
3.4.8	Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting Issues	74
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	74
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission	75
3.5.2	District response to the sector vision and the mission	75
3.5.2	Importance of the sector in the district.....	75
3.5.4	Role of stakeholders.....	76
3.5.5	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	76
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes priorities	77
3.5.7	Cross-Sector Linkages	79
3.5.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting issues	80
3.6	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	80
3.6.1	Sector vision and mission	80
3.6.2	District response to the vision and the mission.....	81
3.6.3	Importance of the sector in the district.....	81
3.6.4	Role of the stakeholders in the sector	81
3.6.5	Sub-sector priorities constraints and strategies.....	81
3.6.6	Projects and programmes priorities.....	82
3.6.7	Cross-Sector Linkages	82

3.6.8	Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues	83
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER	84
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission	84
3.7.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission.....	84
3.7.3	Importance of the sector in the district.....	84
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders	85
3.7.5	Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies	85
3.7.6	Project and Programmes Priorities.....	86
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	87
3.7.8	Strategies to mainstream cross cutting Issues	87
3.8	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	88
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission	88
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	88
3.8.2	Importance of the Sector in the District	88
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	89
3.8.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	89
3.8.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	90
3.8.7	Cross-sector linkages	90
3.8.8	Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting Issues.....	90
3.9	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.....	91
3.9.1	Sector Vision and mission.....	91
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	91
3.9.3	The Importance of the Sector in the District.....	91
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	91
3.9.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	92
3.9.6	Project and Programmes Priorities.....	92
3.9.7	Cross-Sector Linkages	93
3.9.8	Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues	93
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
4.0	INTRODUCTION	97
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	97
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	98
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development.....	98
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism, and Industry.....	99

4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure	100
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation	101
4.2.5	Environment, Water and Sanitation	102
4.2.6	Human Resource Development	103
4.2.7	Human Resources Development	104
4.2.8	Special Programmes Sector	105
4.2.9	Governance, Justice, Law and Order	107
4.2.10	Research, Innovation and Technology	108
4.2.11	Public Administration	108
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES)	109

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

District Vision

“An empowered, socially and economically stable, food secure and just Laikipia North District”

District Mission

“To empower the community through sustainable harnessing of their social, cultural and economic potential for improved livelihoods”

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

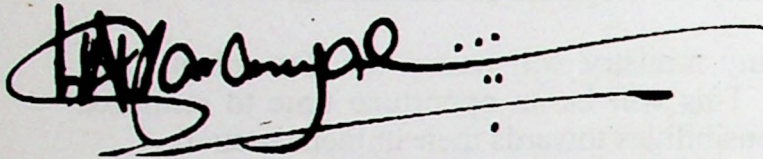
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

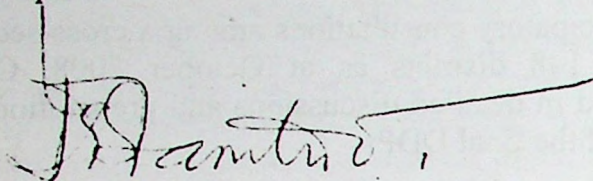
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Map 1: Location of Laikipia North in Kenya.....	2
Table 1: Area and Administrative units by Division.....	3
Table 2: Local Authorities.....	3
Map 2: Laikipia North District (Administrative Boundaries).....	4
Table 3: Mean Annual Rainfall in millimetres	6
Table 4: District Population Projections by Age Cohorts.....	6
Table 5: Population Projections for special Age Groups-2008-2012	7
Table 6: Population projections for DolDol Trading Centre – 2008, 2010 and 2012.....	9
Table 7: District Population Density by Division.....	10
Table 8: Number Employed by sex and sector	27
Table 9: 2002-2008 District Development Plan Implementation Status by Departments.....	32
Table 10: No of People Tested in the District.....	37
Table 11: Livestock Population	53

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock Improvement Programme
ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management Project II
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BOG	Board of Governors
CACCs	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBO	Community based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Workers
CWSK	Child Welfare Society of Kenya
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DRMF	District Roads Maintenance Fund
DTC	District Technical Committee
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ENNDA	Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
EWS	Early Warning System
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KPR	Kenya Police Reserve
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Society
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PLWHAs	Persons Living With HIV and AIDS

PMC
SACCOs
SMC
SNV
VCT
WFP
WRUA
WRMA

Project Management Committee
Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
School Management Committee
Netherlands Development Organisation
Voluntary Counseling and Testing
World Food Programme
Water Resources Users Association
Water Resources Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laikipia North is one of the districts that make up Rift Valley Province and was carved from the larger Laikipia district. It covers an area of 2127.5 sq km with a projected population of 18,710 persons. The district consists of one administrative division namely Mukogodo and three sublocations carved from Laikipia West and East districts. The Division is further divided into 9 locations and 14 sub locations. It is a part of Laikipia East Constituency and lies within the Laikipia County Council with 6 wards.

The district lies on the leeward side of Mt Kenya and is generally arid with limited agricultural activities as moisture is low. This has greatly affected the settlement patterns with the district being sparsely populated with most of the settlements being found around mukogodo forest, near water facilities and along the main roads. The soils are fertile but lacks water to sustain crops. Livestock rearing through nomadic pastrolism and within the 12 large private ranches is the main economic activity carried out in the district. Wildlife is abundant in the district and its a major boast to Eco-tourism which is a major source of income through the 5 existing lodges.

Currently the district population is projected to be 18,710 consisting of 9,576 female and 9,134 male and is expected to rise to 21,883 by 2012. The ratio of male to female is almost 1:1 with over 72 percent of the population being 30 years and below. The primary age group (6-13) represents 22.7 percent, the secondary age group (14-17), 10 per cent while labour force (15-64) represents 52 per cent. There is no urban center in the district and DolDol trading center hosts the district headquarters.

The sector profile depicts a district that needs major investments in all sectors being newly created and arid in nature. In the Agriculture and rural development sector there is need for improved livestock breeds, organized marketing and value addition. In the physical infrastructure sector the road network is poor as it comprises of a total of 412.1 km with nil tarmac road and 40km gravel surface and 145.8km in deplorable condition. Water availability is low due to the aridness of the district without any permanent river and low investments in water projects. The education and health sub sectors suffer from inadequate personnel and infrastructures in terms of classrooms, laboratories, and health facilities with only one health centre and 3 dispensaries. The district has only 2 secondary schools and 23 primary schools

The previous development plan from 2002-2008 whose theme was " Effective management for sustainable development" give the strategies through which the district was to meet its development endeavors. Through the government line ministries and special programmes e.g. ALRMP 11, ALLPRO, etc in conjunction with various NGOs, notably Caritas Nyeri, World Vision, Laikipia Wildlife Forum, African Wildlife Foundation e.t.c many development projects proposed in the DDP were implemented. More projects especially in the water, education and health sectors were implemented compared to those proposed due to the introduction of the devolved funds like CDF and LATF which had not been factored in the plan. The major challenge encountered during the plan period was coordination of

projects implementation with the increased funding without the government building and institutionalizing the M&E system hence made coordination difficult.

The 2008-2012 DDP has strong linkages with the vision 2030, Medium Term plan and other national policies. The Projects proposed in the DDP will be linked with the nation's vision of making the country a middle income economy providing a high quality of life for its citizens by 2030. In addition, the projects proposed will be included in the line ministries' work plans so that they can be funded under the MTEF. The projects will also be expected to contribute in the attainment of the MDGs.

The district faces several development challenges. These include Retrogressive cultural practices, Insecurity; human/Livestock/wildlife conflicts, high poverty levels; frequent droughts; high HIV/ AIDS prevalence, environmental degradation and gender inequality. The issues of the youth, global warming, national diversity and the physically challenged are also prevalent in the district. The NGOs operating in the district Namely Yiaku, Ilamaiyo, Caritas Nyeri and World Vision have complimented the government's efforts in addressing these challenges.

Several issues came up at the location's consultative meeting. These issues, their causes, and the recommended strategies are as follows:

On low standards of education, few education facilities, negative cultural practices, and inadequate teaching staffs were highlighted as the major causes. The strategies suggested were the construction of 23 ECD Centres, 8 new primary and secondary schools, converting 4 day primary schools into low cost boarding by constructing 4 dormitories, 4 dining halls and 8 staff houses and construction of 32 classrooms in existing primary schools, holding of semi-annual campaigns to promote the importance of education and to lobby for the employment/posting of more teachers.

On insecurity, cattle rustling, limited security personnel and illegal firearms were indicate to be the major causes. It was recommended that 13 police posts be put up, provide communication equipment in every police post, provide staff houses, lobby for the employment of more security personnel and KPR, promote community policing, hold quarterly disarmament operations and lastly strengthen district peace communities.

On food insecurity, it was noted that wildlife menace, poor crop diversification, inadequate extension services, lack of appropriate seed varieties, Livestock diseases, Poor water harvesting and storage, poor livestock breeds inadequate pasture and high cost of livestock rugs were to blame. It was recommended that there is need to hold sensitisation campaigns on livelihood diversification, Lobby for posting of more extension officers, upscale pasture reseeding programme, repair and construct rock catchments, boreholes and dams/pans, construct 6 and repair 2 cattle dips and introduce 40 borana bulls for breed improvement. Other strategies are formation of farmers cooperative societies, completion of the ongoing water projects, introduce kitchen garden in all schools and harvest roof water and road runoff and heal the gullies

On poor health, it was noted that inadequate health facilities, personnel and drugs, poor nutrition, poor sanitation and waste disposal and inadequate safe drinking water were the major causes. It was recommended that 11 new dispensaries be constructed, Kimanjo dispensary be upgraded into health centre, Doldol health centre be upgrade into a district hospital, lobby for more staff an drugs, hold annual immunization and public health campaigns, introduce 5 mobile clinics, construct toilets at DolDol centre and modern slaughter houses in all the 5 major trading centres.

On low incomes, lack of specialized skills, limited employment opportunities and poor access to markets were indicated as the causes. It was proposed that 3 new polytechnics be constructed, build a KMC depot and introduce livestock weighing machines, build a hides and skin tannery, revive/build a honey refinery, provide electricity to DolDol centre, boost communication build capacities of the community on management of co-operatives. Other strategies are gravelling/maintenance of roads, tarmaking of Nibor – DolDol road and value addition on livestock, agricultural and medicinal plants

On HIV/ AIDS, high poverty rates were to blame and it was recommended that 3 more VCT centres be established, beside up scaling support services for PLWHAs

The strategies will be addressed through the various projects whose monitoring and evaluation will be anchored to the National Monitoring and Evaluation System. The line ministries and local authorities will constitute the bulk of the implementing agencies, with major stakeholders providing the financial support. The projects will be monitored through field visits and reports

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its geographical location, its administrative structure, and political units. It also provides a brief overview of the district's natural resources, its population, and its socio-economic conditions. The chapter also provides a detailed description of the district's geographical features, its climate, and its major crops and livestock. The chapter also provides a detailed description of the district's administrative structure and its political units.

1.1. FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This chapter provides an in-depth introduction of the district by providing background information on its location, its administrative and political units, its natural resources, and settlement patterns. It also provides a detailed description of the district's geographical features, its climate, and its major crops and livestock. The chapter also provides a detailed description of the district's administrative structure and its political units.

The district is located in the north of the country.

The district is one of the districts which was carved out from the former Lakemba District. It is situated in the north of the country, and is bounded by the North Province to the north, the Central Province to the east, and the South Province to the south. The district is situated between longitude 30° 45' and 31° 15' East and latitude 0° 22' and 0° 32' South. The district covers an area of 2,377 km².

CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative and political units, the settlement patterns, and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district during the period 2008 - 2012. Further the chapter contains population projections, the sector profiles and a detailed fact sheet that provides valuable information and baseline data that sets the bench mark for the district development during the plan period.

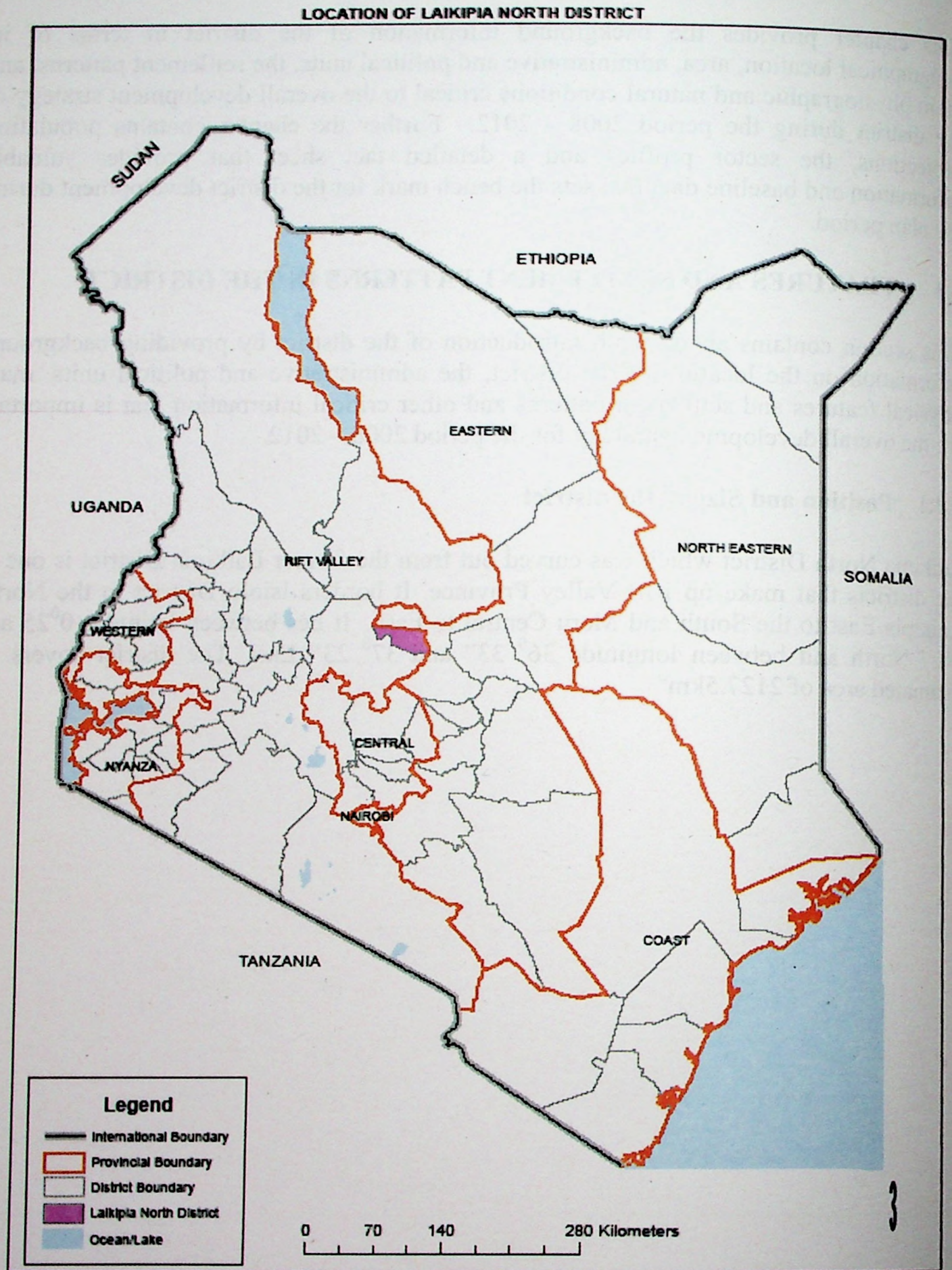
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section contains an in depth introduction of the district by providing background information on the location of the district, the administrative and political units, main physical features and settlement patterns and other critical information that is important for the overall development strategy for the period 2008 – 2012.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the district

Laikipia North District which was carved out from the former Laikipia District is one of the districts that make up Rift Valley Province. It borders Isiolo District to the North, Laikipia East to the South and Meru Central to East. It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ}25'$ and $0^{\circ}27'$ North and between longitude $36^{\circ} 33''$ and $37^{\circ} 23''$ East. The district covers an estimated area of 2127.5km^2

Map 1: Location of Laikipia North in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district consists of one major administrative division and small parts of locations hived from Laikipia East and West Districts. The division is further subdivided into 9 locations and 14 sub-locations as indicated in table 1. The largest part of the district lies within Laikipia East Constituency while 2 sub-locations are within the Laikipia West Constituency.

Table 1: Area and Administrative units by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	Location	Sub-location
Mukogodo	1,103	9	14
Total	1,103	9	14

Source: District Commissioner's Office - Laikipia North 2008

As indicated in Table 1 the district consists mainly of Mukogodo Division within which all the 9 locations and 14 sub locations are found as shown on map 1. However in two sub-locations hived from Laikipia East and Laikipia West constitute other significant portions with areas of 228.1 km² and 796.1km² respectively. The Government has not approved the proposal for the creation of more administrative as requested by the wananchi.

The district falls under the larger Laikipia County Council with a total of 6 wards as indicated in Table 2

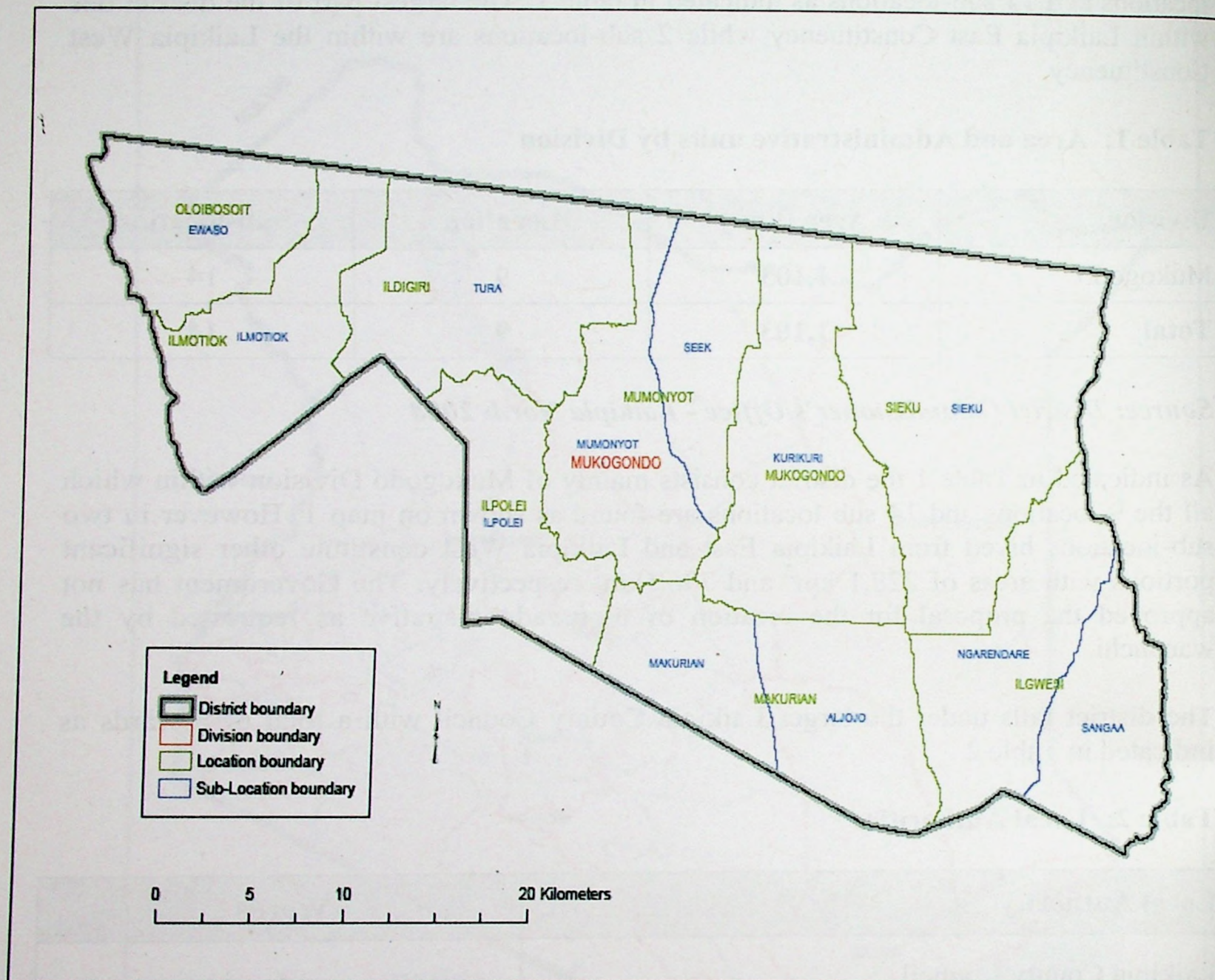
Table 2: Local Authorities

Local Authority	Wards
Laikipia County Council	6

Source: District Electoral Coordinator Nanyuki, 2008

Map 2: Laikipia North District (Administrative Boundaries)

LAIKIPIA NORTH DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



Source: KNBS

1.1.3 Settlement Structure

Being an arid district the settlement patterns in Laikipia North are determined by the availability of pasture, water and infrastructure. Security and economical land use between pastoralism and conservation for eco tourism are also important considerations in determining settlement patterns.

