



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



MARSABIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008—2012



KENYA

VISION **2030**

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NAIROBI

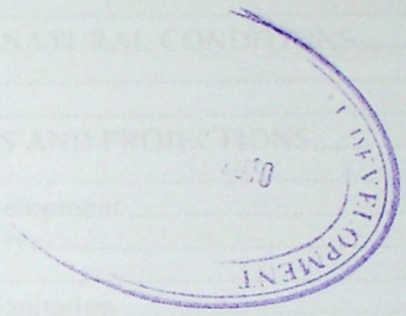
38-96762
MAR

20210988

2010-6988

08A017

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION
FOREWORD
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE
1.0 INTRODUCTION
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District
1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Status
1.1.3 Settlement Pattern
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS
1.2.1 Topographic Features
1.2.2 Climatic Information
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure
1.4.4 Environmental, Water and Sanitation
1.4.5 Human Resource Development
1.4.6 Information and Technology
1.4.7 Education, Livelihood and ODF



MARSABIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008 – 2012



TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION	vii
FOREWORD.....	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xi
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS.....	xiii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvii
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE.....	xxi
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 Units and Political Units	3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	3
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features	5
1.2.2 Climatic Information	6
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.....	6
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE.....	11
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	11
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	11
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	12
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation	12
1.4.5 Human Resource Development	12
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology	13
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	13
1.4.8 Public Administration.....	14
1.4.9 Special Programmes.....	14
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	15
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS.....	17
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	19
2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN	19
2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan.....	19
2.2 CONSTRAINTS.....	21
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT	21
2.4 LINKAGES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANS WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	22
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	23
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges	23
2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues.....	24
2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES	31
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	35
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	37
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	37
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	37
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	37
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.....	37
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	37
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	38
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities.....	39
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages.....	43
3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	43
3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY.....	44
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	44
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	44
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District.....	44
3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector.....	44

3.2.5	Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints.....	45
3.2.6	Project and Programme Priorities	45
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages	46
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	46
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR.....	46
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	46
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	46
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	47
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	47
3.3.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	48
3.3.6	Projects and Programme Priorities.....	48
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages	50
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	50
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION.....	50
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	50
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	50
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	51
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	51
3.4.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	51
3.4.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	52
3.4.7	Cross sector linkages.....	55
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues	55
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.....	55
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	55
3.5.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	56
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	57
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	58
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	58
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	60
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages	63
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	64
3.6	RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR.....	64
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	64
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	64
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	65
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	65
3.6.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	66
3.6.6	Projects and Programmes	66
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages	67
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	67
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR.....	67
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	67
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	67
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	68
3.7.4	Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector.....	69
3.7.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies.....	69
3.7.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	70
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages	71
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	71
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.....	71
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	71
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	72

3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	72
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	72
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	72
3.8.6	Projects and Programme Priorities.....	73
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages	73
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	74
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.....	74
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	74
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	74
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	75
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	75
3.9.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	76
3.9.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	77
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages	82
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream of Cross-cutting Issues	82
	CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	83
4.0	INTRODUCTION	85
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	85
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	86
4.2.1	Agricultural and Rural Development Sector	86
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry	89
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure	90
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation	92
4.2.5	Human Resource Development.....	96
4.2.6	Research, Innovation and Technology	100
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law & Order.....	101
4.2.8	Public Administration	104
4.2.9	Special Programmes.....	105
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	107

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A stable and sustainable socio-economic, political development and a tourist destination district with a high quality of life for its people.

Mission

To contribute to economic development and poverty reduction through promotion of food security, trade and industrial development, water accessibility ,employment creation ,protection and conservation of the environment and efficient utilization of available resources in the district.

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 OOPs 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.

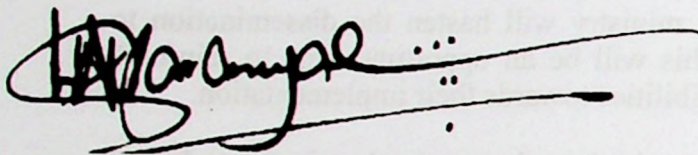
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal role is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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.