The areas with high population density are the trading centres of Doldol, Kimanjo, Ewaso, Nandaguro and Ilpolei, which have infrastructure like water supply, schools, livestock auction yards, security and health centres. The areas around Mukogodo Forest also have high population densities as they receive higher amounts of rainfall hence have adequate pastures.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district lies on the leeward side of Mt. Kenya and gets relatively low rainfall making it generally arid. This aspect among other topographic features has a lot of significance on the development pace of the district.

Apart from the Lentile hill and the few valleys (commonly known as lagas) where sand is harvested and subsurface dams are constructed, the district does not have major valleys and hills that might have great significance on development.

The River Ewaso Nyiro runs along the boundary with Samburu District and is the main drainage system with seasonal rivers within the district that drain into it during the rainy season. For man-made water sources, there are 21 boreholes, 6 earth dams, 5 subsurface dams, 3 pans and rock catchments that have been constructed to provide water in the district but are under constant threat from elephants and other big species of wildlife. Due to lack of sustainable flow of incomes and failure by the community to own their projects it has been difficult to maintain existing water infrastructure which are persistently broken down by wild animals and in particular the elephant.

The district is endowed with several natural resources necessary for development. The most important natural resources include land, forest, sand and wildlife among others. The wildlife is abundant in the district and presents an opportunity for eco-tourism though it's a major source of human/livestock/wildlife conflicts. Other tourist attraction in the district includes the unique rocky areas and the long preserved traditional Maasai community lifestyles.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Rainfall is very scarce in the district and varies between 180 mm and 400 mm with an average of 290 mm annually. The high grounds around Mukogodo forest especially Ilingwesi location receives higher amounts of rainfall of about 480 mm.

Table 3 shows the mean annual rainfall received in the district from 2002 – 2007 which indicates that rainfall in the district is very low and often poorly distributed

Table 3: Mean Annual Rainfall in millimetres

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mukogodo	160	280	180	250	380	350

Source: Meteorological office, Nanyuki, 2008

Relief and trade winds generally affect the temperature variations in the district and its hotter in the northern part as compared to the Ilingwesi location in the south east. The mean annual temperatures range between 25^o C and 34^o C with the hottest and the coolest months being February and July respectively.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS

According to the 1999 census, the district had a population of 13,176 comprising of 6432 males and 6744 females, and in 2008 it was estimated to be 18,710 comprising of 9,134 males and 9,576 females. It is expected to rise to 21,872 persons consisting of 11,195 females and 10,677 males by the end of plan period in 2012 as indicated in Table 4. The population growth rate from 1989 to 1999 was 3.9 per cent which was very high compared to the national average of 2.4 per cent over the same period.

Table 4: District Population Projections by Age Cohorts

	1999 Census			2008 (Estimated)			2010 (projected)			2012 (Projected)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0 – 4	1,079	1,019	2,098	1,519	1,435	2,935	1,639	1,548	3,187	1,769	1,670	3,439
5 – 9	934	908	1,843	1,315	1,279	2,594	1,419	1,380	2,799	1,531	1,489	3,020
10 – 14	960	917	1,877	1,351	1,291	2,642	1,458	1,393	2,851	1,573	1,503	3,076
15 – 19	781	768	1,549	1,099	1,081	2,180	1,186	1,167	2,352	1,279	1,259	2,538
20 – 24	576	641	1,217	811	902	1,713	875	974	1,848	944	1,050	1,994
25 – 29	498	532	1,030	701	749	1,450	756	808	1,564	816	872	1,687
30 – 34	414	415	829	583	584	1,167	629	630	1,259	679	680	1,358
35 – 39	349	346	695	491	487	978	530	526	1,056	572	567	1,139
40 – 44	229	226	456	323	318	641	348	344	692	376	371	747
45 – 49	196	190	386	276	267	543	298	289	586	321	311	633

Age Group	1999 Census			2008 (Estimated)			2010 (projected)			2012(Projected)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
50 – 54	170	164	334	240	231	471	259	249	508	279	269	548
55 – 59	114	116	230	160	164	324	173	177	349	186	191	377
60 – 64	99	95	194	139	134	273	150	144	294	162	156	318
65-69	62	64	126	88	89	177	95	96	191	102	104	206
70-74	58	60	118	82	84	166	88	91	179	95	98	193
75-79	42	40	82	60	56	116	64	60	125	69	65	135
80-84	32	37	69	41	49	90	43	51	94	43	53	96
85+	19	25	44	31	38	69	35	43	78	41	48	89
Total	6,432	6,744	13,176	9,134	9,576	18,710	9,878	10,357	20,235	10,677	111,955	21,872

Source: District Statistics Office, Nanyuki, 2008

As depicted on table 4, the sex ratio stands 1:1 while the district population consists of a high percentage of young population with a total of 10,351 persons below the age of 20 years representing 55.3 per cent of the total. This implies that there is need to put measures in place that will look into the interest of the young people. These measures would include the establishment of vocational training institutes and formation of youth groups to benefit from the Youth Fund. There are only 618 persons above the age of 65 years representing 3.3 per cent of the total population in 2008. The economically active group (15-64 years) consists of 9,741 persons representing a dependency ratio of 1:2

Population of Selected Age Groups: The information on population of special age groups represented on table 5 is vital in any development plan as it forms the basis of decision making due to the varying unique needs of each group. This section discusses the impact of the identified special age groups namely 6 - 13 (primary school going), 14-17 (Secondary school going), 15-49 (female reproductive) and 15-64 (labour force) on development.

Table 5: Population Projections for special Age Groups-2008-2012

Years	1999 (Census)			2008 (Estimated)			2010(Projected)			2012 (Projected)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1 yr and below	437	420	857	621	596	1,217	671	645	1,316	725	697	1,423
Below 5 years	1,222	1,224	2,446	1,735	1,738	3,473	1,877	1,880	3,757	2,028	2,032	4,060
Pre-school (3-5yrs)	587	602	1,189	833	855	1,688	901	925	1,826	975	999	1,974
Primary School (6-13)	1,482	1,509	2,991	2,104	2,143	4,247	2,276	2,317	4,593	2,460	2,505	4,965
Sec. 14-18 yrs	649	665	1,314	922	944	1,866	997	1,021	2,018	1,077	1,104	2,181
Youth 15-30	1,926	2,138	4,064	2,735	3,036	5,771	2,958	3,283	6,241	3,197	3,549	6,746

Years	1999 (Census)			2008 (Estimated)			2010(Projected)			2012 (Projected)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Labour Force 15 – 64	3,302	3,558	6,860	4,689	5,052	9,741	5,071	5,464	10,535	5,481	5,906	11,388
Reproductive age 15-49		3,234			4,592			4,966			5,368	
Aged population 65+	207	230	437	294	327	621	318	353	671	344	382	725
Eligible voting 18+	3,079	3,345	6,424	4,372	4,750	9,122	4,728	5,137	9,865	5,111	5,553	10,664

Source: District Statistics Office, Nanyuki (2008)

Primary School Age (6-13): As indicated in Table 5, the district had a total of 2,104 boys and 2,143 girls in primary school going age as at 2008 against an enrolment of 3068 and 2216 reflecting an enrolment rate of 145.8 and 103 per cent respectively. This is expected to rise to 2,276 and 2,317 for boys and girls respectively by year 2010 and further to rise to 2,460 and 2,505 respectively by 2012.

The gross enrolment rate at primary level is over 100 per cent mainly due to influx of pupils from neighbouring districts and from the pupils above the age of 13 joining school who had been away due to their nomadic lifestyle. There is need therefore to provide more learning facilities to cater for the high numbers and at the same time, educate the local communities to discard cultural issues delaying attendance and the benefits they reap from education.

Secondary School Age (14 – 17): For secondary school age going children, the district had a total of 922 and 944 boys and girls respectively in 2008. Thus the enrolment stood at 288 for boys and 303 for girls providing an enrolment rate of 31.21 per cent and 32.1 respectively. The difference between the boys and the girls is significant but the rates are generally very low for the entire district.

This will rise to 1,077 and 1,104 boys and girls respectively by end of plan period. This group is currently the potential labour force and the challenge is to ensure jobs are available to absorb those who will pursue education. However, access to secondary school education is limited due to high cost of education, especially in boarding schools. Increasing the number of day schools and offering bursaries to bright and needy children may therefore promote the access among the pastoral community.

During the plan period efforts will be made to increase the level of enrolment in secondary school through provision of adequate infrastructure and bursaries for both girls and boys.

The illiteracy levels in the district are high at 58 per cent for men and 72 per cent for women and during the plan period the ongoing community empowerment programmes

will be continued through civic education and more specific strategies will be developed to address the plight of the women through community based income generating activities to entice them to enrol in adult education classes.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This is the child bearing age group which stood at 4,592 in 2008 as indicated in Table 5 representing 24.5 per cent of the entire district population and is projected to rise to 5,368 by end of plan period. The contribution of the age group to social and economic development can be viewed from the perspective of the various productive activities they perform in addition to reproductive, child upbringing and other family responsibilities. This calls for reduction of total fertility rate from 6 to about 4 by end of plan period.

During the plan period, adequate resources will need to be allocated to address the reproductive and other health needs of this age group to reduce the maternal and infant mortality. The reproductive health programme will need to be intensified, as the district fertility rate is relatively high standing at 6. This particular age group is also among those threatened by the HIV/AIDs scourge. Efforts on control and prevention will be intensified through collaborative efforts of the various stakeholders in the district.

Labour Force (15-64): In 2008, the District Labour Force stood at 9,741 representing about 52.1 per cent of the total population. Currently, there are limited employment opportunities in the district and efforts need to be intensified to create off farm employment through establishment of small-scale enterprises especially value addition on livestock products.

Urban Population: At the start of the plan period there was no urban centre in Laikipia North District with a population of above 2000 persons. However the population of Doldol trading centre, being the new district's headquarters is likely to increase tremendously and therefore provision of water, housing, sanitation and health services will need to be up scaled to deal with the upsurge.

Table 6: Population projections for Doldol Trading Centre – 2008, 2010 and 2012

Base Population			Beginning of Plan			Mid Term Period			End-term Period		
(Last Census) 1999			Period 2008			Population 2010			Population 2012		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
363	332	695	515	471	986	557	510	1,067	602	551	1,153

Source: District Statistics Office – Laikipia

Though Table 6 shows a total population of only 986 person at the Doldol centre, the trading centre is of great importance in the district being the district headquarters and also the location of the only 2 secondary schools.

Table 7: District Population Density by Division

Division	Area	1999 census		2008 (estimated)		2010(Projected)		2012(projected)	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Mukogodo	2.121.5	13.176	6	18.710	8	20.235	9	21.872	10
Total	2.121.5	13.176	6	18.710	8	20.235	9	21.872	10

Source: District Statistics Office, Nanyuki 2008

As shown on Table 7 the district has generally a low population density. This is because it is an arid district and also much of the land comprises of group ranches where the average holding per household is about 23 hectares. The population density is likely to be insignificant due to the low population and it is only set to reach a density of 10 persons per square kilometre by 2012. However, there is need to educate the local community on environmental matters so as to improve the quality of the degrade land in order to improve on their productivity.

The main economic activity in the district is nomadic pastoralism and with limited employment opportunities in Doldol, it is not attractive to the young generation who move to nearby Nanyuki Town in search of better amenities.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

There are 11 sectors under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgetary framework and the profiles for the relevant sectors in the district are as discussed below:

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development sector

It comprises of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Co-operatives Development, Lands, Fisheries Development, Wildlife and Forestry sub sectors.

On livestock, over 80 per cent of the district population depend on livestock where there are 36,393 beef cattle and 119,574 sheep and goats which are reared in the 13 group ranches and 4 individual ranches found in the district. The sub sector employs about 7,783 persons. The major challenge has been livestock diseases and poor marketing system and the major threat is the frequent droughts causing major movements in search of pasture and water. Most of Livestock keeping is done by pastoralists.

Bee keeping is a major activity in the district where a total of 35,120kgs were produced in 2007 fetching a total of Kshs. 5,268,000. However, the full potential has not been realised. There is major potential in introduction and rearing of camel, local poultry and other emerging livestock like the dairy goats in the sub sector.

Within the agricultural sub sector, there is insignificant production due to acute water shortage, but an opportunity exists in the introduction of orphaned drought escaping/resistant crops like cassava, dolichos and cowpeas

Under co-operatives there are a total of 6 registered societies with one being dormant. The total membership is 340 with the sand harvesting being the most active with 190 members and a turnover of Kshs. 1,515,820 in 2007. The pastoral nomadic way of life makes formation of societies difficult while there is major opportunity in livestock marketing societies.

There is only one gazzeted forest in the district (Mukogodo Forest measuring 30 ha) and it is mainly conserved as it is a major water catchment area. There is plenty of land at Doldol trading centre, which is being planned for construction of industries

The sector has several potentials which include:-Value addition on animal products e.g. camel milk, hides and skins and meat processing; Limestone mining at Illpolei location (which need further studies); Honey and bee wax processing and marketing; Promotion, processing and marketing of medicinal plants mainly aloe, gum Arabica and cactus fruits; and packing and marketing of livestock manure.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry sector

Tourism is a major source of income and employment in the district that is endowed with several wildlife species. There are 5 eco-lodges situated within the conserved areas of the group ranches. The major challenge has been the human wildlife conflicts arising from the competition over scarce pasture for the livestock and the wildlife. There exists a high potential for eco-tourism as there is wildlife, forests, game reserve and a rich Maasai culture.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure sector

The sector has the following subsectors: roads, housing, transport and public works. Also included are infrastructural projects under Local Authorities.

In roads sub sector, there are a total of 412.1km of road network with only 40km being gravel surface. The sub sector is important in supporting delivery of services by other sectors mainly education and health and there is need to open more roads and improve the surface of the existing network to all weather standards.

Making of sand building blocks under the housing sub sector is a major opportunity as sand is readily available.

The district is not connected to the power grid. However, there is potential in tapping solar and wind energy.

1.4.4 Human Resources Development sector

The sector has four sub sectors namely Medical services: Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health. In the education sub sector, there are 2 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 591 students and a student teacher ratio of 1:19. In primary education there are 20 primary schools with a total enrolment of 5,283 pupils and a pupil teacher ratio of 1:41 while in early childhood development there are 46 centres with a total enrolment of 1,995 pupils and a pupil teacher ratio of 1:44. The major challenges facing the education sub-sector are poor infrastructure and low staffing levels. Therefore, there is need to expand the education infrastructure in order to increase enrolment and transition rates. This must however be accompanied by an increase in the staffing levels so as to realize better results.

In the public health and medical services sub sectors, there is only one health centre and 3 dispensaries in the district. There is need to construct more facilities and post more personnel so as to improve on the doctor population ratio which stood at 1:18,710 in 2008. The former would reduce the average distance to the nearest health facility which stood at 15 kms in 2008.

1.4.5 Governance, Law and Order sector

The only sub sector represented in the district this sector is the provincial administration and internal security. The district has no law court and registration of persons is offered through mobile services from Laikipia East. Due to cattle rustling across the borders there is need to increase the number of police posts and personnel as security is paramount in service delivery by all the other sectors and there is need for community policing programme.

1.4.6 Research Innovation and Technology sector

This sector is not developed in the district due to lack of electric power and telephone coverage. Mobile telephony coverage is less than 5 per cent with only 39 fixed telephone connections. The resources centre is yet to be established as the district is new but there is one small community library.

1.4.7 Special Programmes sector

The relevant sub sectors in the district are Youth, Sports, HIV/AIDS control and Relief services. The district has youthful population of 13,514 which is about 72% of the district population and due to the pastoral nomadism way of life it is difficult to target the group with HIV and AIDS programmes. Further, early marriages and FGM among the community is still rampant and need to be addressed.

Due to frequent droughts the community is provided with relief food almost throughout the year. This has continued to be implemented by the ALRMP/II with Caritas Nyeri being the lead agency especially during emergency operations. Other activities under this sector include group mobilization and development, gender, taking care of the orphans

and vulnerable children and programmes such as Arid Lands Resource Management Project II.

1.4.8 Public Administration Sector

The sector comprise of development planning, finance and the Local Authorities. The district does not fall under any municipality and only get services from the Laikipia County Council which covers the former larger Laikipia District. The Ministry of State for Planning National Development & Vision 2030 will continue to strengthen the participatory approach in implementation of the projects and programmes during the plan period while the Ministry of Finance will endeavour to promote prudence in the management of public finance in the district.

1.4.9 Environment, Water and Sanitation sector

The sector is represented by Water and Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources sub sectors. Under water, only 824 households have access to piped water while 2,898 have access to potable water through a total of 21 boreholes, 6 springs and 14 dams/pans. The average distance to the nearest water point is about 25 kilometres and there is need therefore to provide more water sources to reduce this distance. On sanitation only 51.1 % of the households have toilets and for the prevention of water borne diseases, promotion of better hygiene will be up scaled. Oh minerals, the district does not have any mineral deposits.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District fact sheet below presents a broad user-friendly summary of basic statistics and baseline data that describes "Laikipia North District at a glance". The sheet fact captures important development indicators, necessary for decision making.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area	
Total area (km ²)	2127.4
Water Mass	0
Gazetted Forest (ha)	30,189
National Parks reserves	1
Arable Land (km ²)	0.04
Non arable land (km ²)	2589
Total Urban area	0
No. of trading centres	4
Topography and Climate	
Lowest Altitude	1,800
Highest Altitude	2,000
Temperature Range	
High (degree Celsius)	30
Low (degree Celsius)	20
Rainfall	
High millimeters	500
Low millimeters	200
Average relative humidity	42
Wind speed km h	37.8
Demographic Profile	
Total population (2008)	18,710
Total Male population	9,134
Total Female population	9,576
Sex ratio	1:1
Projected Population	
Mid plan period (2010)	
Total	20,265
Male	9,878
Female population	10,387
End of plan period (2012)	
Total	21,883
Male	10,677
Female	11,195

Information Category	Statistics
Infant population (1 yr and below)	
Female	596
Male	621
Total	1217
Population under 5	
Female	1738
Male	1735
Total	3473
Pre-school Population (3-5 yrs)	
Female	855
Male	833
Total	1688
Primary School Age Group (6-13 yrs)	
Female	2143
Male	2104
Total	4247
Secondary School Age Group (14-18 yrs)	
Female	944
Male	922
Total	1866
Youths population (15-29 yrs)	
Female	3036
Male	2735
Total	5771
Labour Force (15-64)	
Female	5052
Male	4689
Total	9741
Reproductive age group	4592
Aged Population (65+ yrs)	
Female	327
Male	291
Total	618
Eligible voting population (18+)	
Mukogodo Division	11,222
District Total	11,222
Total Registered Voters (ECK)	
Total	8,627
Male	4,433
Female	4,194

Information Category	Statistics
Rural population	
Total	18.710
Female	9.576
Male	9.134
Population density- Mukogodo Division (persons per km ²)	
Highest	8
Lowest	8
District	8
Crude Birth Rate	39.4/1000
Crude Death Rate	7.9/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	41.5/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	37
Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	25
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	7
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	77
Life Expectancy	
Female	47
Male	42
Total Number of households	4234
Average household size	6
Female Headed households	847
Children needing special protection	
Children in Labour	1,870
Orphans	213
Physically disabled persons (No.)	2,300
Distribution of population by disability type(%):	
Missing :	
Hand:	9
Foot:	11
Lame	19
Blind	28
Deaf	7
Dumb	7
Mental	6
Paralyzed	11
Other	2
Child Headed household	170
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage	44.01
No.	7,995
Contribution to National Poverty	0.4
Urban :	
Percentage	0
Number	0
Rural	
Percentage	44.01
Number	7,995

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Information Category	Statistics
Food Poverty	
Percentage	80
Number	14.968
Income per capital - Kshs	900
Sector contribution to household income	
Agriculture/Livestock	90%
Rural Self – employment	2%
Wage Employment	4%
Urban self employment	4%
Number employed per sector	
Agriculture/livestock	8767
Rural self employment	195
Wage employment	390
Urban self employment	390
Crop Farming	
Average farm size	
Small scale (Ha)	-
Large scale (Ha)	-
Farmers with title deeds	-
Percentage	0.005
Number	85
Total acreage under food crops	-
Total acreage under cash crops	-
Total acreage under soil/land conservation	-
Total acreage under farm forestry	-
Total acreage under organic farming	-
Main storage facilities (NCPB)	1

Information Category	Statistics
Livestock & Farming	
Number of ranches	
Company Ranches	12
Group Ranches	25
Total	37
Average size of ranches(ha)	20,241
Main livestock breeds	
Borana	30,973
Sahiwal	4,646
Red Poll	774
Land carrying capacity (Ha. per TLU)	5.6
Beekeeping apiaries	
Bee hives	930
Milk Production Quantity (Litres)	23,320
Value (Kshs)	200,000
Beef Production Quantity (Kgs)	400,000
Value (Kshs)	238,013
Mutton Production Quantity (Kgs)	35,702,000
Value (Kshs)	100,758
Egg production Quantity (Trays)	16,121,280
Value (Kshs)	8,050
Poultry Meat Production Quantity (Kgs)	1,208,000
Value (Kshs)	-
Honey Production Quantity (Kgs)	35,120.
Value (Kshs)	5,268,000
Pork Production Quantity (Kgs)	-
Value (Kshs.)	-
Wildlife Resources	
Number of animals by type	
Elephants	1,400
Buffaloes	800
Giraffes	70
Rhino	25
Zebras	1000
Gazelles	900
Wildlife Estates	
Private	1
Number of KWS staff	2
Number of KWS Camps	1
Number of poachers arrested	2
Number of fire arms confiscated	0

Information Category	Statistics
Forestry	
Number of gazetted Forests	1
Number of non gazetted Forests	-
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	30
Size of non-gazetted forests	-
Main forests products & quantities	-
Number of people engaged in forestry	-
Number of seedlings produced annually	32,005
Number of farms engaged in farm forestry	-
Average number of trees per farm	-
Non-timber forest products harvested	-
Number of Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	1
Number and names of endangered plant and animal species found within forests-Aloe, Gravy zebra, wild dogs	4
Quantity of timber produced	-
Environment	
Number of E.I.As endorsed in 5 years	7
Number of Environment Audits executed in 5 years	2
Number of solid waste management sites	0
Number of hill tops, slopes and mountain areas protected:	0
Number of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected	0
Number of coastal sites protected	0
Number of quarry sites renovated	0
Number of climate change adoption projects/programmes	0
Mines, Mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities	
Mining activities:	
Type of minerals	-
Estimate Quantities	-
Lifespan of the mine	-
Quarrying:	
Sand (annual harvest in tones)	36,500
Ballast	-
Murram/Gravel	4,380
Hardcore	8,598
Number of people involved in quarrying	1,130
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives societies and Membership SACCOS	3
Membership	400
Livestock	1
Membership	98
Sand harvesting	1
Membership	200
Turnover (for sand)	1,515,820

Information Category	Statistics
Number of dormant Cooperatives	3
Number of collapsed societies in the last 5 years and Membership	3 300
Health	
Number of health Posts:	
Health Centres (Public)	1
Health Centres (Private)	0
Dispensaries (public)	3
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)-Mobile	1
Private Clinics	0
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	0
Beds Capacity:	
Public Health facilities	
Health centre	12
Total (public Facilities)	12
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 Km	11.3
1.1 – 4.9Km	62.4
5Km and more	26.3
Average distance to Health facility (KM)	25
Doctor/Population ratio	1:18710
Nurse/Population ratio	1:5000
HIV prevalence	6.5
Children vaccination (%)	38
Contraceptive acceptance	12.9
Antenatal care (ANC)	9%
No. of TBAs	39
No. of CHWs	23
Place of delivery (%):	
Hospital	0
Health Centre	10.2

Information Category	Statistics
Dispensary/Clinic	3.8
Maternity Home	0
At Home	57%
Health Facility deliveries	3
Delivery Assistant (%)	
Doctor (No. Doctors)	6.3
Midwife/nurse	36.7
TBA	43.8
Trained TBA	3.3
Self	9
Other	0.8
Morbidity Rates (%):	
Male	16.1
Female	18.7
Total (District)	17.3
Malaria Control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
Untreated net	17.3
Treated Net	9.1
Five most prevalent diseases (%):	
Malaria Fever	18.1
Diarrhoea	2.4
Stomach-ache	5.1
Respiratory Diseases	8.0
Upper	13.2
Lower	28.8
Flu, etc	
Education	43
Pre school: No. of ECD Centres	48
No. of ECD Teachers	1:44
Teacher/Pupil Ratio	
Enrolment	1081
Boys	914
Girls	1995
Total enrolment	128.6
Gross enrolment rate	118
Net enrolment rate	5
Drop out rate	3
Average years of attendance	86
Completion rate	84
Retention rate	86
Transition rate	

Information Category	Statistics
Primary School	
Number of Primary Schools	20
Number of Teachers	131
Teacher/Pupil Ratio	1:41
Total enrolment	5283
Boys	2216
Girls	3067
Gross enrolment rate	144.4
Net enrolment rate	124.4
Drop – out rate	5
Average years of attendance	8
Completion rate	65
Retention rate	68
Transition rate	49
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%)	
0 – 1 Km	4.6
1.1 – 4.9Km	22.1
5Km and more	73.3
Secondary School	2
Number of Secondary schools	32
Number of teachers	1:19
Teachers Pupil Ratio	288
Total enrolment: Boys	303
Girls	591
Total	104.4
Gross enrolment Rate	32
Net enrolment Rate	0.5
Drop out Rate	4 %
Average years of attendance	62
Completion rate	65
Retention rate	
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school (%)	
0 – 1 Km	1%
1.1 – 4.9Km	32.1
5Km and more	66.9

Information Category	Statistics
Tertiary Institutions	
Public Universities	0
Private Universities	0
University Campuses/Colleges (No.)	0
National Polytechnics	0
Science & Technology Institutes (No)	0
Youth Polytechnics	0
Private Accredited colleges by type	0
Private Non accredited College by type	0
Other Public Colleges (No. by type	0
Literacy (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read	
Can read (%)	73.6
Cannot read (%)	26.4
Ability to write	
Can write (%)	73.6
Cannot write (%)	64.4
Ability to read and write	
Can read and write	73.6
Cannot read and write	26.4
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	824
Households with access to portable water	2,898
Number of permanent rivers	1
Number of shallow wells	2
Number of protected springs	1
Number of unprotected springs	5
Number of water pans	3
Number of dams	11
Number of boreholes	21
No. of households with roof catchment systems	41
Mean distance to the nearest water point (KM)	25
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water	
0	41.1
1 - 4	12.9
5 - 14	20.3
15 - 29	11.4
30 - 59	9.8
60+	4.6

Information Category	Statistics
Number of households with latrines (°o)	51.1
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (°o)	
Flush toilets	13.5
VIP Latrines	1.9
Pit latrines	78
Uncovered pit latrines	47.8
Covered pit latrines	30.2
Bucket	0
Other	0
None	6.6
Community distribution by type of waste garbage disposal (°o)	
Collected buy local authority	13.8
Collected by private firm	0
Garbage pit	20.1
Burning	18.1
Public garbage heap	6.5
Farm Garden	4.4
Neighbourhood Community Group	0
Energy	
Trading centres connected with electricity	0
Trading Centres without electricity	10
Health facility with electricity	0
Health facility without electricity	4
Secondary School with electricity (Solar)	2
Secondary School without electricity	0
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	66.6
Grass	-
Paraffin	3.8
Electricity	-
Gas (LPG)	3.1
Charcoal	24.8
Biomass Residue	0.7
Biogas	-
Other	1
Households distribution by cooking appliances type:	
Traditional stone fire	65.2
Improved traditional stone fire	3.8
Ordinary Jiko	21.7
Improved Jiko	1.4

Information Category	Statistics
Industry	
Manufacturing Industries	0
Total production by industries	0
Total consumption	0
Surplus Deficiency	0
Bakeries	0
Jua Kali Association	0
Jua Kali Artisans	0
Tourism	
Hotels by category	
Five star	0
Four star	0
Three star	0
Two Star	0
One star	0
Unclassified hotels	9
Bars and Restaurants	5
Hotel Bed capacity by category	
Five star	0
Four star	0
Three star	0
Two Star	0
One star	0
Unclassified hotels	0
Eco-lodges	90
Financial Services	
Commercial Bank	0
Micro finance Institutions (NECCO FOSA)	1
Building Societies	0
Village banks	0
Insurance Companies branches	0
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials:	
Stone	22.6 ***
Brick Block	4.8
Mud wood	27.4
Mud Cement	-
Wood only	45.9
Corrugated Iron Sheet	0.5
Grass Straw	-
Tin	1.7
Other	
HH distribution by main floor materials:	

Information Category	Statistics
Cement	1.1 ***
Tiles	-
Wood	0.4
Earth	98.5
Other	-
HH distribution by main roofing materials:	84.2 ***
Corrugated Iron Sheet	3.7
Tiles	0.5
Concrete	1.4
Asbestos sheet	10.2
Grass	-
Makuti	-
Government houses by category	9
LG	1
MG	1
HG	1
Cross Cutting Issues	
HIV AND AIDs	
Number of VCT & Location (Average No. tested/Monthly)	106
- Mpala Mobile Clinic	35
- Ilingwesi community HIV/AIDS S.H.G	5
Number of Home Based Care	0
Youth Clubs and Youth friendly Corner	0
Number of Institutions offering ARVs	0
Security	
Location & No. of police posts & stations	5
Number of crime related incidences	25
Location & number of victim support units	0
Number & Location of Prisons	0
Number of Law Courts	0
Community Development and Social Welfare sector	
Number of active women groups	25
Membership	4098
Number of Community Based Projects	38
Source of funding- CDF	33
Number of Youth Groups	825
Membership	676
Number of orphans and vulnerable children	
Adult Literacy	21
Number of adult literacy classes	362
Enrolment Female	144
Male	506
Total	235
Attendance Female	88
Male	323
Total	

Table 8: Number Employed by sex and sector

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Rural development	5476	2307	7,783
Trade, Tourism and Industry	Tourism -124 Trading - 659	Tourism -71 Trading - 217	Tourism -195 Trading - 876
Physical Infrastructure	86	11	97
Government	216	55	271
Other	475	109	584



CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS





CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



Library Receipt Form 1999-2003

2.2 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed District Development Analysis (DDA) that was done through a participatory process to determine how the current situation in the district influences the future development endeavours.

It also provides a review of the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plans, analyses the challenges encountered, lessons learnt during the period and the linkages of the current plan to other policy documents like the Vision 2030 and the National Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals. It also discusses the development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district is likely to face during the plan period.

An analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives is further done to facilitate the formulation of immediate objectives and strategies. The outcome of the analysis provides project/programmes components and priorities that will be pursued in the relevant sub-sector during the plan period. The DDA also enabled the district to formulate the vision and mission statement.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE 2002-2008 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 2002-2008 Plan whose theme was “**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction**” strived to formulate strategies, which were more likely to reduce poverty among the communities in the district and to spur economic growth that would enable the attainment of the M.D.Gs by the year 2015.

In keeping with the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, (ERSWC) the Government, mainly through C.D.F, Donors, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Private sector (ranchers) funded several key projects and programmes for accelerated attainment of the Millennium Development Goals especially on education and health.

The 2002-2008-plan period was characterized by an increased Government and Development Partners interest in Arid and Semi Arid Lands Development and a lot of resources were allocated compared to the previous plan period.

During the plan period the DDC and its sub committees encouraged the communities and private sector to exploit the potential on eco-tourism, hospitality industry and value addition on livestock products. Other areas targeted were expansion of the education facilities both in primary and secondary levels, upgrading and construction of health facilities, security facilities upgrading and opening up of new roads along the livestock routes.

The Programmes which had a major impact in the district development process during the plan period were the Arid Land Resources Management II (ALRMP II), National

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALLP), Njaa Marafuku and the Asal Based Livestock Improvement Programme (ALLPRO).

Due to the increased interest in ASAL areas several Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) notably Children Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK), Caritas – Nyeri, Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Kenya Red Cross, African Wildlife Foundation, Christian Community Services, World Vision, Netherlands Development Organizations (S.N.V) and Mpala Trust among many others were involved in capacity building, provisions of health care to the community in remote areas, purchase and distribution of relief foods, water and wildlife conservation.

Many civil society organizations come up with programmes to support the government policy on universal primary education by Providing school uniform, equipments and physical facilities.

It was during the plan period that the government employed and deployed more staff to the district to support extension services in Agriculture and Livestock, Health services, among others. Support staffs were also employed especially drivers and clerical officers to support delivery of services to the community.

Table 8 indicates the number of proposed projects and their rate of implementation during 2002-2008 plan period

Table 9: 2002-2008 District Development Plan Implementation Status by Departments

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects completed	No. of ongoing projects	No. of stalled projects/not started	Total projects cost (Kshs)
Water	6	15	3		9.8M
Tourism	-	2		-	6.0M
Health	-	2	2	-	3.3M
Education	3	-	3	-	22.6M
Roads	3	1	1	2	45M
Agriculture	4	-	3	1	2.0M
Livestock/vet.	7	3	4	-	12.0M
ICT	5	-	1	4	4.0M
Total	28	23	20	7	94.7M

Source: District Development Office, Dol dol (2008)

As indicated on table 8 many projects were implemented outside the plan due to the introduction and the increased funding through the devolved CDF and LATF funds which

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

had not been factored during the plan preparation. The 2002-2008 had 28 projects but by the end of the plan period, a total of 50 projects had been initiated with 23 of them completed. 20 were ongoing and 7 had stalled.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The major constraint during the 2002-2008 plan period was uncoordinated development due to increased devolved funding, notably the CDF, LATF and District Roads Maintenance Fund (DRMF) which were put under the patronage of political leaders. The prolonged and frequent droughts and the dependency syndrome in the district reduced the capacity of the communities to contribute and participate in development activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation was poorly coordinated since every donor funded project/programme notably NALEP, ALLPRO etc had their laid down Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms outside the system of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee Systems (DMEC)

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE 2002 – 2008 PLAN PERIOD

The increased devolved funding through CDF and other Donor funded programmes was a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction but the current institutional arrangements under District Focus for Rural Development Strategy remains inadequate when dealing with legal Committees and Boards controlling the devolved funds. The legality of the DFRD as a development strategy and its institutional arrangement, need to be addressed for efficient utilization of available resources in the district.

Further the current arrangement of pre-financing of the AIEs has greatly improved the service delivery but the quarterly allocation of development funds remains a bottle neck especially when the project is under full contract.

As noted during the previous plan period various legislations e.g. Water Act, Forest Act, EMCA, Local Government Act, Public Health Act, Chiefs Act, were vested in different Authorities which function independently remains an impediment in projects planning, implementation and environmental management at the district level.

There are various reforms which were undertaken during the plan period on natural resources management but the conflicts arising in the enforcement of various acts has not safeguarded the depleting of natural resources especially water and vegetation due to back passing and exercising of the legal powers.

For effective development to take place there is need for a Development Planning and Coordination Act to bring harmony and efficiency in the utilization of the devolved funds.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The section provides information and highlights on the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district encounters. The Laikipia North district being arid is

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

prone to intricate development challenges whose effects must be addressed if the set targets are to be achieved.

2.5.1 Development challenges.

The main challenges that may impede development are:-

Insecurity: Insecurity remains a major challenge to development in Laikipia North district. The district is prone to inter community conflicts over pasture and watering points especially during the periods of dry spells.

During the period of prolonged droughts in the region herders move from Samburu and Isiolo districts into the district in search of pasture and water and conflicts arise as they do not respect the community rights on land ownership as they grazed even on conserved areas where eco-tourism has been introduced as an alternative source of livelihood. This has been a major cause of insecurity as it normally ends up with tribal clashes in the district and cattle rustling.

Tribal conflicts have far reaching consequences and in most instances all communities ends up being losers and this retards development in the district.

During the plan period the major intervention to address insecurity will be strengthening of community peace committees through capacity building on conflict resolution both within the district and across the borders for all communities to continue co-existing harmoniously and respect land rights. Other measures will include community policing, providing additional Kenya Police Reservists and improving communication among all security agents (Police and Provincial Administration)

Land Ownership: Land in the district is communally owned except for the four private ranches. Due to communal ownership syndrome, management of natural resources is not important hence heavy degradation; a phenomenon referred to as the 'The Tragedy of the commons'.

There are 13 group ranches in the district and their registers have not been updated for a long time. This has been a major source of conflict between the young and older generations.

During the plan period all the 13 group ranches management capacities will be built to enable them update their registers and follow their constitutions especially during election. Further deliberate efforts will be made to conserve the environment through controlled grazing and reseedling of the highly degraded areas.

These efforts will be done through the community conservancy groups through striving to introduce other sources of livelihood in the district e.g. eco-tourism

Environment Degradation: The district is prone to climatic shocks and the ecosystem is very fragile. The soils are easily washed away during flash rains and heavy winds in the districts.

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Arising from the complexity of land ownership and charcoal burning destruction of catchment areas is very rampant in the district. Further due to increased horticultural farming activities in the upstream neighbouring districts, there has been over abstraction of water by both large and small scale farmers. This has been done against heavy destruction of major water catchment areas of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare ranges leaving the rivers dry hence no water for pastoralists in the district and beyond.

The land tenure system, lack of environmental friendly policies, poverty and conflicting administrative policies and acts of parliament have greatly contributed to environmental degradation in the district.

During the plan period the communities groups will be capacity build on environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources with support from ALRMP II, ENNDA, AWF, WRUA and other stakeholders in the NRM sector.

Under the new Forest Act 2005 the communities will be involved in conservation and protection of forests hence the improvement of river catchment areas. During the plan period the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) will enforce regulations on sand harvesting to protect the fragile ecosystem and control soil erosion.

Nomadic Pastoralism: About 90% of the district inhabitants practice nomadic pastoralism. The quality and quantity of pastures are adversely affected due to uncontrolled increase of livestock numbers.

The district is currently characterized by degraded landscapes as pastures have been overgrazed into submission and the grass can no longer regenerate. Due to this scenario and the increase in human and livestock population the district is not able to sustain the pressure and the pastoralists have to move outside the district causing conflicts.

During the seasonal movements women and children are left behind in the district facing social challenges. With this kind of lifestyles it is difficult to target the community on such programmes like immunization and income generating programmes.