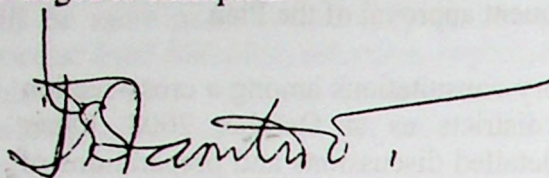
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units.....	3
Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District	3
Table 3: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohorts.....	7
Table 4: Population Projections by Special Age-Groups	8
Table 5 Population Projection for Urban Areas	10
Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Division and Constituency	10
Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan.....	20
Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya.....	2
Map 2: Marsabit District Administrative Boundaries.....	4

CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CDC	Community Development Committee
DDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CI	Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance
CI	Community Implementation Plan
CD	Community Development Committee
DCO	District Children Officer/District Cooperative Officer
DCR	District Civil Registrar
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRC	District Roads Committee
DRE	District Road Engineer
DROP	District Registration of Persons
DSC	District Security Committee
DSG	District Steering Group
DTC	District Technical Committee
DVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EP	Eastern Province
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	FOCUS Group Discussion
GPS	Geographical Positioning System

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ADDO	Assistant District Development Officer
AIC	African Inland Church
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
AWP & B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committees
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CHWAS	Community Health Workers
CIFA	Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CODC	Community Development Committee
DCO	District Children Officer/District Cooperative Officer
DCR	District Civil Registrar
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRC	District Roads Committee
DRE	District Road Engineer
DROP	District Registration of Persons
DSC	District Security Committee
DSG	District Steering Group
DTC	District Technical Committee
DVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EP	Eastern Province
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	FOCUSS Group Discussion
GPS	Geographical Positioning System

HH	Household
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
KENHA	Kenya Highway Authority
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
PACODEO	Pastoralist Community Development Organisation
PC	Project Committee
PEAP	Post Election Action Plan
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PISP	Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Time-bound
SP	Sector Programme
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource User Association
WUA	Water Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marsabit is one of the districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Laisamis District to the south and Northwest, Chalbi district to the North and Southeast. The District lies between 10° 15 North to 04° 27' latitude and longitude 36° East and 39° 59 East.

The district covers an area of 2071.8 km² subdivided into 3 divisions. It is further divided into 11 locations and 22 sub-locations. The district has one electoral constituency, Saku which covers the 3 divisions of Central, Gadamoji and Dirri. The district has one local authority, Marsabit County Council comprising 8 wards with 8 elected and 2 nominated councillors.

Marsabit District has a climate that is favourable to both crop farming and livestock rearing. It has also an old town which has for many years been used as a stop-over for people on transit to Moyale, Isiolo and Chalbi districts. Many communities have settled around Marsabit town where the climate is favourable for farming and where security is assured. Due to frequent tribal clashes and conflicts many people move to Marsabit town as internal refugees. There are also immigrants from the neighbouring district who have settled in agriculturally potential areas and towns. Because of this influx, people have settled around the mountain area around the Central Division in slum clusters and are mostly landless and without livestock. These groups have increased the number of the very poor and vulnerable people who need support to improve their standard of living. There are over 12 communities in Marsabit scattered all over the district in both rural and urban areas, especially in areas with high population densities in Gadamoji and Central Divisions.

The district lies between 300 meters to 900 metres above sea level and is surrounded by hills and mountain ranges. The extensive plain in which the district is situated is broken by melbergs and volcanic cones and calderas.

The district is characterized by hill masses formed out of plains which are tertiary and quaternary volcanoes like Mt. Marsabit (1,865m) Karare hills and Kofia bay hills.

The district has no permanent rivers but springs at Songa and Badasa. Other water bodies include Sokorte-Dikko and Lake Paradise found in Marsabit forest. During rainy seasons, a seasonal river is formed out of Badasa and Soga spring run off.

Marsabit district is situated along the highland masses that fall between 700m and 1000m which receives reasonable rainfall of about 700 mm annually, for the lowest to highest elevation respectively. The rain fall pattern displays both temporal and spatial variation and is bimodal in its distribution. The mountain area is agriculturally rich while the rest of the district is generally dry.