Further the high level of poverty found in the district can be attributed to loss of livestock due to frequent droughts, inadequate pastures, poor management of group ranches, high illiteracy levels that encourages retrogressive cultural practices, lack of unemployment opportunities, insecurity due to banditry and cattle rustling and general inability to exploit the available natural resources for the community's benefits.

During the plan period the community will be encouraged and supported in diversification away from the livestock monoculture as a way of reducing conflict and creating employment. Such programmes will include eco tourism which calls for the conservation of the environment and controlled access to group ranches.

Human/Livestock/Wildlife Conflict: Laikipia North district is home to many wildlife species with the major ones being elephants, Zebras, buffaloes and the endangered species of wild dogs. Within the district there is also the Kirimon game reserve which is undeveloped. The wildlife is a major threat to the lives of both human and livestock as they roam freely in the entire district which is inhabited by pastoralists. Further the wildlife especially the elephant is a threat to the water infrastructure as they destroy watering points, pans/dams, pipes etc in search of water. They are also a major competitor of the limited pasture with the livestock.

During the plan period the pastoralists will be dissuaded from the extermination of the endangered wild dogs and baboons through construction of livestock bomas. Further the group ranches will be encouraged to expand and start eco-tourism community projects which can provide sustainable livelihood options for the district. The ALRMP II, LWF, AWF, KWS and other stakeholders will be called upon to build the local capacity and infrastructure hurdles for the community to benefit from the tourism proceeds

Drought: Laikipia North District experiences low, erratic and unreliable rainfall and experience drought after every 4 years, leading to famine and loss of livestock due to lack of pasture and water. During this period which can last more than a year there is heavy human and livestock movement posing a great challenge to development.

Due to the ravaging effects of the drought in the entire district the communities continue to rely on relief food hence cannot effectively participate in economic activities. During the plan period the pastrol communities will be encouraged to make the pastrolism a commercial venture where they keep small high value herds and add value to animals products e.g. the skins and hides. Further through ALRMP II, LWF, AWF and other donors the community will be encouraged to diversify from pastrolism to more profitable ventures like eco tourism and marketing of their rich cultural heritage as tourist attractions.

2.5.2 Cross cutting issues

HIV/AIDS: Like in most other parts of the country, HIV/AIDS has continually been an economic problem thus a concern to the district development. Although the prevalence rate is said to be declining (see the table below data from the larger Laikipia East Constituency), the impacts of the scourge are weighing heavily on the society which is highly closed and denial of the scourge is very high.

Table 10: No of People Tested in the District

Year	No Tested			No Positive			% Positive		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
2004	908	766	1,674	94	147	241	10.35	19.19	14.40
2005	1,619	1,456	3,075	166	248	414	10.3	17.0	13.6
2006	3,762	3,362	7,124	211	441	652	5.6	13.1	9.2

Year	No Tested			No Positive			% Positive		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
2007	5,266	4,276	9,542	214	309	523	4.1	7.2	5.5

Source: Ministry of Health, Nanyuki, 2008

The impacts of the scourge are mostly felt at the household level. The limited available resources are either being spent on treatment of opportunistic infections or funerals thus very little or no resources been left for the surviving family members. The loss of labour by those infected by the virus has resulted to overstretching of resources. The rising number of children orphaned by AIDS further aggravates the situation. Upon lose of their parents/guardians, such children usually end up living in child headed households or with their grandparents who are elderly and may not be economically productive. In some instances, such children have been disinherited by their immediate families thus making them destitute and vulnerable to physical, social or emotional abuse.

However, it is important to note that various stakeholders have contributed greatly towards mitigation of such impacts. The government has put measures in place to intensify sensitisation and testing services as well as availing ARVs to the infected. Various other organizations have contributed through supporting necessary laboratory tests (e.g. CD4 count, LFT etc) for the infected before they are put under ARVs. They have also supported such other services that promote support to orphans and vulnerable children. Such services have been offered at a limited scale due to limitation of resources thus the need to intensify them during the plan period. Of particular importance is the taking of laboratory tests by people living with HIV/AIDS, which has proven to be quite expensive and unaffordable to many. Stakeholders thus need to think of ways in which such services can be brought closer to the people and offered at subsidized rates.

More effort is also needed in prevention of new infections if the current trend is to be maintained. Initiatives to specifically address the most vulnerable groups e.g. the youths and commercial sex workers need to be intensified. There is need for awareness creation for the community to abandon retrogressive cultural practices like F.G.M and moranism. In addition, demystification of HIV/AIDS is needed in order to reduce HIV/AIDS related stigma.

Finally, for the objects of the KNASP (2005-2010) to be achieved, there is need to promote monitoring and evaluation initiatives. The DTC and CACC should be well facilitated to do the same. This will further help in harmonization of community based HIV/AIDS related initiatives as well as in avoidance of duplication of activities and utilization of available resources.

SWOT Analysis on HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Trained personnel on management of HIV/AIDS;	Limited resources and personnel; Poor targeting by donor	HIV/AIDS management drugs available at the district	Denial and stigma on HIV/AIDS; High poverty levels

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Operational VCT centres Many actors involved in HIV/AIDS programme	agencies; Poor collaboration especially on resources application by various organizations	levels	among the youth thus engaging in risky behaviour

Gender Inequality: Gender roles are either productive or reproductive where women are mostly involved in both yet reaping very little economic benefits from the same. Men on the other hand are mainly involved in productive activities e.g. formal and non-formal employment, livestock sales etc. They have both the access to and control over economic resources and infrastructure at the household and communal level thus having an upper arm in decision-making.

Awareness on gender issues in the district is high which is attributed to the past and present activities and campaigns carried out by the government and C.S.O.s in the district. In addition, the government has insisted on gender mainstreaming in its development activities in the district. This has resulted to increased women participation and involvement in development activities. In the pastoral regions however this still remains a challenge. In these regions, gender awareness remains at the theoretical level but not at the practice level. Women are numerically involved but not empowered to make decisions. It is not uncommon to see women related projects being led by men. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that most of these women are either semi-literate or illiterate.

In some parts, the girl child is still threatened by retrogressive cultural practices e.g. FGM and early marriage. However, there are local and international development organizations namely World Vision and the Child Welfare Society of Kenya-Nanyuki branch who have been in the forefront in advocating for the rights of a girl child and in ensuring that violators of such rights are apprehended.

To promote gender equity, the government has put in place women empowerment strategies. For instance, the government has ensured that women have representatives at all development level where the leader of the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake represents women in the district forums. At the grass root level, the government has also ensured that women are represented e.g. in the food relief distribution committees where women are considered as the household heads.

Also to promote economic empowerment of women, the government has introduced the Women Fund. Women groups and individual women can now access credit facilities at the constituency level through the Constituency Women Fund and through financial intermediaries.

SWOT Analysis on Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Higher employment opportunities in public sector;	Cultural inhibitions denying equal access to	Girls specific learning institutions	Poor enforcement of the affirmative

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The existence of the gender department; The existence of women financial institutions e.g. KWFT; Several NGOs spearheading issues of gender; Equal participation in project management committees	education; Private sector is not bound by the affirmative action; Low professional skills among women.	coming up	action

Poverty :The district is part of the the Laikipia East Constituency which also consists of Laikipia East District where it is estimated that 38% of the population live below the poverty line representing a population of 7,110 persons according to the 2005 report on “who and where are the poor in Kenya”. Unlike Laikipia East, the main economic activity in Laikipia North is nomadic pastoralism and poverty levels are higher. Poverty is described as lack of livestock and gainful employment as land is communally owned. The lower part of the district i.e. Iligwesi location (which has Mukogondo natural forest) is better endowed with wildlife where several eco-lodges are found. Poverty levels are higher in Makurian and Mukogondo locations which are highly degraded and livestock cannot survive

Swot Analysis on Poverty

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Micro-finance Institutions; Operational youth and women Funds; Existence of youth training institutions; Existence and operational Poverty Eradication Fund	High illiteracy levels; Limited entrepreneurial skills; Negative savings and borrowing culture; Limited employment opportunities	Equipping and deployment personnel in existing training institutions; Training on entrepreneurship skills in the existing institutions/colleges; Establishment of cottage industries for processing or livestock and agricultural products	Climatic shocks affecting agricultural production; Poor infrastructure e.g road, electricity and water; High population growth; HIV and AIDS pandemic

Global Warming and Climate Change: This is a critical issue that needs to be addressed during the plan period as highlighted in the Session Paper No 6 of 1999 on Environment and Development. The critical issues include: -

Inadequate and uncoordinated environmental considerations in existing policies i.e. on common resources like rivers and wetlands; uncoordinated policy and institutional arrangement for biodiversity conservation and management; Inadequate incentives to stimulate local community participation in biodiversity/forest conservation, land uses and agricultural practices which have little environmental and resource sustainability; acceleration of soil erosion along riverbanks and laggas and in group ranches in the

district; increased pressure to change forest land to other uses such as settlement and agriculture etc.

There is need to make Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) a requirement in all projects and programmes like Eco-tourism and proposed industries that are likely to have effect on the environment, social settings and climate change. Further sensitisation and awareness creation on the effects will be intensified during the plan period

SWOT Analysis on Global Warming and Climatic change

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of District Environment Management Committee; Existence of civil society organizations addressing the concerns.	Many conflicting legislations on environmental control vested with different government agencies; Limited employment opportunities	Conservation of Environment biodiversity for eco tourism; Planting of trees to earn carbon credits hence an income	High increase in population putting pressure on land; High illiteracy levels and the effects of global warming and climate change can not be properly understood

National Diversity – The major community found in Laikipia North is the Maasai who border Samburu and Isiolo Districts, which are inhabited by the pastoral Samburu and Borana communities respectively and frequently cross into the district in search of pasture.

The Maasai practices nomadic pastrolism and during periods of prolonged droughts their movements creates tension among them and the commercial ranchers who are mainly of European origin and the agricultural communities in Laikipia North.

For harmonious co-existence the community elders and peace committees' negotiation skills have been developed to address their plight during droughts by way of being allowed to graze on other peoples private property under a negotiated agreement.

SWOT Analysis on National Diversity

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
Existence of many Kenyan ethnic communities; Involvement of all communities in project implementation and management	Use of ethnic languages; Stereotyping of communities	Use of rich and peculiar cultural inheritance for income generation; -Formation and promotion cross cultural festivals	Exploitation of ethnic differences by politicians especially during electioneering periods

Youth – The youth in the district constitute over 31% of the district population. The major economic activity in the district is nomadic pastoralism which does not present openings for expansion and exploitation by the youth. The retrogressive cultural practices which discourage education are also a challenge to the youth in the district where

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

moranism and early marriages are still practiced. Further the youth are faced with another challenge of being un-welcomed into the management of group ranches due to suspicion on their motives by the older generation.

There are numerous N.G.Os and C.B.Os such as AWF, World Vision, CARITAS and YAKUU supporting alternative land use methods e.g conservation for eco-tourism to create employment opportunities for the youth.

During the last plan period it was noted that most of the educated youth migrated to major towns due to frustrations and this poses a major challenge in the development of the newly created district. The saving/borrowing culture is also very low in the district and most of the youth may not benefit from the youth development fund where opportunities for investment are also limited.

Swot Analysis on Youth

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
<p>The existence of vibrant youth organizations which the Ministry can work with:</p> <p>Numerical strength of the youth as they form a large percentage of the population;</p> <p>Goodwill from Government and Development Partners;</p> <p>Dynamism and creative energy of the youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development</p>	<p>Inadequate personnel with the Ministry to facilitate delivery of its mandate:</p> <p>Lack institutional/legal policy framework on youth affairs;</p> <p>Lack of coordination of Youth Affairs;</p> <p>Lack of resources. (Infrastructure, budget allocation);</p> <p>Limited publicity and information on MOYA;</p>	<p>Engaging the services of young people in development;</p> <p>Partner with private sector to promote internship program;</p> <p>Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora</p> <p>General goodwill from the political class on youth development;</p> <p>Exploiting ICT to further partnership</p>	<p>Inadequate funding of MOYA activities;</p> <p>Political interference in youth programmes;</p> <p>Negative perceptions about the youth by the Government;</p> <p>Unemployment and HIV/AIDS and drug abuse;</p> <p>Negative impact of brain among the youth</p>

Information Communication Technology- In Laikipia North District there is no connectivity to the electricity in the entire district and so I.C.T still remains a dream for the majority of the residents. The government departments do not have computers as they have to rely on solar power or generators which add to the cost of installation and maintenance.

The youth and business community in the district are forced to travel long distances to Nanyuki town to access information from the cyber cafes, which adds to their costs of education or doing the business of marketing the eco-lodges in the district.

SWOT Analysis on ICT

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
Most of the youth and general public are computer literate Advanced technology through mobile telephony network	Poor distribution of electricity which is lacking in most rural areas: non existence of cyber cafes in urban centres	Use of ICT for improved service delivery in public sector and marketing livestock and tourist attractions and sites: Introduction of computer training in secondary schools	No electricity in the district hence no cyber cafes: Interruption of telephone system through vandalism

Physically challenged—The physically challenged group remains marginalized as attested by the fact that most buildings do not have facilities to enable them access services. As a special group with limited employment opportunities they are not given any special considerations when openings are available. In the distribution of relief food the group is treated just like the other population despite their status. There is need for affirmative action on issues of the physically challenged and national fund where they can access money for establishment of enterprises.

The DDC will encourage all schools especially at primary level to establish classrooms and other facilities to cater for the needs of the physically challenged. Stigma is also very high towards this group of people. Through sensitisation, the community will be encouraged to support the group as they are part of the society.

SWOT Analysis on Physically Challenged

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
Existence of strong organization dealing with the physically challenged.	Limited resources and trained personnel to address the plight of the physically challenged.	Inclusion in development committees: Final support through special micro financial institutions programmes	Un-appropriate designing of buildings: Stigmatization of the physically challenged by the community.

Retrogressive cultural practices- During the consultation process and the stakeholders meetings some traditional practices like Female Genital Mutilation, early marriages and disregard for women productive roles were noted as challenges to development and calls for concerted effort to persuade the community to abandon them. It has been noted that legislations like the Children's Act do not stop the practices such as early marriages for girls. During the plan period the department of social services will intensify awareness creation and community sensitisation with special emphasis on men in an effort to persuading them to support the initiatives.

SWOT Analysis on Retrogressive Cultural Practices

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
Existence of Community/social	Existence of materialistic minded	Use of progressive rich and peculiar cultural inheritance for	Lack of political will to address the cultural

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
development officers. Legislation on child rights and FGM in place	CSOs addressing the issues; Inadequate resources to enable department of social services to operate fully.	income generation; Formation and promotion peer youth groups; Involve both male and female and youth in project management.	practices.

2.6 ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This section covers the output of the wide locational stakeholders consultations. The major problem/issues, causes development objectives, immediate objectives and strategies are as covered below:-

2.6.1 Human Resource Development Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low standards of education	Few educational facilities	Increase the literacy level to 60% by 2012	Increase the number of education facilities by 20% by 2012	Construct 8 new primary schools.
				Construct 8 new secondary schools.
				Convert 4 day primary schools into boarding schools with 2 staff houses each.
				Construct 23 nursery schools.
	Cultural believes especially among the pastoral communities Negative parental attitude towards education		To upscale awareness on the importance of education by 20% by 2012	Hold semi annual campaigns on the importance of education
	Limited teaching staff		To increase the staff level by 20% by 2012	Lobby for employment of more teachers in all understaffed schools
	Inadequate literacy classes		To increase number of literate adults	Initiate 10 adult literacy classes
Lack of specialized skills	Limited number of vocational training centres	Increase employability by 50% by 2012	To upscale vocational training by 50%	3 polytechnics to be constructed

2.6.2 Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Insecurity	Cattle rustling	Reduce insecurity incidences by 50% by 2012	Increase security facilities and personnel by 20%	Construction of 2 AP posts and 8 police posts; Construct 3 anti stock theft units; Renovate 1 police post; Lobby for deployment of KPR; Provide communication equipment in every police post. AP post and chiefs' camps
	Limited security personnel who are poorly facilitated			Lobby for the posting of security personnel
	Invasion by communities from the neighbouring districts			Train the community leaders on conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence
	Illegal fire arms		Reduce possession of illegal fire arms by 90% by 2012	Quarterly disarmament operations. Promote community policing at the grassroots.

2.6.3 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Food insecurity	Lack of diversification of production and consumption options	Increase food security by 20% by 2012		Hold sensitisation campaigns on livelihood diversification targeting the pastoralists.
	Inadequate livestock extension services		Upscale livestock extension services by 20% by 2012	Lobby for employment of additional agricultural/livestock extension officers
	Inadequate pastures due to overstocking	Ensure there is an adequate pasture in the 13 group ranches	Reseed 5000 acres by 2012	Upscale the existing reseeding programmes Construction of hay stores Educate the community on importance of livestock off taking during the dry spell
	Livestock diseases		Reduce livestock diseases by 50% by 2012	Construct 6 new cattle dips Rehabilitate 2 existing cattle dips Eradicate opuntia cactus
	Poor livestock			Introduce 40 borana bulls for

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	breeds due to inbreeding			breeding Develop livestock breeding grounds within the conservancies
	Unemployment due to limited employment opportunities		Increase employment opportunities by 50% by 2012	Build a KMC depot Build a hides and skins tannery Construct a honey refinery
	Low livestock prices			Introduce livestock weighing machines in the markets
	-Infiltration of forest and catchment areas by farmers -Charcoal burning	Upscale forest conservation initiatives	Increase the forest cover by 20% by 2012	Full enforcement of the Forest Act; Upscale forest conservation campaigns; Plant 1 million tree seedlings; Initiate campaigns on alternative sources of energy.
Poor management of cooperatives	Poor management of sand cooperatives	To increase household incomes by 20% by 2012	To increase incomes at household level	Capacity build the community on proper management of cooperatives
	Inequitable distribution of benefits accrued from communal natural resources:		Reduce the gap between the rich and the poor	Address governance issues affecting the co-operatives marketing sand and other natural resources.
	Poor organized marketing structures		Expand markets for livestock	Construct 2 auction yard at Makurian: Establishment of livestock marketing cooperatives

2.6.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate water for domestic use and irrigation	Inadequate sources of water	Increase access to water by 20% by 2012	Increase the number of water sources by 10% by 2012	Sinking of 16 boreholes; Rehabilitation of 9 boreholes; Construction of 11 subsurface dams; Scooping of 15 earth dams Rehabilitate 3 existing dams; Construct 13 new rock catchment; Renovate 2 existing rock catchment; Build 1 water intake at Ngarendare river to supply water to Iligwesi

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Poor water storage		Promote roof water harvesting at the institutional and household levels	Provide water tanks to all public institutions

2.6.5 Human Resources Development Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies	
Poor health status	Inadequate health facilities	Reduce the burden of diseases by 50% by 2012	Increase health facilities by 40% by 2012	Constructions of 11 new dispensaries; Upgrade 1 dispensaries into health centre; Introduce 5 mobile clinics; Hold annual immunization campaigns.	
	Limited personnel			Staffing of all existing health facilities	Lobby for the employment of more medical personnel
	Inadequate supply of drugs in the dispensaries			Ensure consistence supply of drugs in all health facilities	Regular drug supply to all health facilities
	Poor sanitation and waste disposal				Construct modern slaughter houses Construct public toilets in Doldol
	Inadequate sources of safe and clean drinking water				Reduce the incidences of water related diseases by 50% by 2012

2.6.6 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low incomes	Poor roads and communication leading to market inaccessibility	To provide sustainable economic growth through construction, modernization and rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities	Improve the conditions of the roads and communication network	Grading 11 access roads. Murraming of 6 main roads. Tarmaking of Naibor - Doldol road; Open a fully-fledged post office; Install telecommunication boosters.