Rainfall in most parts is low, unreliable and unevenly distributed. Short rains are received in October and November while long rains are received in March, April and May. The duration, amount and reliability of rainfall increases with altitude. Less than 15,000 hectares of land have been put under cultivation due to unreliability of rainfall.

Temperatures of the district vary from 18°C to 23°C with January and April being very hot, May to August relatively cool and September to December fairly hot. Within the district it can be observed that the part at the foot of the mountain is fairly cold while the areas away from the mountain are fairly hot.

The high parts of mount Marsabit and the surrounding areas have rich volcanic soils which are well developed and have high water retention capacity. On the slopes of the mountain, soils are basically combisol. In some areas, the soils are moderately deep clay and loam rocky. These soils are generally, suitable for agriculture and dairy farming.

The district is divided into 3 Agro-ecological zones namely sub-humid III, Semi Arid IV Arid V and very Arid.

Ecological Zone III covers mountain area of the district namely Mt. Marsabit, Karare hills and Kofia Mbaya hills. These mountain areas have high rainfall and low evaporation which have produced dense ever-green forest. These forests are extensive and serve as water catchment areas. However, of late the forest areas have been degraded. Below these forests lies a belt of vegetation characterized by deciduous thorns tree (5-15 high) and tall perennial grasses. This zone is suitable for agriculture and here various horticultural and food crops such as maize, beans, fruits pawpaw, tomatoes and bananas are grown. Coffee is also grown for home consumption.

Ecological zone IV covers the low parts of Mt. Marsabit and the surrounding hills. It is suitable for livestock grazing due to long grazing season sedentary cultivation is practised with fruits and vegetables maize and millet as some of the major crops grown.

Ecological Zone V covers a small part of the district along the slopes of Mt. Marsabit and the surrounding hills. The acacia dominates the vegetation which consists of mixed wood land on the stony soils and acacia commiphora bush on deep soils. The grass consists of tufted and annual grass that is suitable for cattle. This area is used as grazing reserve during dry seasons.

The district has one gazetted forest, Marsabit forest which is a tropical rain forest that covers about 15280 ha. (152km²). other forests like Karare and Kofia hills are under trust land and covers about (300 km²).

The forest of Marsabit has various types of species of plants such as *Olea Africa* *croton megalocarpus*, *stombosia*, *schefferi* and *cassupourea molosona* and *diaphrus Abyssinia*. The forest also act fall back grazing area during dry season for livestock and have potential for tourist attraction.

The forest is a habitat for rare species of wildlife such as black rhino, great kudu topi. There are also other varieties of forest animals such as elephants, buffaloes; bush backs lions, baboons, leopards, zebra, ornix, gazelle, reticulate giraffe, rhinoceros and a variety of bird .Apart from reducing soil erosion the forest attract rainfall together with providing fuel and medicinal herbs.

As shown in table 2 above, according to 1999 Population and Housing Census, Marsabit district had a total population of 37,445 comprising of 1,8746 males and 18,699 females. This was projected to increase to 48,144 with 24,137 males and 24,040 females during

the beginning of the plan period. The population is further expected to increase from 50,851 to 53,886 comprising of 25,526 males 25,425 female to 26,997 male and 26,889 female during the mid and end of the plan period. The districts population projections are based on a growth rate of 2.8 percent which slightly higher than the national average of 2.4 percent.

During the previous plan 136 projects were initiated of which 54 were implemented, 49 are on going and 26 stalled. The total cost of these projects is Kshs 304,850,000 million. The main reason being poor planning and inadequate funds. Some projects which were not in the plan were implemented through funding from CDF, LATF, ARIDLANDS, NGOs and CBOs.

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

Introduction

This chapter provides background information on features and settlement patterns in the Marsabit area of location and site, administrative and political units and economic activities including topographic features and climatic information.

The chapter also shows population profiles and projections, sector profile and the district development plan, which provides summary data on the socio-economic status of the district and serves as the basis for the design of the programmes for the district.

1. Features and Settlement: Patterns in the District

This chapter gives background information on the geographical position of the district and its administrative units in terms of divisions, locations and sub-divisions, physical features, climate and other information.

CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides background information on features and settlement patterns in the district in terms of position and size, administrative and political units and settlement patterns including topographic features and climatic information.

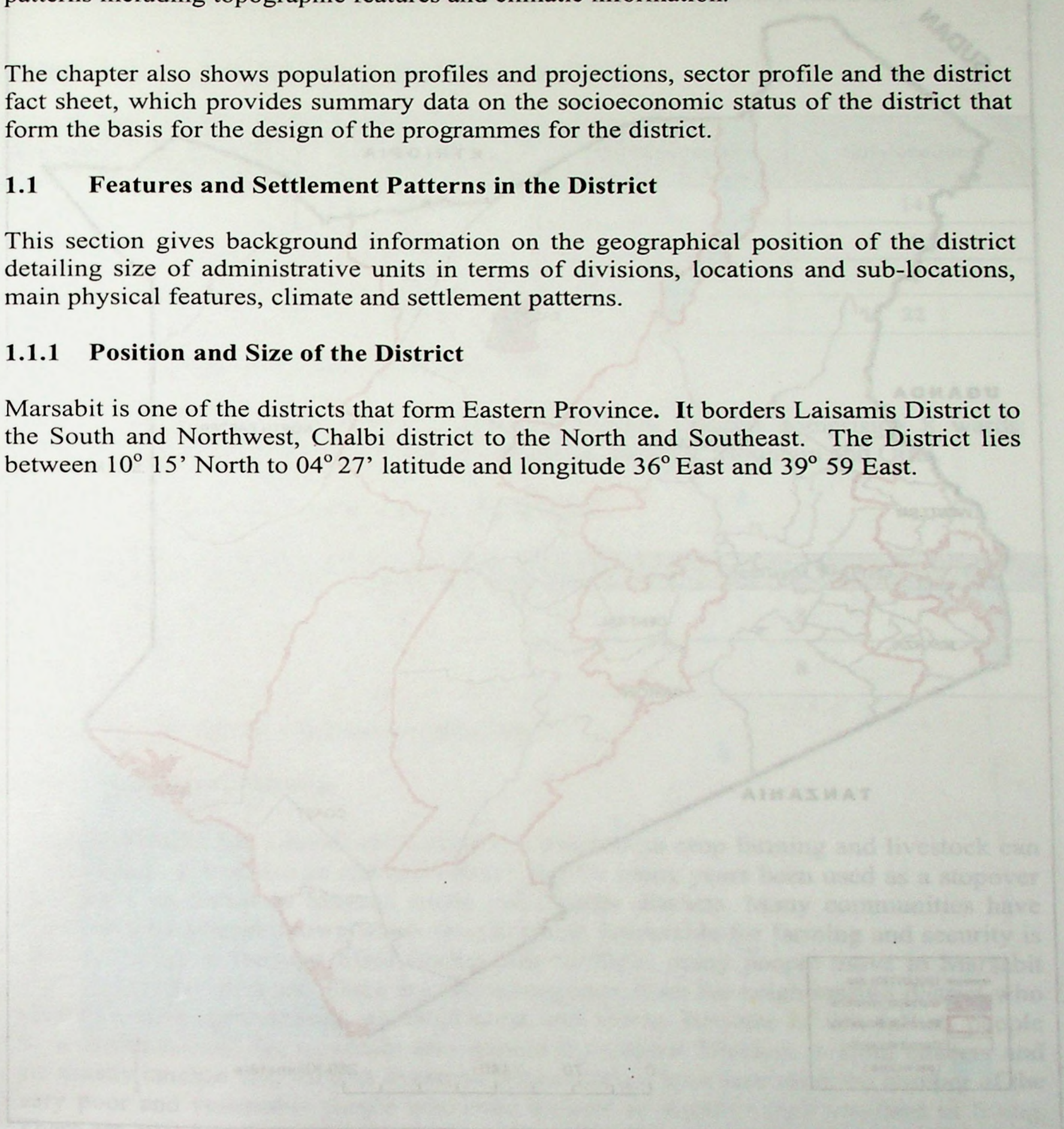
The chapter also shows population profiles and projections, sector profile and the district fact sheet, which provides summary data on the socioeconomic status of the district that form the basis for the design of the programmes for the district.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