2.6.7 Special Programmes Sector – HIV/AIDS

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	High poverty rates: Unprotected sex	To mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS	To reduce the prevalence rate to 4% by 2012	Increase sensitisation and testing services through construction of more VCT centres: Promote support services for PLWHAs and OVC

This chapter outlines the strategic approach that the District will need to undertake to achieve the vision of becoming the pre-eminent of quality and exciting economic growth. The strategy is based on the District's Vision 2020 and the District's Development Strategy. The strategy developed will not only address the development needs of the District but will also specifically target the priority areas as identified during the District's consultation process. The strategy is based on the approach that has been developed under the area of the economic development and development, trade, tourism and industry, physical infrastructure, services, and human resources development, research and innovation, and community development, law and order, public administration and financial management.

The information provided in this chapter is intended to assist and inform the public sector. The information is intended to assist and inform the public sector during the District's development process.

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The vision of the District is to be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and... while the sector's mission is to improve livelihoods of... of competitive agriculture... investment and... of public... the... distribution... management...

The vision of the District is to be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and... while the sector's mission is to improve livelihoods of... of competitive agriculture... investment and... of public... the... distribution... management...

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the District is to be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and... while the sector's mission is to improve livelihoods of... of competitive agriculture... investment and... of public... the... distribution... management...

3.1.2 District Development Strategy

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will need to undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter has been prepared in line with the MTEF sectors, MDGs, Vision 2030 and the National Medium-term Development Plan. The strategies developed will not only address the development needs of the entire district but will also specifically target the problems facing the pockets of the poor as identified during the District's consultation process. The strategies addressed in this chapter have been developed under the nine MTEF sectors namely, Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment Water and Sanitation, Human Resources Development, Research Innovation and Technology, Governance Justice Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programmes

The information provided includes the sub-sector's objectives, targets and priorities in each sector. The priorities given are in line with the issues identified by the community during the District consultation process.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sector was ranked first due to the intensity of the sub-sectors comprising it. The sub-sectors are Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Forestry and Wildlife, Lands and Co-operative Development. Most of the district population live in rural areas and derive much of their livelihood from land through livestock production, forestry and cooperative activities e.g. sand cooperatives

Poverty levels cannot be effectively reduced in the district without a holistic approach to improvement of the production base for the agriculture and livestock and marketing systems in the sector.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector" while the sector's mission is "to improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub sector, growth of viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife".

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative source of foodstuffs and income will be enhanced. Introduction, promotion and production of drought resistant crops like sweet potatoes,

Laikipia North District: Development Plan 2008-2012

Dorichos (njahi), cassava etc will help to increase food output. Post harvest handling of crops to avoid losses at farm level and increase shelf life of produce will be put in place e.g. simple processing of vegetable through drying. There will be need to take proper crop protection measures against routine and migratory pests to avoid pre harvest crop loss. Farmers will be sensitised on proper conservation of water resources and soil for sustained crop production where conservation agriculture will be promoted in the arid district. Fertilizers will be introduced to increase crop production while research will be strengthened for better seed and livestock development. Extension workers will keep farmers informed about new developments.

In collaboration with the NGOs, CBOs and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) the district will ensure smooth lubrication of farming operations through affordable credit especially to livestock traders. The livestock co-operative movement able to compete effectively with private sector enterprises in a liberalized and deregulated environment will be strengthened while at the same time spreading cooperative organizations to all production sectors to address the needs of all vulnerable groups, market major livestock products especially dairy, poultry and other livestock products.

During the plan period, appropriate capacity building programmes will be introduced in-group ranches to reduce the clamour by the young generation for the subdivision of the land into uneconomical units.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The productive sector is an important sector in Laikipia North District as over 90 per cent of the district population derives its livelihoods from this sector. The majority of the district population relies on Livestock production.

As both livestock and crop production depend on land and land-based resources, land and environmental issues are also very important in the district. As the district endeavors to reduce poverty and spur economic growth, integrated approach to natural resources conservation, management and use, and land based resources must be put in place. For instance, water catchments areas should be jealously protected so as to maintain water availability for crop, livestock and tourism sub-sector in the district. Forest, springs and wildlife habitats must be protected equally and linkages made between the different production systems.

Due to competition for land use between conservationist and pastoralists, the district is highly prone to tribal, human and wildlife conflicts. The situation is made worse by uncontrolled livestock population, different systems of land ownership and access to natural resources especially wildlife and forests. This complicates the performance of this important sector both in the short and long term. However, the importance attached to this sector as an entry point to poverty reduction in the district cannot be overemphasized.

Table 11: Livestock Population

Livestock	Year		
	2005	2006	2007
Beef Cattle	40,112	39,109	38,717
Sheep	41,990	40,800	41,174
Goats	78,740	77,000	78,400
Poultry (free range)	13,710	13,530	13,620
Camels	2,527	2,451	2,394
Donkeys	6,800	7,000	6,000
Kenya Top Beehives	13,500	13,500	14,200
Log hives	39,200	39,500	40,000

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Dol Dol 2008

Table 10 shows the livestock production trends between 2005 and 2007. It indicates that there was a general decline in the population for cattle, goat, and sheep in 2005 due to effects of drought in the arid district. As a result the Camel has become the most important livestock since it can cope with drought situations in the district.

The variation in livestock populations can also be attributed to various factors including diseases, poor management, poor extension services and poor breeds among other. In addition, poor marketing structures and poor road network has resulted to a low distribution of livestock products to other areas as there is only one outlet of the livestock and other products through Nanyuki in Laikipia East. Therefore there is need for the establishment of industries for value addition on livestock products in the district and development of infrastructure.

Due to the rising demand for honey and the consequent incomes generated, the number of Kenya top beehives rose by 5.2 per cent while that of log hives rose by 2 per cent between 2005 and 2006 showing an increase in beekeeping. However, rearing of other animals e.g. commercial poultry, rabbits have not been adapted in the district and will be promoted during the plan period.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of livestock production	Provision of Agricultural and livestock extension services; Management and control of Pest and diseases in crops and livestock; Development, implementation and coordinating agricultural and livestock programmes; Regulating quality control of input, produce and products from the agricultural and livestock sub sectors; Promotion of orphaned and drought resistant crops and livestock.
Ministry of Co-operatives Development	Promotion and effective management of cooperative societies Dissemination of research finding and marketing of livestock product
Forest and Environment Kenya Forest Services	Safeguard natural resources and forest areas Promote sustainable management of natural Resources
Land Administration, Survey & Human settlement	Land administration for the group ranches
Roads Department	Provide quality and adequate road communication Network
ALRMP II	Support, Livestock, Rural water and Environmental management
Regional Authorities (ENNDA)	Protect catchments areas of river Ewaso Ng'iro
Private Sector	Provide consultancy services on land, water and Natural resources management and Invest in the district and provide enabling environment. Initiate industrial related projects
Local authority	Providing licensing and enabling environment for development of this sector. Provide water, sewerage and roads.
NGOs – Caritas Nyeri., L.W.F. World Vision,AWF etc	Training rural youth and equipping them with skills Support community based projects Capacity building and mobilization

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Land Administration	<p>Administer all categories of land to ensure proper and coordinated development:</p> <p>Alienate public land for various service providers; Preparation of ownership documents.</p> <p>Prepare Development Plans for all upcoming urban centres</p> <p>To collect information on all land rates defaulters</p>	<p>Lack of updated land information on group ranch members and alienated public land :</p> <p>Mushrooming of unauthorized structures along the major roads;</p> <p>Forgeries on land documents</p>	<p>Ensure all group ranches follow the act and their constitutions</p> <p>Prepare development plans for upcoming trading centres to guard against unplanned and unauthorized development;</p> <p>Computerization of land information and data to check against fraudulent land transactions;</p> <p>Sending demand notices to all land rated defaulters;</p> <p>Provide efficient and timely services on land transactions</p>
Livestock Development	<p>Develop and promote animal breeds suitable to the hot and dry weather conditions in the district;</p> <p>Accelerate the adoption rate on research findings for the benefit of the community.</p> <p>Streamline the marketing systems of livestock and their products</p> <p>Fodder establishment and pasture conservation;</p> <p>Disease and pest control;</p> <p>Livestock water development;</p> <p>Promotion of livestock extension services;</p> <p>Artificial insemination services;</p> <p>-Hides and skins improvement for industrialization</p>	<p>High cost and lack of suitable seed varieties and planting materials for fodder production;</p> <p>Low adoption rate of research findings;</p> <p>Retrogressive cultural and traditional practices;</p> <p>High prices of veterinary drugs;</p> <p>poor livestock and livestock products prices</p> <p>Persistent and prolonged droughts;</p> <p>Inadequate logistical support</p> <p>Low sensitisation on Vaccination;</p> <p>Lack of vaccines at the right time and quantities</p> <p>Frequent outbreak of diseases e.g. foot and mouth</p> <p>Poor dips management</p> <p>Inadequate skills on hides and skins improvement;</p> <p>Influx of pastoralists from diseases invested areas to the district</p>	<p>Training, sensitisation and awareness creation on suitable livestock breeds through extension services;</p> <p>Promote and encourage the rearing and utilization of introduced suitable livestock i.e. poultry, camel, dairy cows and goats etc.</p> <p>Promote the establishment of fodder</p> <p>Introduce effective disease control measures e.g. vaccination, quarantines etc;</p> <p>Promote the establishment of community veterinary drug stores at village level,</p> <p>Strengthen drought management and mitigation mechanism e.g. early warning system, Water harvesting structures etc;</p> <p>Mobilization of adequate logistical support;</p> <p>Kenya veterinary vaccines production Institute to avail adequate vaccines promptly;</p> <p>Make the district disease free zone;</p> <p>Establish semen and liquid nitrogen storage at district level to promote dairy farming.</p> <p>Training on dip management and hides and skins improvement;</p> <p>Opening of a rural tannery</p> <p>Control of livestock movement</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agricultural Development	Develop and promote suitable crop varieties Promotion and usage of drought tolerant crops e.g. cowpea, sorghum, dolichos, katumani beans etc;	Lack of suitable seed varieties for food production Communities' negative attitudes towards crops farming. Undeveloped and inadequate infrastructural Facilities (roads); Inadequate logistical support for extension services	Training, sensitisation and awareness creation on suitable farming practices and change of altitude towards crop farming through extension services; Encourage research institutions namely KARI to develop suitable seed varieties; Promote and encourage the growth and utilization of introduced suitable food crops i.e. the early maturing, drought escaping/resistant crops. Closer collaboration with existing NGOs e.g CARITAS Nyeri, CCS etc to capacity build the community; The Energy and Roads sub sectors will be called upon to open up the new District Encourage formation of CBOs for bulk purchasing of farm inputs
Cooperative Development	-Provide an enabling environment for emergence of a self sustaining, member controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement; -Promotion of the contribution of the cooperative organizations into the products processing and marketing of the major livestock products particularly, dairy, poultry, honey and other livestock products.	Undeveloped human resources leading to mismanagement of the cooperative societies and eventual collapse; Inaccessibility and lack of credit facilities has discouraged the marketing cooperatives from venturing into value addition-based industries e.g., meat, hides and skins processing; Inadequate infrastructural facilities; Inadequate and undeveloped marketing system for farm products leading to exploitation by middlemen Inadequate and poorly developed raw materials.	To design and implement training programmes to create awareness and impart the business skills needed; Promote and encourage the formation of Rural SACCOs as a means of mobilizing rural funds to provide credits for investment; The physical infrastructure service provides mainly roads energy, local authorities etc will be urged and encouraged to provide the facilities required for growth in the sub-sector; The cooperative societies will be encouraged to diversify from their traditional objectives of marketing raw materials to that of processing to add value and self life

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
NALEP District Wide	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	4 stakeholders meeting to be conducted; 1 stakeholders field day held ; Professional group meetings to be held	Conduct 4 stakeholders meeting; Conduct 1 stakeholders field day; 5 professional group meetings for gender, marketing and agribusiness, annual production; land development
Njaa Marufuku District wide	To reduce Poverty and hunger by half by 2015	4 farmer groups to benefit per year	Provide financial support to groups for diversification of agricultural activities
Orphaned Crops Programme(Kat B69, Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Finger millet) District Wide	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	Staff training on bulking techniques; 7 Groups trained on the same; Crops introduced in all the 9 locations	Training of staff and farmer groups on orphaned crops production and consumption
Conservation Agriculture (CA-SARD II) District Wide	Reduce hunger by half by 2015	Establish 4 Farmers Field School (FFS)	Farmers training on conservation Agriculture
Doldol gully Rehabilitation Doldol Township	Control soil erosion	Desilt one holding Dam and heal the gully	Desilting the dam, construction of gabions and planting suitable materials

B: New Project Proposals — Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Introduction of drought resistant/escaping crops District wide	1	Reduce hunger and poverty. 9 Sites	Establish demonstration farms in at least one school in all the 9 locations
Aloe and Cactus production District wide	2	Reduce poverty and provide opportunities for diversification 2 units	Establish 2 value addition processing units; Organize and train 2 groups on production and processing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Water harvesting programme District wide	3	Provide water for irrigation. 10 pans	Scoop 10 water pans to store the roads runoff
Gullies rehabilitation programme District wide	4	Provide ground cover and control water erosion. 10 gullies	Construct gabions and fill highly eroded areas with hardcore
Soil and water conservation programme District wide	5	Control soil erosion. 15 km of Fanya Juu	Train 15 groups on soil conservation; Construct the Fanya Juu on suitable sites
Model kitchen gardens -District wide	6	Reduce hunger and poverty by half by 2015; Provide source of vitamins. 30 demonstration sites	Train teachers and pupil in all the 30 schools and 7 health facilities; Provide roof catchments systems and tanks at the 30 sites

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes - Livestock

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
NALEP District wide	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	4 stakeholder meetings to be held 15 stakeholders field day to be held 4 Professional group meetings to be held	Conduct meetings and trainings on land development animal production, marketing and agribusiness development
ALLPRO District wide	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	Train 5 groups on Livestock improvement; Avail funds to 3 groups	Training groups on livestock improvement and diversifications
Njaa Maarufuku District wide	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	Avail Kshs.1, 558,000 to groups	Training farmers on Livestock improvement
Small Livestock Promotion District wide	To reduce poverty by 2010	5 groups to benefit each with Kshs.1.5m	Purchase of dairy goats to farmers
Disease and pest control District wide	Promote animal health and enhance marketing to boost rural incomes; Control rabies in dog	Vaccinate 120,000 heads of cattle annually Sensitisation foot and mouth disease and 120,000 heads of cattle against	Vaccinate cattle against foot and mouth disease and lumpy skin disease.(L.S.D); Vaccinate dogs and cats against rabies disease.

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
	and cats and thus prevent infection of man and reduce loss of life and post exposure immunization; Promote goat production to increase pastoralists incomes; Promote self-sufficiency in white meat and egg protein production for rural women.	L.S.D annually; Vaccinate 500 dogs and cats annually; Vaccinate 200,000 goats every year;	
Vector control District wide	Effective control of East Coast Fever to reduce loss of cattle and also save on expensive treatment; Prevent tsetse flies from infesting Laikipia North District.	Train 200 people annually; Establish 50 private cattle dips annually; Train 300 farmers on tsetse fly control practices annually.	Train dip committee on dip management; Train farmers on integrated tsetse fly control methods.
Artificial insemination services District wide	Introduce and support dairy farming for milk and high quality beef production to increase farmer's incomes	2000 inseminations achieved annually by GOK and private operators; 12 meetings with private AI operators annually	Train AI private operators
Hides and skins improvement services District wide	Production of high quality hides and skins to fetch more money	25 hides and skins premises visited; 10 slaughter men and hides and skins dealers trained.	Inspection of hides and skins premises, training of slaughter men.
Clinical extension service District wide	Improve productivity of livestock	2000 cases attended; 100 farmers visited annually	Visit farmers for extensions; Treat sick animals and control internal parasites.
Reseeding District wide	Increased livestock productivity	250 ha in 5 group ranches	Preparation of land, purchase and planting of grass seeds

B: New Project Proposal - Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of cattle dips District wide	1	Reduce incidences of ECF and Livestock mortality	Repair the dip tanks, walls and clutches

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Improve livestock breeds. District wide	2	Improve livestock productivity.	Purchase and distribute Borana bulls.
Auction Yard District wide	3	Improve livestock marketing	Construction of ring and loading lump
Construction of cattle dips District wide	4	Reduce incidences of ECF and Livestock mortality	Repair the dip tanks, walls and clutches
Hay store District wide	5	Provide source of animal feed during droughts	Construction of the stores
Construction of slaughter houses District wide	6	Improve the quality of livestock meat for better prices	Construction of a slaughter house at Doldol

A On-Going Projects /Programmes: Co-operative Development Sub sector

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Supervision of societies District wide	To enlighten all sectors of co-operative movement; Updating records for increased incomes.	All active societies	Attending A.G.Ms; S.G.Ms, M.C.M; Auditing; Educating active societies.
Education training and information -District wide	To educate farmers on their co-operative rights.	All committees; 998 General Members; 5 managers/clerks	Training the committee members and staff.
Promotion of new societies -District wide	To promote the spread of cooperative organizations into all sectors of the economy	5 pre-cooperative formation trainings put in place	Hold 5 sensitization workshops on the need for cooperatives

B New project proposals: Co-operative development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of new co-operatives District wide	1	To promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of economy	4 Pre-cooperatives meeting organized and carried out; 3 new societies are registered.	Carry out feasibility studies and economic viability.
Revive dormant societies District wide	2	Carry out feasibility studies on new activities	3 dormant societies to be revived	Start of new activities and opportunities.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The GJLOS sector relates to Agriculture and Rural Development sectors due to the importance of security as well as with regard to the administration of famine relief and maintenance of National Strategic Grain Reserve, Trade, Industry Investment and Tourism.

The Public health sub sector relates to Agriculture and Rural Development sector on issues of general health of the public, as well as on issues of national food security and nutrition, public health concerns and animal and veterinary disease and pest control.

The Education sub sector relates to Agriculture and Rural Development sector on matters of national food security, forest conservation and child health growth requirements. The sector provision of labour and response to natural disasters and calamities affecting the sector

The Physical infrastructure sector is critical to Agriculture and Rural Development sector due to the importance of road network flow, water and irrigation development and the importance of local government authorities with regard to physical development of markets. The sector is also important in terms of rural electrification for promotion of Agri-business industries and general supply for domestic use

HIV/AIDS affects all development aspects of the people. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sector activities and programmes will ensure that the Agriculture and Rural Development sector gives the maximum expected results

Mainstreaming of gender and youth issues will ensure equity in participation and involvement in development projects. The regional development authorities and the arid lands programmes will ensure that the sector gets the necessary infrastructure and services e.g. dams, vaccinations etc for it to succeed.

The Public Administration sector relates to the Agriculture and Rural Development sector from the standpoint of overall national development planning and public expenditure management, budget tracking and Monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and activities as well as access to support services.

Water is essential for both livestock and plants. In addition, fisheries and wildlife cannot survive without it. This sector will ensure that the Agriculture and Rural Development sector has maximum outputs. In addition, conservation of the environment will be necessary for the sustainability of the production systems.

Marketing of agricultural and livestock products is a key issue in the production cycle. For the success of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, it is important that fair trade inputs and outputs be put in place. Industries will also be needed for value addition.

To reduce poverty in the district strategies will be put in place to introduce and promote drought escaping and resistant crop in addition to promoting alternative sources of livelihoods. There will also be the promotion of the small livestock like the dairy goats, poultry and bees which are easier to manage.

Trainings will be conducted for women and youth to ensure they reap maximum benefits from the youth and women enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles in groups within the sector. They will also be encouraged to introduce nature friendly enterprises like tree planting bee keeping and fish farming.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to direct the community enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be mainstreamed in training for farmers to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS issues.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of overstocking, deforestation, encroachment of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the importance of conserving the environment and other natural resources.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The relevant sub sectors in this sector are Trade, Tourism and Industrialization.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

By eradicating all obstacles to fair trade, the district will ensure economic prosperity for its residents, as they will be able to sell their products within and without the local market. The residents will be able to determine prices for their products such as sand, honey and livestock products basing it on the production cost rather than what the potential buyers are willing to offer. Putting up of industries will promote value addition for the said products and thus fetch more money. Through the sector, eco tourism

activities will also be promoted and thus promote diversification of income sources for the residents.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The tourism sub-sector is a major source of employment and income generation through the eco-lodges, which have been established in the district that is endowed with wildlife and rich culture. There are a number of lodges within the privately owned ranches in addition to three communities owned ones that are a major source of income and emolument in the district. Ilgvesi, Kuri kuri and Ilpolei cultural Centres have been established to boost tourism in the district. Other tourist attractions in the district include rocky landscapes. There are also the traditional lifestyles among the Maasai and the gazetted indigenous Mukogodo forest, which is jealously guarded by the community against loggers and land grabbers.