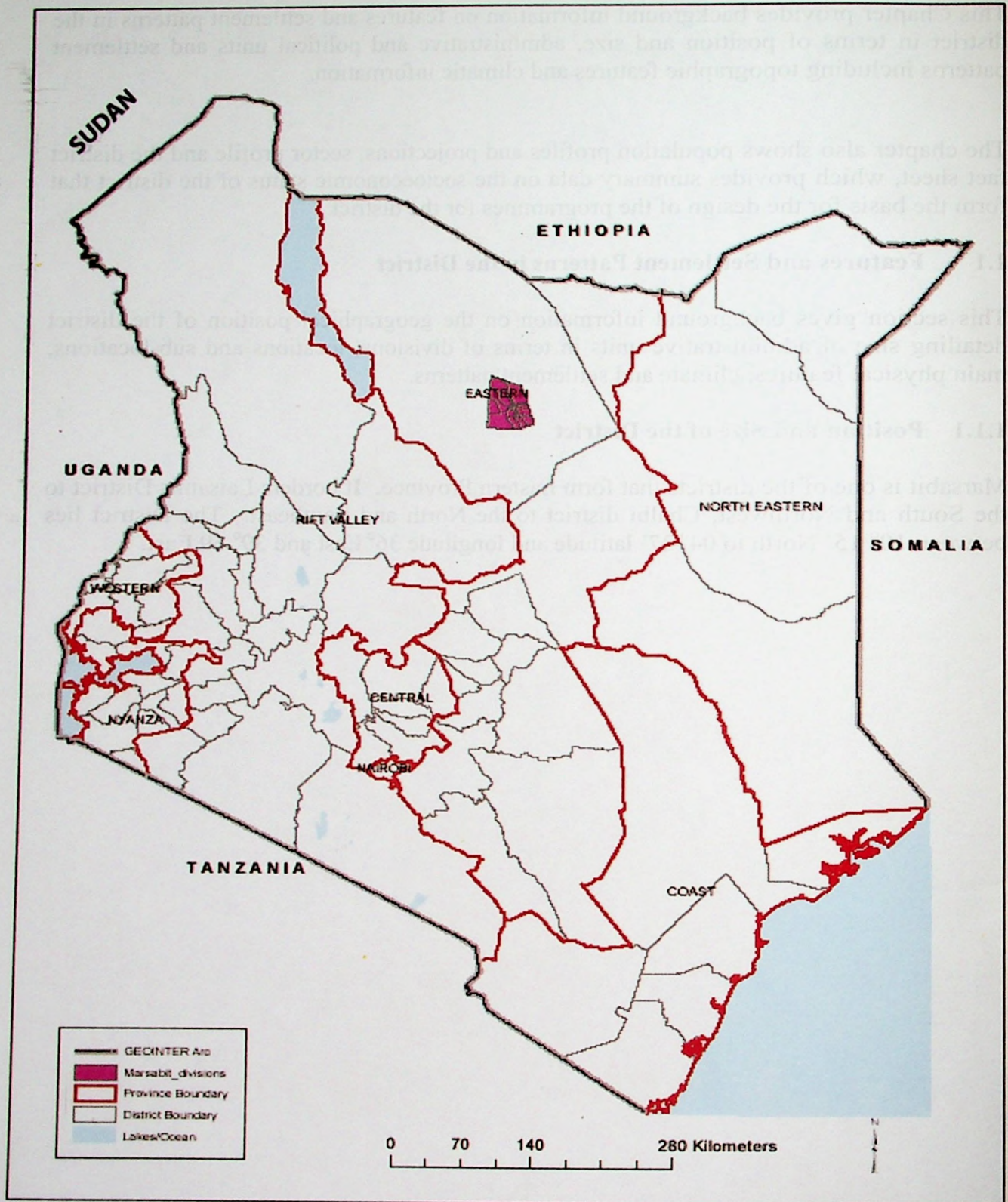
This section gives background information on the geographical position of the district detailing size of administrative units in terms of divisions, locations and sub-locations, main physical features, climate and settlement patterns.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Marsabit is one of the districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Laisamis District to the South and Northwest, Chalbi district to the North and Southeast. The District lies between $10^{\circ} 15'$ North to $04^{\circ} 27'$ latitude and longitude 36° East and $39^{\circ} 59'$ East.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The district covers an area of 2,071.8 km² subdivided into 3 divisions. It is further divided into 11 locations and 22 sub-locations. The District has one electoral constituency, Saku which covers the 3 divisions of Central, Gadamoji and Dirri.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area km ²	No of Locations	Sub-locations
Central	1463	7	14
Gadamoji	216.8	2	4
Dirri	402	2	4
Total	2071.8	11	22

Source: Marsabit District Commissioner's Office, 2008

The district has one local authority, Marsabit County Council comprising 8 wards: Karare, Sagante, Dirib Gombo, Jirime, Dakabaricha, Nagayo, Mountain and Qilta.

Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Local Authority	Electoral Wards
Marsabit County Council	8
Total	8

Source: Marsabit District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Marsabit District has a favourable climate in which both crop farming and livestock can be practised. It has also an old town which has for many years been used as a stopover for people on transit to Moyale, Isiolo and Challbi districts. Many communities have settled around Marsabit town where the climate is favourable for farming and security is assured. Due to frequent tribal clashes and conflicts, many people move to Marsabit town as internal refugees. There are also immigrants from the neighbouring district who have settled in agriculturally potential areas and towns. Because of this influx, people have settled around the mountain area around the Central Division in slum clusters and are mostly landless and without livestock. These groups have increased the number of the very poor and vulnerable people who need support to improve their standard of living. There are over 12 communities in Marsabit scattered all over the district in both rural and urban areas, especially in areas with high population densities in Gadamoji and Central Divisions.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district lies between 300 meters to 900 metres above sea level and is surrounded by hills and mountain ranges. The extensive plain in which the district is situated is broken by melbergs and volcanic cones and calderas.

The district is characterized by hill masses formed out of plains which are tertiary and quaternary volcanoes like Mt. Marsabit (1,865m) Karare hills and Kofia bay hills.

The district has no permanent rivers but springs at Songa and Badasa. Other water bodies include Sokorte-Dikko and Lake Paradise found in Marsabit forest. During rainy seasons, a seasonal river is formed out of Badasa and Soga spring runoff.

The high parts of mount Marsabit and the surrounding areas have rich volcanic soils which are well developed and have high water retention capacity. On the slopes of the mountain, soils are basically combisol. In some areas, the soils are moderately deep clay and loam rocky. These soils are generally, suitable for agriculture and dairy farming.

The district is divided into 3 Agro-ecological zones namely sub-humid III, Semi Arid IV, Arid V and Very Arid.

Ecological Zone III covers mountain area of the district namely Mt. Marsabit, Karare hills and Kofia Mbaya hills. These mountain areas have high rainfall and low evaporation which have produced dense ever-green forest. These forests are extensive and serve as water catchment areas. However, of late the forest areas have been degraded. Below these forests lies a belt of vegetation characterized by deciduous thorns tree (5-15 high) and tall perennial grasses. This zone is suitable for agriculture and here various horticultural and food crops such as maize, beans, fruits pawpaw, tomatoes and bananas are grown. Coffee is also grown for home consumption.

Ecological zone IV covers the low parts of Mt. Marsabit and the surrounding hills. It is suitable for livestock grazing due to long grazing season sedentary cultivation is practised with fruits and vegetables maize and millet as some of the major crops grown.

Ecological Zone V covers a small part of the district along the slopes of Mt. Marsabit and the surrounding hills. The acacia dominates the vegetation which consists of mixed wood land on the stony soils and acacia commiphora bush on deep soils. The grass consists of tufted and annual grass that is suitable for cattle. This area is used as grazing reserve during dry seasons.

The district has one gazetted forest, Marsabit forest which is a tropical rain forest that covers about 15280 ha. (152km²). other forests like Karare and Kofia hills are under trust land and covers about (300 km²).

The forest of Marsabit has various types of species of plants such as *Olea Africa* croton megalocarpus, stombosia, schefferi and cassupourea molosona and diaphrus Abyssinia.

The forest also act fall back grazing area during dry season for livestock and have potential for tourist attraction.