On trade and industry, all the stakeholders among them Laikipia Wildlife Forum, AWF, National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jua Kali Associations, Local Authorities and private sector will be brought on board and informed on the potential available and opportunities existing both locally and internationally for the processed products.

Entrepreneurs will be approached to set up small-scale industrial units using locally available raw materials and open up of accessible commodity outlets in the entire district to provide the livestock inputs especially veterinary drugs and other consumer products at reasonable prices.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Kenya National Chambers of Commerce	Mobilisation of Taders
Kenya private Sector Alliance	Initiate industrial related projects; Promote eco tourism activities Invest in eco tourism and hospitality
Institute of technology and Kenya industrial research and Development	Review of current modes of technology acquisition and transfer
National assembly	Formulation of favourable legislations and policies

3.2.5 Sub Sectors priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industrial Development	Document and provide data on investment opportunities available in the district; Advice and encourage the communities on efficient utilization of available natural resources i.e. sand, land, forest and water to	Lack of data on investment opportunities and land utilization; Limited human capacity for industrialization	Close collaboration between the research institutions namely KARI, KIRDI etc and the community through NGOs, CBOs and the government ministries; Awareness creation, sensitisation and training on available opportunities for investment in the livestock, mining, and industrial sub-sectors;

	Support development		Promote efficient utilization of land resources (avoid unnecessary sub divisions)
Tourism	Development of eco tourism and cultural centres	Limited investment and local marketing of the tourism sites	Partner with potential investor, aggressive local marketing and awareness creation
Trade	Increase level of investment and facilitate marketing of the sectors products locally and internationally	Inadequate physical infrastructure; Markets are saturated with counter fakes	Development of infrastructure; Develop legislation to counter dumping and counter fakes

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposal: Tourism, Trade & Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Honey refinery	1	Diversification in production systems and increase the incomes.	Construction of a refinery at Doldol
Hides and skin tannery	2	Value addition for better incomes	Construction of a tannery at Doldol
Livestock weigh machines	3	Improve marketing of livestock	Purchase and installation of the machines at doldol, Kimanjo and Ilpolei
Eco tourism sites	4	Diversification of pastoralism and improve incomes.	Purchase of tents construction of offices and purchase of equipments.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The GJLOS sector relates to Trade, Tourism and Industry sector due to the importance of security to potential investors. In addition, no tourist would be willing to visit a place where he/she can easily loose his/her life.

No effective trade can take place when the public health of the people has not been prioritised. People cannot also be involved in trading activities if they are unwell. This sector is therefore very important in relation to Trade, Tourism and Industry

The importance of a good road network, transport, energy and housing in any growing economy cannot be overemphasised. For there to be industries and active trade in the district, this sector will play a key role as all raw materials and finished products will need to be taken to the potential markets.

The sector has close linkages to Trade, Tourism and Industry sector due to the importance of ICT and globalisation particularly with regard to market access through ICT and e-commerce

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

To reduce poverty, the sector will impart entrepreneurial skills to all and the same time, to encourage formation of SMEs. The availability of low value security credit will go a long way in providing the much needed capital. The women and the youth will in particular be encouraged to take the advantage of the Women Enterprise Fund and the Youth Enterprise Fund respectively.

On gender mainstreaming, advocacy campaigns to promote equal employment opportunities for both men and women especially in the private sector will be put in place. HIV/AIDS is a major threat to the sector especially the tourism subsector. The public sector in conjunction with CSOs will be called upon to upscale efforts in the area of prevention and for the infected and affected, efforts will be put in place to support them start small businesses.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

During the District consultation process the sector was prioritised highly because of its importance in opening up the new district. The sub-sectors under this sector are Roads, Public works, Housing, Energy and Transport.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision.

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In response to the sector mission and vision the district will continue to open up the rural access roads through grading, gravelling and construction of bridges. Maintenance of the existing road network will be enhanced during the plan period through the District Roads Committee.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

For Laikipia North, being a rural district, a good road network is prerequisite for economic growth and poverty reduction. The entire road network in this arid district is

Poorly managed loose surface roads and tracks link most trading centres making it difficult for the livestock buyers to move their produce and/or bring farm inputs particularly during the wet season. This situation exacerbates poverty because movement within the district is expensive as charges for public transport are based on condition of the road rather than on the distance to be covered.

An improved road network will boost production for both the eco-lodges operators and the pastoralists as the exploitation by middlemen will be curtailed once the district is opened up. Consequently the incomes will increase with the possibility of development of small-scale based industries, which will create off farm employment opportunities. Rural electrification will spur the growth of agro-based industries and small-scale industries and ICT growth in the district, which will be a source of employment and incomes to the rural population and revenue to the local authorities.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministries of Roads and Public Works	Construction of roads and maintenance of existing roads; Quality control on construction and maintenance of public buildings
Energy Ministry	Provision of electricity through the Rural Electrification Programme
Local Authority- Laikipia County Council	Maintaining and constructing road and housing
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services;
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provision of postal services.
Kenya Power and Lighting Co.	Provide and Distribute electricity to domestic and commercial users
Private Sector	Provide employment and training opportunities Provide public transport and courier services
C.S.O-World Vision, C.C.S, Caritas, AWF etc	-Train communities on project management and provide funds for projects implementation

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy development	Link the district to the national grid and Provide electricity to all	Non availability of other sources of energy and over reliance on wood	Sensitize the communities and promote the use of other sources of energy. E.g. solar and biogas; Introduction of trees planting exercise

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	trading centres to spur economic growth; Provide adequate energy needs for the district population	fuel and charcoal; Depleting natural resources (wood);	into the learning institutions (introduce kitchen wood lots)
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Poor state of road surface serving the interior of the District; Poorly drained black cotton soils; Lack of suitable road construction materials in the district	Operationalization of the district roads committee to coordinate the road network improvement; strengthen collaborations between all the stakeholders mainly the roads department and local authorities and ranchers
Buildings	Enforce building regulations to control mushroom of shanties; -Upgrading Dol dol town	Inadequate policy guidelines on enforcement of building regulations; The community is not involved in planning and implementation of physical plans and building regulations	Implementation of the strategic zoning plans developed by the local authorities and department of physical planning; Enforcement of building laws and regulations by the Local Authorities, Public Health and physical Planning Departments; Strengthen collaboration with communities and donors for a successful low cost housing programmes

3.3.6 Projects/Programmes proposals

A: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name/Division/constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
NO.D464 D463 Junction (Mogwoni)-Ilpolei - DolDol 45km	1	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 45km	Construction of roads to bitumines standard
No. D465 E464 Junction(Ilpolei) - Kimanju - Tura - Ewaso = E462 Junction D462 E465 Junction - C78 Junction (Kirimun)	2	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 82km	Construction of road to gravel standards

Project Name/Division/constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
No. D463 DB Laikipia West – DB Laikipia East	3	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 35km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No. E468 D464 Junction (Airstrip) – Makurian – Oljijo (D464 – Junction)	4	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 21.3km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No.467 Doldol – Kipsing	5	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 17km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No.C77 DB Laikipia west – DB Laikipia West	6	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 15km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No. D464 Doldol – Oljijo – Lekusero	7	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 30km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No. E469 Lekusero – Anandanguru – Momoyot	8	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 32km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No.E839 Ethi – Lekusero	9	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 17.3km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No.E1870 E465 Junction Tura) – DB Isiolo	10	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 4km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)
No.462 DB Laikipia west – E465 Junction	11	Improve marketing of products and ease delivery of services (education and health etc) 17km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement (Culverts, Grading and spot gravelling)

B: New Project Proposal: Energy

Project Name/Division/constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Supply of electricity to Doldol trading center; Doldol trading center Mukogodo	1	To support establishment of cottage and Jua kali industries and enhance service delivery through ICT	Supply power line and necessary transformers from Naibor to Doldol centre

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name/Division/constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
location			

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The physical infrastructure sector is critical in the implementation of the vision 2030 and has strong links with key economic sectors of the economy. The satisfactory performance of the economy in 2007 was largely attributed to increased activities in the physical infrastructure sector. The sector provides basic infrastructure that is necessary for the efficient operation of the rest of the sectors and their sustainable growth.

The sub-sectors within the sector have critical linkages as none can operate efficiently without the rest due their intricate forward and backward linkages. The sector is also closely relating with the social sectors of the economy as they affect its efficient operations. These include environment, HIV/AIDS, education, health and information management. The roads sub-sector for example has cross linkages with agriculture and rural development by facilitation production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation. The sub-sector also facilitates trade in all sectors, facilitates growth of the tourism industry by availing accessibility to tourist destinations. The sub-sector also improves accessibility to education, health and other social facilities.

Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production, small and large scale production, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large scale industries. Energy is a key input in all other sectors. It is necessary in industrial production, agriculture and livestock tourism, education and support development and growth of ICT. It is also vital in development and adoption of new technologies. It supports the growth of small and medium rural enterprises which create employment and improves income hence reduction of rural-urban migration.

Housing is an investment contributing both directly and indirectly to employment and income generation. Local authorities provide infrastructural facilities which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities which promote growth in the rural areas. Transport sub-sector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour.

For the conservation of the environment during the construction and after construction of infrastructure projects, Environmental Impact Assessment is now mandatory. Physical infrastructure sector is an important private sector activity because of its facilitative role in enhancing the operations of private sector. The private sector on the other hand is an

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

3.3.8 Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of poverty issues, sector ministries will be called upon to engage the local communities' labour in construction and maintenance of rural roads and any other labour intensive project.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector which has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers will call for sensitization of this group in bid to preventing new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy *vis a vis* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment. In addition, all upcoming projects will be required to conduct an EIA so as to ensure the safety of the environment.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful will be another approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads hence reduce the loss of human life.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The sub-sectors covered under this sector are Water and Irrigation; Environment and Mineral Resources;

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The provision of water for domestic and irrigation will be a major milestone in the alleviation of poverty in the district. The district is generally arid and water is really a great challenge. Towards this end the district's water sub-sector has benefited and is deemed to continue benefiting from CDF, ALRMPII, ENNDA and NGOs like Caritas-Nyeri and Christian Community Services in their attempt to provide drinking water

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

within not very far a distance. Construction of sub service and earth dams will be encouraged to harness water harvesting.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

As the district endeavours to reduce poverty and spur economic growth, integrated approach to natural resources conservation, management and use must be put in place. For instance, water catchment areas must be jealously protected so as to maintain water availability for livestock production, which is the main economic activity. Further the wildlife especially the elephant is a threat to the water infrastructure as they destroy watering points, pans/dams, pipes etc in search of water. There is thus a need for provision of watering places where the wild animals can be watered.

Since eco tourism is another emerging economic activity, community and private ranches owners must conserve the wildlife habitats and forests if they have to accrue maximum benefits. More investors shall be encouraged to invest in the sub sector.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Give policy guidelines on sustainable water management ; Provide financial support
Water Resource Management Authority	Provide leadership in catchment protection
Kenya Forest Services	Continued promotion of the conservation of Mukogodo forest; Promote planting of environmental friendly trees
ALRMP II	Support construction of dams and rehabilitation boreholes to improve access of water; Promote environmental conservation and management initiative
Regional Authorities (ENNDA)	Protects catchments areas of river Ewaso Ngi'ro
Private Sector	Continued conservation of the environment and investment
Local authority	Provide water and sewerage services
NGOs – Caritas Nyeri., L.W.F, World Vision,AWF etc	Support water and environment community based projects Capacity building and mobilization on environmental conservation

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment Management	Form and Strengthen District Environmental Management	Lack of clear land use policies in the ASAL districts; Un harmonized natural	Implementation of the Environmental Coordination and Management Act at the district level; Harmonize the operations of the

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>Committee; Sensitize and create awareness among the community members on individual and community rights under EMCA: Promote and encourage the use of other sources of energy especially solar and biogas to reduce the over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal</p>	<p>resources management legislations vested with different and independently functioning authorities i.e. Forest Act, Water Act and Agricultural Act and provincial administration</p>	<p>various Conservation Acts under the District Environmental management Committee. Involve Community in environmental Management matters through conservancy groups Committees. Conduct sensitisation on alternative energy sources</p>
Water and sanitation	<p>Provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities in the urban centre of Doldol; Provision of water borne sanitation (toilets) in all trading centres.</p>	<p>Inadequate resources ; Inefficient service delivery system i.e. operation and maintenance of existing facilities; Inadequate surface water resources.</p>	<p>Involve the private sector in the provision of the services; Enforce prudent management and mobilization of resources; Introduction of effective catchments areas protection i.e. the laggas, springs and Mukogondo forests; Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water supply,; Commercialization/sentisitisation of the existing facilities.</p>

3.4.6 Projects/Programmes Proposals

A: On-going Projects –Water

Project Name Location/ Division/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1.Rock catchment construction-district wide	To improve access to water for domestic and animal use	4 rock catchments to be completed	Construction of rock catchment.
2.sub-surface dam construction, district wide.	To improve access to water for domestic and animal use	4 sub-surface dams to be completed	Construction of sub-surface dam
3.Lokusero water project	To improve access to water for domestic and animal use	1 complete borehole	to drill borehole.

B: New Project Proposal – Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Tree Planting District wide	1	Provide ground cover for reduce soil erosion	Plant 1.0 million trees on all degraded public site and on farm
Demonstration Bio gas plants -District Wide	2	Provide cheap source of Cooking energy	Build the plants and train the SMC and pupils on operation – Sensitising schools on dairy farming
Solar/wind energy programme - District wide	3	Provide cheap source of energy	Train communities on skills and equipment necessary for tapping the energy

B: New Project Proposal - Water

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Dams Desilting District wide	1	Harvest water for human and livestock	Desilting, construction of cattle trough and water project.
Boreholes rehabilitation District wide	2	Provide adequate water	Repair and provision of pumping set.
Rock catchment rehabilitation District wide	3	Harvest water for human and livestock.	Repair wall pipeline and tanks.
Earth dams Construction District wide	4	Harvest water for human and livestock.	Scooping, construction of retention walls, cattle trough & C.W.P
Construction of sub-surface dam. District wide	5	Harvest water for human and livestock.	Construction of retention wall and control system
Construction of rock catchment District wide	6	Harvest water for human and livestock.	Construction of walls, tank and piping
School Water tanks District wide	7	Improve sanitation in schools and provide water for cooking	Purchase and install tanks and gutters in schools
Boreholes development District wide	8	Harvest water for human and livestock.	Construction of wall tanks and piping,

3.4.7 Cross - cutting Linkages

The environment, water and sanitation sector is a very important driver of the economy of the country. A well-conserved environment will ensure that adequate water is available for use in the other sectors. The agriculture and rural development and the trade, tourism

availability of water and a well-conserved environment.

The physical infrastructures sector especially the roads, energy and housing sub sectors, will also depend on the environment, water and sanitation sector. Construction of roads and houses will require water. On the other hand, production of hydroelectric power is water dependant, which cannot be available if the water catchments areas are not protected.

Proper health of the citizens and the workforce, which fall in the human resource development sector, will also not be ensured if there is water and environmental pollution.

3.4.8 Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting Issues

The provision of water is an important component of poverty reduction. Towards this end, all stakeholders will be brought on board to avail water to the most impoverished parts of the district. In addition, where farming can be carried out, irrigation projects will be undertaken to improve food availability.

HIV/AIDS affects not only the human resource sector but also Environment, water and sanitation sector. In the sector efforts will be made to target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing, the sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in environmental issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women, the sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community environmental management committee. They will be encouraged to form groups for tree planting for income generation and protection of catchment areas.

The sector will also work with the Agriculture and Rural Development sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sub-sector in the sector are Medical services, Education, Labour and Human Resource Development and Public Health.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “ to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development” while the sector’s mission is “ to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirement of a rapidly industrialising economy and the global labour market”

3.5.2 District response to the sector vision and the mission

To address the sector vision and the mission of the sector, the sub-sector in collaboration with various NGOs namely World Vision, Caritas Nyeri, Ol Jogi ranch, Children Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK), Save the Children Canada and Christian Children Fund have continued to undertake various activities including strengthening community participation in provision of early childhood education , creating equity in the provision of educational opportunities and gender in education at all levels.

The overall education sector goal is to achieve Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals MDGs by 2015, in tandem with national and international conventions. The sector will continue to provide adequate learning facilities to enhance quality development of science and technology in all learning institutions thus eradicating illiteracy. Learning opportunities will be availed and promoted to all including the disadvantaged groups. Vocational education and training programmes will be enhanced and opportunities developed for the specially gifted and talented learners to achieve a transition rate of over 70 per cent from primary to secondary by 2010.C.D.F, C.D.T.F and other donors will continue to provide facilities.

The district will continue implementing programmes relating to prevention and treatment of malaria; HIV/AIDS prevention and, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) ; expanded Programmes on Immunization and control of communicable diseases especially trachoma. The district has one health centre, which will be upgraded, into a District hospital during the plan period.

3.5.2 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector has immense contribution in the district in that a healthy population is necessary for production, employment and in other income generating activities taking place. When the health needs of the population are addressed effectively, the people are likely to produce more and this assists in poverty alleviation.

Investments in the sector enable the community to harvests the fruits of a skilled labour force and at the same time help the community to effectively participate in poverty reduction activities. The educated citizenry will actively participate in the district development activities.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health	Ensure formulation and Implementation of Policies; Provide essential drugs in the facilities
NGOs- World Vision, CWSK, AMREF, Mpala Trust/mobile clinic	Provision of health services; Training communities on health issues; community mobilization and facility construction
Private Sector	Compliment the government on provision of Health services
Ministry of Education	Ensure education policies are implemented Provide funds for projects
Local Authorities, ALRMP 11, CDF, Public Works and other government supportive departments.	To provide technical advice and funds for construction of facilities
Private Sector and Ranchers	provision of Education services; Support education programmes.

3.5.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and nutrition	Enhance equity, quality accessibility and affordability of health care Strengthening preventive and promotional health care; Strengthening curative health services to manage the top ten killer diseases; Improve maintenance of health care equipments and facilities; Preventing and managing HIV/AIDS and STIs	Poor collaboration between various stakeholders i.e. the government, N.G.Os and private Sector; Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel equipment and transport; Poorly maintained road network; Frequent and prolonged droughts affecting the health status of the community.	Strengthen partnerships with all the service providers Involve communities in the sub sector projects and programmes for sustainability; Awareness and sensitisation of the community on preventive health care including HIV/AIDS; Encourage and promote the growth and usage of high nutritious food crops.(kitchen gardening); Sensitize communities on the need to discard retrogressive cultural practices e.g. FGM
Population	Create employment opportunities; Provision of adequate, accessible and affordable reproductive health services	High population growth rate in the district Lack of adequate reproductive health services for the nomadic community; Cultural beliefs and practices on population control; Lack of employment for the youth out of	Sensitize the community on the need of family planning through proper information packaging; developing specific programmes on reproductive health targeting the youth; Strengthening reproductive health services to improve access to quality integrated family planning services;

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		school which is very demotivating	
Education	Ensure affordable and equitable access to education and training in the district; Vulnerable groups and the girl child education; Enhance and improve the enrolment rates in the district.	Inadequate and poor road network in the district; High unemployment levels demotivating the parents and children leading to low emoluments; HIV/AIDS pandemic impact on parents, children and teachers; Inadequate management skills in the schools and other institutions, Inadequate infrastructural facilities in most schools; -Limited and scattered schools in the district	Strengthen collaboration among the stakeholders; Enhancing the provision of the text book and other educational and training infrastructure; Mobilize the community and sensitize them on available education and training services; Improve management and supervision in schools through training; Provide bursaries and loans to the poor and children in need of special protection; Establish an institution for the disabled children Establish community libraries and ICT centres; Build new primary and secondary schools

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes priorities

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes – Health

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1.Doldol Health centre- Mukogondo	Improve delivery of health services	One complete staff house and upgrading to district hospital	Construction of the houses
2.Kimanjo dispensary, Ildigiri Location, Mukogondo	Improve delivery of health facilities	One complete staff house	Construction
3.Ildigiri dispensary	Improve access to health facilities	One complete dispensary	Construction of a dispensary
4.Al-jijo dispensary	Improve access to health facilities	One complete dispensary	Construction of a dispensary
5. Ewaso dispensary	Improve access to health services	One complete dispensary	Construction of a dispensary

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Upgrading of DolDol Health center to a district hospital	1	Provide better and more services	Construction of 2 staff houses and 2 wards and posting of more staff
Upgrading of kimanjo dispensary to a health centre	2	Provide better and more services	Construction of 4 wards and administration blocks.
Public toilets, Doldol town	3	Improve sanitation	Construction of toilets
Mobile clinics	4	Improve accessibility	Purchase mobile vehicle and accessories
Doldol water treatment plant	5	Provide safe and clean water	Construction of water treatment system
Construction of 10 dispensaries	6	Improve accessibility of health services	Construction of MCP/HP (outpatient) blocks

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1 School expansion programme	To improve enrolments rates	7 classrooms to be constructed	Construction of classrooms
2. Ilpolei primary school	Improve learning conditions	Construct 7 classrooms and 5 staff houses	construction

B: New Project Proposal - Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Upgrading of Schools. District wide	1	Provide more space for increased enrolment.	Construction of Classrooms
Construction of Dormitories, staff houses and dining halls District wide	2	Improve hygiene and learning opportunities for pastoral children	Construction and equipping
New primary schools District wide	3	Improve accessibility to education	Construction of Classrooms and administration blocks

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description
New secondary schools District wide	4	Provide more space and opportunities for the free secondary education	Construction of Classrooms and administration blocks
Construction of nursery schools (ECD) District wide	5	Provide opportunity to access education	Construction of 46 Classrooms
Construction of adult Classrooms District wide	6	Provide opportunity for the elderly to learn	Construction of 10 Classrooms

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The **health sub sector** is vital in ensuring the good health of all persons involved in all other sectors. It must ensure well the health of children for improved enrolment and the good health of the work force involved in all other sectors. Through research, the sector continues to advice on health hazards in our production system involved in all other sectors.

Health sub sector will provide for the good heath of the children and the staff.~ Education will in turn reduce illiteracy for effective delivery of heath programmes in the district

Education sub sector will impart knowledge and skills to improve management of social systems, change of mindset (attitude change towards nurturing a cohesive and knowledgeable society, with a culture of tolerance, equity, nationalism respect and value for life and basic human rights. Education will also empower the youth with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes, inculcating a culture of responsibility, hard work and accountability. Education will train the required manpower to undertake research in all fields an meet the needs of other sectors in terms of appropriate personnel.

The physical infrastructure sector will support education by providing the necessary infrastructure for communication, water, energy and road network for effective delivery of education services.

The agriculture and rural development sector will be vital in production of food to feed the children in school and also provide source of employment for the trained personnel. Gender must be mainstreamed in the education and training sector to secure parity in various sectors. HIV/AIDS must also be mainstreamed in the education system to reduce its impact on the youth and society in general. The GJLOs need to provide security and conducive legal environment for effective delivery of education services

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting issues

The sector will target the youthful population in passing HIV/AIDS behavior change communication. The youth are most vulnerable and specific measures addressed to them will be introduced such as youth friendly VCT centres. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools will be another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector. Sporting activities especially for the out of school youth will be promoted where HIV/AIDS information will be communicated.

On gender mainstreaming, the support for the girl child education has had remarkable achievements and this is evident from the increase in retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period through the establishment of boarding schools in hardship areas, stepping up of bursaries and improvement on the school feeding programme. The revival of vocational training centres will be expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will be able to acquire skills to make them more productive.

HIV/AIDS impacts negatively on human resource development and thus affects development of a region. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, the sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing, the sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

On environment, the sector through the education subsector will be called upon to disseminate information on clean environment through the curriculum. Environment studies will be made to be more practical and relevant.

3.6 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

The sub-sectors under this sector Regional Development Authorities, gender and children affairs, special programmes, youths and sports and Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands

3.6.1 Sector vision and mission

The vision of the sector is “ Sustainable and equitable socio economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans” while the mission is “to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups”

3.6.2 District response to the vision and the mission

In response to the sector vision and the mission, the youths and women have been empowered through the youth enterprise and women enterprise funds respectively. On development of arid lands, Arid Lands Resources Management Project has been on the front line in initiating projects aimed at drought mitigation and Natural Resource Management.

The district is Semi-Arid and the interventions which have been implemented by ALRMP II has significantly addressed water shortages, poor education and health facilities.

3.6.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The district population is composed of 60 per cent youth who need to be engaged in gainful employment, which can mainly be provided through the existing employment opportunities in established enterprises, and informal sector, which indicates the importance of the sector in the district.

3.6.4 Role of the stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Local authorities	To provide land for the construction of Jua kali sheds and Youth polytechnics and finance activities through LATF
Financial intermediaries	To provide leadership and facilitate the process of loan disbursement through the various set funds
Department of Social services	To continue capacity building of women and youth groups
Ministry of Health, CACC and DTC	To continue to provide leadership in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS
Provincial administration	To Mobilize the community in disaster risk and management
ALRMP II	To provide resources for water infrastructures and natural Resources Management
Civil Society Organization	To supplement government efforts in promoting youth programmes

3.6.5 Sub-sector priorities constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth Development	Strengthen the youth groups and building capacity on entrepreneurship	Inadequate personnel transport and resources; No financial intermediary in the district	Strengthen collaboration with stakeholders
Special Programmes	Reduce the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS	Limited personnel and apathy from public on addressing HIV/AIDS issues	Intensify mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS and all gender issues in all development activities.

3.6.6 Projects and programmes priorities

A: On-going projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Division/constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV Aids prevention, care and support programme District wide	Reduce prevalence	Community	Mainstreaming of HIV and all projects and programmes, public and private sector institutions
Youth enterprise fund District wide	Create self employment for the youth	Youth between age 18-35 years	Provision of credit to the youth
Women development fund District wide	Reduce poverty among the women	Women between age 18-64 years	Provide credit to the women

B: New projects proposals

Project Name Location/division/constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Construction of 3 polytechnics -DolDol –Mukogodo Location -Anandanguru–Illingwesi Location - Kimanjo	1	Provide institutions to train the youth	Construction of polytechnics at new sites
Youth Enterprises development center -DolDol –Mukogodo Location	2	Institution to build youth entrepreneur skills	Construction and equipping
Development of sports grounds -District wide (All 9 Locations)	3	Provide grounds for such of sports talents and provide leisure	Levelling and construction of seating benches, Toilets and other facilities
Children Rescue Centre -DolDol – Mukogoo Location	4	To provide shelter to the rescued children especially girls	Construction of Dormitory, Kitchen, offices and 2 staff houses
Awareness and sensitisation programme - District wide	5	To encourage the community to discard regressive cultural practices and embrace modern practices in all aspects of life	Hold community forums workshops at locational level at least once in an year

3.6.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector will strive to mainstream crosscutting issues on Gender, youth, HIV/AIDS, public records management, disaster risk reduction and management, and labour.

Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in intersectoral activities prioritisation and resource utilization. The sector priority is to continue addressing crosscutting issues and above all strive to instil measures towards socio-economic development.

This sector has linkages with all the sectors i.e. Governance, Justice Law and Order, public administration, Health, Productive sector, Education, physical infrastructure, information communication technology.

GJLOs need to provide the necessary legal framework and security for potential investors in the informal sector.

The agriculture and rural development sector needs to train the farmers to address the likely disasters like drought so as to ensure food security and provide employment opportunities to the youth to wade them from idleness which leads to drug abuse and other social ills.

The special programmes support from ICT sector is critical for data analysis and storage for coordinated development in the district. For the society to actively participate in socio-economic development, it must be healthy hence the important linkage with the health sector.

Physical infrastructure sector is critical for the development of the district. The provision of water, energy, housing and good road network is important for mainstreaming of social economic policies.

3.6.8 Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

In a bid to reduce poverty, the sector interventions especially through ALRMP II in livelihood improvements will target the poor. This will be done through improving their capacity to generate proposals and following it up with better prioritization.

The sector has continued to mainstream the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS continues to be a great concern of this sector. Efforts will be concentrated in community mobilization to encourage their participation in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will collaborate with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth and migrant workers on HIV/AIDS related issues.

The government has introduced the Youth Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund to help these segments of the population set up small enterprises in an endeavour to alleviate poverty and create employment.

The plight of the women has also been taken a notch higher through the passing of affirmative action that stipulates that at least 30 percent of women must be absorbed and

considered in the public service appointments. These measures will not only promote gender equality but also ensure empowerment of women. It will be the turn of the private sector to supplement the government's efforts in absorbing women in gainful employment.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sub-sectors in this sector are Immigration and Registration of Persons, Judiciary, Provincial Administration and Internal security (Police) and Electoral commission of Kenya.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to achieve a secure just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya" and the mission of the sector is "to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio economic and political development"

3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During the locational consultation process the community was made to understand that governance issues were not only to do with the government of Kenya (GoK) but also with institutions that its in control especially the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other DFRD institutions that they participate in. There is need therefore to have representation in project management committees and representation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has continued to promote the rule of law and co-existence of various communities for accelerated development. District peace committees will be formed up to the locational level together with community policing programmes. Corruption prevention committees will also be formed in all government departments.

3.7.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The district is prone to droughts and the scramble for natural resources, which times degenerates into ethnic conflicts. The sector has the responsibility of addressing the causes of such conflicts so as to have a just society.

Laikipia North community practices nomadic pastoralism and innovative approaches must be adapted for the registration of persons and especially the youth to enable them to participate in elections and other development activities. Further there is need for

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

continued collaboration between the community and the security agents to maintain peace.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Judiciary and Probation	Ensure smooth administration of justice; Provide guidance and counselling; Bring justice closer to the people; Advice to security committees on issues of good governance, rights and advocacy
NGOs/CBOs- World Vision CCF, NCWK MYWO, NCKK, CARITAS, Mpala Trust	Addressing governance issues on health, education, water, agriculture and natural resources; Mobilize the community for registration

3.7.5 Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Legal services and Administration for justice	Bring legal and judicial services closer to the poor and most vulnerable groups; Enlighten the communities on individual and community rights; Efficient administration of justice	Inadequate police posts and security personnel. Limited communication system between security personnel Lack of access to court and delays in administration of justice; High cost of legal services; Lack of public awareness on their legal rights in the context of the law.	Construction of more police posts; Provide a communication system linking all security agencies Establish a law court at Doldol Sensitisation and awareness creation on individual and community rights and the need for seeking legal redress; Encourage the vulnerable and the poor to seek legal advice and representation from organization like FIDA etc.
Rehabilitation institutions and probations services	Rehabilitation of offenders within the community; Rehabilitation of the street families and children ;	Lack of rehabilitation institutions in the district ; Lack of a court and prison facilities; Lack of collaboration of the various stakeholders in the sub sector	Operationalize of the community service orders Act;. Strengthen collaboration through the DCAC, and DDC between the NGOs, CBOs, private sector and the government; Promote and encourage the establishment of income generating activities for the destitute.
Registration of	Register all persons above	Nomadic way of life	Increase the mobile

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
persons	the age of 18 years especially the youth	inadequate staff and logistical support	services and enhance collaboration with other development agencies in the district for mobilization
Provincial Administration and police	Ensure there is adequate security	Inadequate transport, housing and personnel	Strengthen community policing programme; construction of more police posts/stations; Construct a modern district headquarters at Doldol

3.7.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Governance, Justice Law & Order

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Police Post Construction – District wide	Improve security in the district	3 police posts to be completed	Construction of Police Posts

B: New Project Proposal: Governance, Justice Law & Order

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Communication system -District wide	1	Improve communication on security situation	Link all administrative and police units with common system
Conflict management -District wide	2	Achieve peaceful co-existence	Hold 5 workshops on conflict resolution and management
Upgrading of Doldol police station into a divisional headquarters -Doldol centre	3	Improve working conditions and morale; Improved response to security issues	Renovate and construct buildings at Doldol police station; Post more staff
Construction of police posts/station -District wide	4	Improve security situation	Construction and equipping of police posts/stations

Laikipia North District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Construction of modern district headquarters -Doldol centre	5	Improve service delivery as most departmental heads have no offices	Construct a 5 storey building to house 40 departments
Construction of District Commissioners house	6	- provide better housing for improved delivery of services	construct a 3 bed roomed house with servant quarters
Divisional offices -District wide	7	Improve service delivery at divisional level	Construct divisional office block to house the divisional district officer and other departments
Administration police houses (A.P Lines)	8	Provide decent living houses for improve working conditions and morale	Construct 20 units of 2 bedroom, kitchen and sitting room

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will strive to mainstream crosscutting issues on Governance reforms, Capacity building, Vision 2030, security, Gender, children, youth, drug and substance abuse as well as HIV/AIDS, corruption, public/private sector partnership, information communication and technology, and the environment.

Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in intra sectoral and cross institutional activity prioritisation and resource utilization.

For the GJLOs to be effective in discharging its responsibilities all the other sectors must be operating within the legal framework provided as GJLOs will only provide guidance to all sectors

3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors and plays a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues within the district. The sector will continue to give direction and ensure that an integrated approach towards development is adopted. The sector will offer leadership in the protection of the rights of the vulnerable groups especially women and children. The sector will improve advocacy on environment related legislation and at the same time enforce them.

3.8 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The sub-sectors under the sector are Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communication and E- Government. The sector will contribute immensely to spur economic growth and reduce levels of poverty in the district.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge" and the mission is "to improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology"

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During this era of information Technology delivery of services needs to be enhanced even at the district level. During the plan period the service providers mainly the local authorities, public service, telephone and power providers will be called upon to spread the use of information technology for efficient service delivery.

Information systems like the Geographic information system (G.I.S) will be developed and used for efficient delivery of services, which is a prerequisite for economic growth. G.I.S will be used to offer important information for carrying out preventive and curative maintenance facilities that the service providers control. It will also be used for ease of management of the service provider's assets at the district level.

During the plan period there will be need to expand and improve the existing infrastructural facilities to address the needs of the growing population and G.I.S will come in handy especially when additional technical information is included in the database. The local authorities will be encouraged to make use of the G.I.S as a problem solving tool since by using this kind of technology it will be easy to locate geographical positions in any installation including water pipes, road network etc at the desk top.

With reliable and up to date information, by use of a well-designed G.I.S a service provider can easily provide curative and preventive maintenance on their infrastructure. The Laikipia county council will be encouraged to install the system during the plan period.

3.8.2 Importance of the Sector in the District

Information communication technology sector has a very significant role in the production and provision of community needs in the district. Information technology is very important to the business community and service providers. Use of fax, E-mail and Internet is on the increase in the district especially after the introduction of the wireless communication system.

The sector is a source of income, revenue and employment to the upcoming information technologists. In future the sector will be a major input in service provision in the District headquarters after the computerization of operations.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will be established in the district and will have a major role to play in development of the district as it will be a data centre which is very vital for economic development of the district. It is hoped that ICT will be introduced at the DIDC to provide computer application to data management through District Management Information Systems

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of State for Planning and National Development and Vision 2030	Establish and operationalise DIDC; Establish District Management Information System (DMIS)
Ministry of Information	To provide policy direction in the sector
Private sector	Promotion of IT by establishment of cyber cafés and computer schools.

3.8.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Computerization and installation of appropriate information system in the public service providers offices i.e. the Government and local authorities offices; Establishment of the district information and document center; Establishment of community IT centres; Integration of IT in education institutions Establishment of DMIS.	Lack of electricity Lack of resources and clear policy guidelines; Lack of collaboration between the stakeholders and institutions (government, N.G.O, C.B.O, private sector and research institutions; Inadequate knowledge on source of data and information in the district; Funds for buying computers etc.	To provide electricity to Doldol town and other trading centres; Train government and local authorities personnel on IT; Resource mobilization through closer collaboration and coordination; Create awareness on importance of I.T and the various sources of information relevant to development needs on the community; To establish a DMIS
Communication	Expansion and modernization of the telecommunication network in the district	Inadequate communication network in the district	Create an enabling environment for the expansion and modernization of the facilities

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District information and Documentation Centre(DIDC) District Headquarters	1	For effective delivery of services as a resource centre	Provide all the relevant data for development	construct and provide equipment
Computerization Programme District Wide	2	Enhance delivery of services	All government departments up to the divisional level and the local authorities	Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology.
Integration of IT in education and Training institutions District Wide	3	To maximize on the gains from ICT	All the 2 secondary schools	Integrate ICT in secondary and training institutions programmes;
Community ICT centres	4	To increase the accessibility to essential basic development information	At 4 trading centres of Ewaso, Nandanguru, Kimanjo and Doldol	Establish community ICT learning and information centre

3.8.7 Cross-sector linkages

The Research Innovation and Technology sector provides avenues where important information and new ideas are exchanged to foster national development in all sectors. Localized public campaign aimed at informing people on various issues that affect them like HIV/AIDS, new technologies and marketing opportunities among others are passed on through the electronic and the print media which are the domain of the Research Innovation and Technology sector.

E-learning in education will be important for the youth to acquire modern skills to engage in productive activities and Education sector must train the youth ICT from an early age.

Research Innovation and Technology will also support the GJLOs in management of crime through modern skills and the in turn will need supportive legal framework an security to flourish in the district. The infrastructural sector will be required to provide the energy and good road network to support the ICT sector.

3.8.8 Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting Issues.

The ICT sector is important in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity

to learn and compare with other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices. While disseminating information, specific emphasis will be placed on issues on Gender, environment and HIV/AIDS.

3.9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The sub-sectors are Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Local Government and Public Service. This is a co-ordinating sector and has a direct link to almost all communities' activities of poverty and economic growth in the district.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and mission

The vision of the sector is "to be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management" and the mission is "to provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilisation and management for quality public service delivery".

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission a mechanism has been put in the district for coordination of projects and programmes implementation to avoid duplication and wastage of resources. Further a district Monitoring and Evaluation team will be constituted to be undertaking regular value-for-money audits to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of services and utilization of funds

3.9.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a very significant role in the development of the district considering the fact that Laikipia North is arid and newly created where community practices nomadic pastoralism. There is need to put in place an elaborate and an all-inclusive participatory approach in projects identification, prioritisation, implementation and management.

There is also numerous natural resources and many stakeholders hence the need for effective co-ordination for the community to benefit.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of planning and National Development and Vision 2030	To provide policy framework technical staff an logistical support for coordination of development activities
Ministry of Finance	To provide technical personnel for accounting and auditing services.
Community	Community to participate in projects management and build institutional capacity at grassroots level.
NGOs – World Vision, Caritas etc	To build the communities capacities on project management

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The sub sectors considered in this section are Finance, planning, National Development and Vision 2030.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Prudent management of projects/programmes funds; Community involvements in project/programme s financial management; Encourage and institutionalise the district consultation forum for development planning and coordination	Poor linkage between planning and budgetary allocation; Non-participatory planning and project/programme implementation process; Lack of clear policy guidelines and budgetary allocations for monitoring and evaluation of community projects.	Community involvement in project s/programme planning and implementation including financial management; Strengthen the district Monitoring and Evaluation Committee Mobilize resources for purposes of community projects. Conducting Monitoring and evaluation; Enhance collaborations with all development agents for efficient utilization of available resources
Development planning and implementation coordination	Encourage the communities interest in development planning and project/ programmes implementation; Promote and encourage demand driven projects/programmes as opposed to supply driven.	Lack of community involvement in the planning process; Lack of coherent policy institutional and legal framework to guide and enforce plan implementation and coordination; Lack of collaboration among various development agents.	Cultivate closer collaboration between the development agents; Adhere to DFRD strategy framework and the consultation forum for purpose of planning and coordination of development activities; Create awareness and conduct PRAs and use the document reports for community involvement in planning and project/programmes implementation.