The forest is a habitat for rare species of wildlife such as black rhino, great kudu topi. There are also other varieties of forest animals such as elephants, buffaloes; bush backs lions, baboons, leopards, zebra, ornix, gazelle, reticulate giraffe, rhinoceros and a variety of bird .Apart from reducing soil erosion the forest attract rainfall together with providing fuel and medicinal herbs.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Marsabit District has a climate that is favourable to both crop farming and livestock rearing. It has also an old town which has for many years been used as a stop-over for people on transit to Moyale, Isiolo and Chalbi districts. Many communities have settled around Marsabit town where the climate is favourable for farming and where security is assured. Due to frequent tribal clashes and conflicts many people move to Marsabit town as internal refugees. There are also immigrants from the neighbouring district who have settled in agriculturally potential areas and towns. Because of this influx, people have settled around the mountain area around the Central Division in slum clusters and are mostly landless and without livestock. These groups have increased the number of the very poor and vulnerable people who need support to improve their standard of living. There are over 12 communities in Marsabit scattered all over the district in both rural and urban areas, especially in areas with high population densities in Gadamoji and Central Divisions.

Marsabit district receives reasonable rainfall of about 700 mm annually, for the lowest to highest elevation respectively. The rain fall pattern displays both temporal and spatial variation and is bimodal in its distribution. The mountain area is agriculturally rich while the rest of the district is generally dry.

Rainfall in most parts is low, unreliable and unevenly distributed. Short rains are received in October and November while long rains are received in March, April and May. The duration, amount and reliability of rainfall increases with altitude. Less than 15,000 hectares of land have been put under cultivation due to unreliability of rainfall.

Temperatures of the district vary from 18°C to 23°C with January and April being very hot, May to August relatively cool and September to December fairly hot. Within the district it can be observed that the part at the foot of the mountain is fairly cold while the areas away from the mountain are fairly hot.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The section presents the profile of the population of the district and population projections. The projections show categories of various age cohorts, population distribution and density for the beginning, the middle and end of the plan period. Table 3 shows the population projections by gender and age cohorts

Table 3: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	3001	2953	5954	3861	3799	7660	4083	4018	8101	4318	4250	8568
5-9	3024	2930	5954	3891	3769	7660	4115	3986	8101	4353	4015	8368
10-14	2597	2496	5093	3342	3210	6552	3534	3395	6929	3738	3591	7329
15-19	2075	1969	4044	2669	2534	5203	2823	2680	5503	2986	2834	5820
20-24	1563	1507	3070	2011	1940	3951	2127	2051	4178	2249	2170	4419
25-29	1230	1354	2584	1582	1742	3324	1673	1843	3516	1770	1948	3718
30-34	951	1108	2059	1224	1426	2650	1295	1507	2802	1369	1595	2964
35-39	861	861	1722	1108	1108	2216	1172	1172	2344	1239	1240	2479
40-44	702	721	1423	903	928	1831	955	981	1936	1010	1038	2048
45-49	571	590	1161	735	758	1493	777	803	1580	824	846	1670
50-54	547	576	1123	704	741	1445	744	785	1529	787	830	1617
55-59	398	351	749	513	451	964	542	477	1019	573	505	1078
60-64	384	402	786	494	518	1012	522	548	1070	552	580	1132
65-69	256	231	487	329	297	626	348	314	662	368	333	701
70-74	246	241	487	316	310	626	335	327	662	354	347	701
75-79	126	99	225	162	127	289	171	135	306	181	142	323
80+	214	310	524	275	382	657	310	413	703	326	625	851
TOTAL	18746	18699	37445	24137	24040	48144	25526	25425	50851	269997	26889	53886

Source: District Statistics Office, Marsabit, 2008

As shown in Table 3 above, according to 1999 Population and Housing Census, Marsabit district had a total population of 37,445 comprising of 18,746 males and 18,699 females. This was projected to increase to 48,144 with 24,137 males and 24,040 females during the beginning of the plan period. The population is further expected to increase from 50,851 to 53,886 comprising of 25,526 males and 25,425 females to 26,997 males and 26,889 females during the mid and end of the plan period. The population projections are based on a growth rate of 2.8 percent which is slightly higher than the national average of 2.4 percent.

This rapid population growth will continue to have a negative impact on the socio-economic development of the district. The implication of this trend is that there will be need to meet an increased demand for basic needs such as food, water energy and shelter. For example, although the district has a high potential in agriculture and livestock development, it lacks adequate water and rainfall to support these crucial sectors. In the absence of this provision, there will be increased poverty and lack of food given that over 70% of the population in the district depend on livestock.