3.9.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

B: New Projects/Programmes Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Description of activities
Logistical support District Wide	1	To enhance delivery of services	Provide a vehicle and 2 computer and printers and funds	Vehicle Kshs 4.0m Computers Kshs.200,000 -Operational Funds	Acquisition of vehicle computers and adequate funds and skilled personnel.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Estimated cost (Kshs)	Description of activities
				Kshs.5.0m	
Awareness Creation and sensitisation District Wide	2	Create a knowledgeable and responsive community to the district vision and Vision 2030 and MDGs	One workshop in all locations per year	5.0m	Sensitize communities on the districts vision, and Vision 2030 and MDGs.

3.9.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

For the sector to fulfil its mandate effectively, collaboration among the Ministries/Departments in the sector and across sectors is necessary. It is therefore imperative that all the eight sub sectors in the Public Administration sector work closely while embracing a cordial working spirit with other sectors on various cross cutting issues.:

The Public Service Commission is charged with the role of administering occupational test and examinations to certain cadres of candidates in public service. The sector also links broadly with others on formulation and implementation of various policies that cut across the public service. The sector is also responsible for recruitment of staff in all the other sectors.

The Public Administration Sector plays a leading role in financial and public sector polices enforced by the government to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. As a result the sector, handles various cross cutting functions in areas of mutual national interest such as: Effective management and development of human resources in the public sector and streamlining and harmonization of terms and conditions of work; Mainstreaming Public Financial Management polices and reforms in the wider public service such as programme based budgeting framework; Deepening the implementation and effective use of ICT in the public service; Fast tracking public sector reforms initiated in the sector and cascading them to other Ministries/Departments as well as district administrative units; Pursuit of International cooperation and regional integration in the fast narrowing boundaries due to globalisation; Effective implementation and proper management of programmes and projects and Formulation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies as well as mobilization, management and control of public resources.

3.9.8 Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

The sector will revive drought management committee at all levels and capacity members on disaster preparedness and management. Strict adherence to the existing environmental laws will be applied to the letter. To reduce unemployment among the youth, awareness creation on the benefits of forming groups to benefit from the Youth Development Fund. Youth groups will undertake construction of minor roads, through the CDF. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS will be given priority especially during meetings with staff and the clients

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter covers programs/projects to be implemented during the plan period. It also covers objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor projects/programs implementation, while setting the medium term milestones for impact assessment. While monitoring is a continuous process to be conducted throughout plan period, evaluation will be conducted in the medium term and the end of the plan period in 2012.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will provide the mechanism to monitor the implementation of District Development Plan. This will enable us to measure the efficiency and effectiveness in projects/programmes implementation and provide a feedback that will enable making of informed decision on re-allocation of resources over time.

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanism during the plan period need to be strengthened. This arises from the great role Monitoring and Evaluation plays in the realization of maximum benefit from the scarce resources.

Collaboration among various development agencies namely the donor agencies, CBOS, NGOs, the government and other stakeholders was very poor during the previous plan period and there is need to cultivate a strong networking system under the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be adapted during the 2008 – 2012 plan period.

Projects and programmes implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD) where the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will be capacity build to provide the overall guidance for the monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The committee will be strengthened and expanded to include the, NGOs and donor agencies such as World Vision, CARITAS Nyeri, AWF and LWF that covers about 25 per cent of the district population through various community initiated projects.

At the Constituency level, there will be an all inclusive Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee under the Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC), which will include representation from all the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) active in the Constituency/District and the District/Divisional Heads of Departments.

At the Location and Sub location levels monitoring and evaluation committees will be formed to include the group ranches management committees, project management committees, infrastructure users associations and active CBOs/NGOS.

All the stakeholders and development partners will be called upon to include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms in all projects and programmes proposals and to contribute,

in terms of resources required, for effective monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction process through the 2008 – 2012 District Development Plan.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section provides an implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix for all the projects and programmes identified for implementation during the 2008-2012-plan period. The matrix also attempts to provide possible sources of funding for the activities. Where the private sector is expected to invest in processing of livestock products and exploiting the identified potentials it will be upon the DPMU to provide the necessary Information On The Opportunities Available To The Would Be Investors

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Agriculture Sub Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Orphaned crops programme	2.0m	2008-2012	No of crops introduced and consumed	Reports; Field visits	Agriculture department	ALRMPII M.O.A	Community to provide land labour
Aloe and Cactus Value addition programme	4.0m	2008-2012	Production Units operational; No. of aloe and cactus products	Reports; Field visits	Agriculture department	ALRMPII M.O.A	Community to provide land labour and appreciate the value of the crops.
Water harvesting programme	20.0m	2008-2012	No. of pans completed	Reports; Field visits	Agriculture department	ALRMPII M.O.A WRMA	Community to provide land labour
Range/Gullies rehabilitation programme	20.0m	2008-2012	No. of gullies rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits	Agriculture department	ALRMPII M.O.A WRMA	Community to provide land labour
Soil and water conservation programme	7.5m	2008-2012	Length in Km of Fanya Juu done	Report; Field visits	Agriculture department	ALRMPII M.O.A WRMA	Community to provide land labour
Model Kitchen gardens programme	15.0m	2008-2012	No of gardens operational and maintained	Reports; Field visits	Agriculture department	ALRMPII M.O.A WRMA	Schools to provide land labour

Livestock Sub Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Reseeding 250ha in Naibunga Conservancy	5.0m	2008-2012	No. of hectares reseeded	Field visits; Reports	Livestock Department	ALRMPII, AWF, LWF, ALLPRO	Community to protect land

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of 2 auction yards	4.0m	2008-2012	No. of auction constructed	Field visits; Reports	Livestock Department		Local authority to fund and maintain
Construction of 5 hay stores	15.0m	2008-2012	No. of stores constructed	Field visits; Reports	Livestock Department	ALRMP II, ALLPRO	Local authority/Community to provide land
Introduce 40 borana breeding bulls	2.0m	2008-2012	No. of bulls purchased	Field visits; Reports	Livestock Department	ALRMP II, AWF, ALLPRO	Community to form groups to receive & maintain bulls; Veterinary department to maintain health
Construction of 4 cattle dips	7.1m	2008-2012	No. of dips constructed	Field visits; Reports	Veterinary Department	CDF	Community to provide labour and maintain
Rehabilitation of 16 cattle dips	600,000	2008-2012	No. Rehabilitated	Field visits; Reports	Veterinary Department	CDF	Community to provide labour and maintain

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism, and Industry

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of Doldol hides and skins tannery	4.0m	2008-2012	No. and progress in construction	Field visits; Reports	Veterinary Department	Private Sector	Local authority to provide land
Construction of honey refinery	3.0m	2008-2012	No. and progress in construction	Field visits; Reports	Livestock Department	CDF; ALRMP11; ALLPRO	Social Services Department to organize groups; Community to engage in bee keeping, own and maintain refinery
Three Livestock weighing machines	1.5M	2008-2012	No. purchased and provided	Site visits; Reports	Livestock Department	CDF; ALLPRO	Community embrace the idea and use the facilities;
Development of 5 eco-tourism Lodges/sites	7.5m	2008-2012	No. of centres established	Field/site visits; Reports	L.W.F/KWS	ALRMP II.; LWF; AWF	Social services to organize groups; Community to provide land and own

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Roads Sub Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
NO.D464 D463 Junction (mogooni)- Ilpolei – DolDol 45km	540m	2008-2012	No. of KM tarmacked	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Community to protect road signs & other materials
No. D465 E464 Junction(Ilpolei) – Kimanju – Tura – Ewaso – E462 Junction D462 E465 Junction – C78 Junction (Kirimun)	250.0m	2008-2012	No. Kms Graveled	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	The community to protect Signs and other materials
No. D463 DB Laikipia West – DB Laikipia East	17.5m	2008-2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co-fund
No. E468 D464 Junction (Airstrip) – Makurian – Oljjo (D464 – Junction)	10.65m	2008-2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co-fund
No.467 DolDol Kipsing	8.5m	2008-2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co-fund
No.C77 DB Laikipia west – DB Laikipia West	7.5m	2008-2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co-fund
No. D464 DolDol - Oljjo - Lekusero	15.0m	2008-2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co-fund
No. E469 Lekusero Anandanguru - Momoyot	16.0m	2008-2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co-fund
No.E839 Ethi - Lekusero	8.65m	2008-2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co-fund

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
No.E1870 E465 Junction Tura) – DB Isiolo	2.0m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms Maintained,	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co- fund
No.462 DB Laikipia west – E465 Junction	8.5m	2008- 2012	No. of Kms Maintained	Field visit & Reports	Ministry of Roads	Ministry of Roads	Local authority and CDF to co- fund

Energy Sub Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Supply of electricity to Doldol trading centre	10.0m	2008 - 2012	No. of institutions and households connected to electricity	Reports and field visits	Ministry of energy	Ministry of energy	Create the demand for power

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Environment Sub Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Tree planting Programme	10.0m	2008- 2012	No. of trees planted; No. of sites protected	Field visits; Reports	Kenya Forestry Services	C.D.F, ALRMP II, LWF	AWF and LWF to build capacity on sustainable use of trees
2 demonstration biogas plants in schools	3.0m	2008- 2012	No. of plants constructed	Site visits; Reports	Ministry of Agriculture	ALRMP II; CDF; MKADI	School management committee to provide raw materials and sustain project
Solar energy programme in 10 schools	5.0m	2008- 2012	No. of schools with solar energy	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	CDF; world vision; ALRMP	Ranching Co. to provide co- funds; S.M.C to maintain the system

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water Sub Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Drilling of 16 bore holes	32m	2008-2012	No. of boreholes drilled	Field visit & reports	Northern Water Services Board	Ministry of water and irrigation; ALRMP II; ENNDA	NEMA to ensure E.I.A is done NWPC/WRMA to provide technical advice
Rehabilitation of 9 boreholes	4.5m	2008-2012	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	Field visit & reports	N.W.S.B; WRMA	Ministry of water and Irrigation; ALRMP II; ENNDA	Community to maintain facilities; C.S.O to provide capacity building; NEMA to undertake E.I.A
Development of 15 earth dams	90.0m	2008-2012	No. of dams developed	Field visit and Reports	WRMA; NWSB	Ministry of water and irrigation; ALRMP II; ENNDA	Community to maintain facilities; C.S.O to provide capacity building; NEMA to undertake E.I.A
Construction of 11 sub surface dams	44.0 m	2008-2012	No. of dams developed.	Field visit and Reports	NWSB/ NWSB	Ministry of water and irrigation; ALRMP II; ENNDA	Community to maintain facilities; C.S.O to provide capacity building; NEMA to undertake E.I.A
Distilling of 3 dams	10.8m	2008-2012	No. of dams distilled.	Field visit and Reports	N.W.S.B; WRMA	Ministry of water and irrigation; ALRMP II; ENNDA	Community to maintain facilities; C.S.O to provide capacity building; NEMA to undertake E.I.A

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of 2 rock catchments	31.2 m	2008-2012	No. Constructed	Field visits; Reports	NWSB;WRMA	Ministry of water and irrigation; ALRMP II; ENNDA; CDF	Community to provide land & maintain
Rehabilitation/repair of 1 rock catchment	1.0m	2008-2009	No. repaired	Field visits; Reports	NWSB	C.D.F; ALRMP II; ENNDA	Community to provide land & maintain
Construction of Anandanguru water intake	3.0m	2008-2010	No. constructed	Field visits; Reports	NWSB/WRMA	Ministry of water and irrigation; ALRMP II; ENNDA; CDF	Community to provide land & maintain
Provision of 68 water tanks to public schools	20.4m	2008-2012	No. of water tanks provided.	Field visits; Reports	NWSB/WRMA	Ministry of education/ WFP	Schools to maintain; CDF, ALRMP II, ENNDA, and Local authorities to co- fund

4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Education Sub Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (Ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of 8 new primary schools	32.0m	2008-2012	No. constructed	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Education; -CDF	Local Authorities and community to give land, local materials & Labour
Construction of 8 new secondary schools	64.0m	2008-2012	No. constructed	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Education; CDF	Local Authorities and community to give land, local materials &

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							Labour
Construction of dormitories and dinning hall in 4 primary schools	14.0m	2008-2012	No. constructed	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Education; CDF	Local Authorities and community to provide land, local materials & Labour
Construction of 23 of 2 roomed nursery school.(ECD)	23.0m	2008-2012	No. constructed	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Education; CDF	Local Authorities and community to provide land, local materials & Labour
Construction of 32 permanent buildings in 4 primary schools	16.0m	2008-2012	No. constructed	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Education; CDF	Local Authorities and community to provide land, local materials & Labour
Construction of 10 adult classes	5.0m	2008-2012	No. constructed	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of Education; CDF	Local Authorities and community to provide land, local materials & Labour

4.2.7 Human Resources Development Health Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Upgrading of DolDol health center to a District Hospital	15.0m	2008 - 2010	No of facilities constructed; No. of staff posted	Reports; Site visits	Ministry of Health	M.O.H; CDF; LATF	Ministry of public works to provide expertise; CSO e.g. AMREF, World Vision to provide complementary support
Construction of 11	33.0m	2008-	No. of	Field visits;	Ministry of	M.O.H;	Community to

Project Name	Cost estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
dispensaries		2012	dispensaries constructed	Reports	Public Works	CDF	provide local materials and maintain
Upgraded of 1 Kimanjo dispensaries to health center	4.5m	2008-2012	No of facilities constructed and staff posted	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	M.O.H; CDF	Community to provide local materials, labour and maintain
Establishment/Construction of 4VCT Centres	6.0m	2008-2012	No. of VCT sites constructed/ established	Field/site visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	M.O.H; CDF	Community/ local authority to provide land and support the HIV/AIDs programmes
Establishment of 3 programmes to support OVCs and PLWHAs	12.0m	2008-2012	No of OVCs and PLWHA being supported	Reports; Home visits	M.O.H Home based care department; Children department	N.A.C.C	LAYODEIN, SCAN , World Vision, Mplala to provide technical support; PLWHA to form support groups; Community to fight stigma
Mobile/outreach services	5.0M	2008-2012	No and type of services provided	Field visits; Reports	M.O.H	NACC and Mpala mobile programme	Community to seek the services
Construction of public toilets in doldol	2.0M	2008-2012	No. of toilets constructed	Field visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Laikipia county council	Community to seek the services
Construction of Doldol Water Treatment Plant	6.0M	2008-2012	Progress in construction	Field visits; Reports	N.W.S.B	Ministry of water and Irrigation	Laikipia county council and community to maintain

4.2.8 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name	Cost estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of 3 polytechnics	42.0M	2008-2012	No. constructed	Field Visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of sports and Youth Affairs	Local authority to provide land; Community utilize and

Project Name	Cost estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							maintain; Private sector absorb the trained
Youth entrepreneurship development centre	8.0m	2008-2012	Level of implementation	Field Visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of sports and Youth Affairs	Local authority to provide land; Youth to utilize and maintain; Private sector to complement the centre
Sports grounds development	18.0m	2008-2012		Field Visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Work	Ministry of sports and Youth Affairs	CDF & LATF to co-fund; Local authorities to maintain
Children Rescue Centre	13.0m	2008-2012	Level of implementation	Site visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of gender and Children affairs	CDF & LATF to co-fund; CSO e.g. World vision CARITAS to complement; Local authority to give land
Awareness and sensitisation programme	10.0m	2008-2012	No of forums/ workshops held	Field Visits; Reports	Social services department	Ministry of gender and Children affairs	Local leaders and provincial administration to mobilise the community

4.2.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Hold 5 Community training workshops on conflict resolution and peace keeping	2,0m	2008-2012	No. of workshops held and no. of participants	Reports	District Steering group	ALRMP	LWF, AWF to provide technical support; Provincial Administration to mobilize community
Renovation of Doldol Police station an upgrading to divisional headquarters	2.5m	2008-2010	No. of facilities renovated	Site visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	CDF and Police Department	Community to provide local materials and support
Construction of 13 police posts	52.0m	2008-2012	No. of police posts constructed	Field/site visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	CDF and Police Department	Community to provide local materials and support
Modern inter linked communication system	2.4m	2008-2009	No. of security agents interlinked	Reports	Provincial Administration	CDF and Police Department	LWF, AWF and CCK to support initiative
Construction of District Headquarters	350m	2008-2009	Level of implementation	Site visits	Ministry of public works	Office of the President	Laikipia county council to provide land
Construction of District commissioner house	3.8m	2008-2010	Stage of implementation	Site visits	Ministry of public works	Ministry of state for internal security	Laikipia county council to provide land
3 Divisional offices	15.0m	2008-2010	No. completed and Level of implementation	Field/site visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of state for internal security	Laikipia county council to provide land
Administration police houses (AP Lines)	40.0m	2008-2010	No. completed and Level of implementation	Field/site visits; Reports	Ministry of Public Works	Ministry of state for internal security	Laikipia county council to provide land

4.2.10 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
District information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) District Headquarters	16.0m	2008-2010	Level of construction; No. of equipments provide	Reports; Site visits	District Planning Office	Ministry of State for Planning, National development and Vision 2030	All development actors to Provide information and data; Utilise the facility to access information
Computerization Programme District Wide	80.0m	2008-2012	No. of computers provided	Reports; -Site visits	Specific District department	Line ministries	Provide valuable data and networking
Integration of IT in education and Training institutions District Wide	4.0m	2008-2010	No. of computers an relevant programmes introduced	Reports; Site visits	Education department	Ministry of Education	CSOs e.g. World vision to complement the ministry; B.O.G to maintain the equipments

4.2.11 Public Administration

Project Name	Project Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Logistical support	9.2m	2008-2012	No. of vehicles provided; No. of computers provide; Amount of founs allocated	Reports	District planning office	Ministry of State for Planning, National development and Vision 2030	All development actors required to provide data and support
Awareness Creation and sensitisation on planning	5.0m	2008-2012	No. of workshops/forums held	Report		Ministry of State for Planning, National development and Vision 2030	All development actors required to provide information to the public

**4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION
IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES)**

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term Projection (2012)
Health	Infant mortality	41.5	38	35
	Immunization coverage	40	48	60
	Doctor/ Patient ratio	1:18,710	1:10,000	1:7250
	Nurse / Patient ratio	1:5,000	1:2027	1:1500
	HIV /AIDS prevalence	6.5	5.0	4.0
	Total fertility rate	6	6	6
Education	ECD enrolment rate	112	110	100
	Primary school enrolment rate	114.4	110	100
	Teacher / pupil ratio	1:41	1:38	1:35
	Secondary school enrolment rate	31.5	35	38
	Teacher / pupil ratio	1:19	1:18	1:15
	District literacy levels	20	30	40
Crop production	Maize	-	-	-
	Wheat	-	-	-
	Sorghum	-	20	40
	Beans	1	30	60
	Cassava	-	30	60
	Dolichos	-	40	80
	Sweet potatoes	-	10	20
Livestock	Beef cattle	38,717	43,717	48,717
	Dairy Cattle	0	200	400
Road network	Bitumen surface	0	20	45
	Gravel / murrum	40	90	140
	Earth roads	151.3	101.3	51.3
Water	No. of households with access to piped water	824	1124	1154
	No of protected springs	1	3	5
	No of dams	11	17	23
Energy	No of households with electricity connections	0	100	200
	% of h/h using solar	1	3	5
	% of h/h using biogas	0	2	5
	% of h/h using firewood / charcoal	99	90	85
Communication	% of the district with mobile network	5	15	30
	No of h/ h with telephone connections	39	120	240