During the plan period, the district will be called upon to improve livestock production, rehabilitate the existing water sources while constructing new ones, improve education,

develop infrastructure facilities, all of which are provisions required to cater for the majority younger generation.

Table 4: Population Projections by Special Age-Groups

Age Group	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	668	655	1323	861	845	1706	904	887	1791	949	931	1880
Under 5	3001	2953	5954	3861	3799	7660	4083	4018	8101	4318	4250	8568
Primary School age (6-13)	4565	4402	8967	5873	5689	11562	6212	6016	12228	6550	6363	12913
Secondary School (14-17)	1781	1664	3445	2293	2140	4433	2425	2263	4688	2565	2393	4958
Youth (15-49)	4853	4819	9672	6260	6217	12477	6531	6528	13059	6858	6539	13397
Female reproductive (15-49)		8134	8134		10451	10451		12840	12840		13579	13579
Labour force (15-64)	9242	9443	18685	11900	12140	24040	12584	12840	25424	13310	13579	26889
Aged population 65 +	794	778	1572	1024	1004	2028	1075	1054	2129	1129	1107	2236

Source: District Statistics Office, Marsabit, 2008

Table 4 shows population projections for the selected special age groups by sex. These include: Under 1, under 5, Primary School Age, the Youth, Females of Reproductive Age, Labour Force and aged population.

Primary school age (6-13): This group forms 25% of the population of the district. The population in this group was expected to rise from 5,873 for boys and 5,689 for girls at the beginning of the plan period to 6,212 boys and 6,016 girls in the mid plan period and finally, 6,570 boys and 6,363 girls at the end of the plan period. The increase in primary school going children calls for the establishment of educational facilities such as class rooms, dormitories and provision of necessary materials such as textbooks and the training of more teachers.

Secondary school Age (14-17): These are the secondary school-going age. The number of children expected in secondary schools during the beginning of the plan period is 4,333 consisting of 2,293 boys and 2,140 girls. The number is expected to rise to 4,688 comprising of 2,425 boys and 2,263 girls at the midterm plan period and finally to 4,958 of which 2,565 are boys while 2,393 are girls, respectively. This age group is 12% of the total population of the district. The increase of this population implies that there will be need to put up adequate facilities to cater for the increased demand for secondary school places. Efforts should therefore be made to establish tertiary learning institution such as technical colleges and polytechnics and even university colleges to cater for those completing their secondary school education every year. Employment and income

generating opportunities should be explored to cater for school leavers and will go along in reducing dependency and contributing to poverty reduction in the district.

Youth Population (15-29): The youth population of 9,672 accounted for 25.8% of the total population in the district in 1999. At the beginning of the plan period the population was 12,477 and this figure is expected to rise to 13,397 at the end of the plan period.

Reproductive age-Female (15-49): These are females in the reproductive age group. This reproductive age group is projected to be 10,451 at the beginning of the plan period and is expected to increase to 12,840 and 13,579 in the mid-term and by the end of the plan period, respectively. This means that as infant mortality declines in the district, the high increase in this age group will translate into increased overall population in the district. In order to improve reproductive health services, there is need to increase maternal and child health care services as well as to strengthen measures to reduce population growth. Consequently over the plan period, more resources will be required to take care of the bigger and increasing population.

Labour force (15-64): The labour force in the district numbered 24,040 comprising of 11,900 males and 12,140 females at the start of the plan period. This is projected to increase to 25,424 consisting of 12,584 males and 12,840 females by 2010. The population is expected to reach 26,889 with 13,310 males and 13,579 females at the end of the plan period.

Due to socio-religious beliefs, most of female population is not widely engaged in paid employment even though they are involved in productive domestic activities. The trend over the plan period shows that females who participate in the labour market every year are more than males. It is estimated that over 60% of the labour force is illiterate which implies that only a small portion of the available labour will be absorbed as skilled labour in the fight against poverty in the district.

Urban Population:

The district has only one town-Marsabit, which serves as the district headquarters. Table 5 shows urban population projections during the plan period. The urban population is expected to increase from 15,416 at the start of the plan period to 16,304 and 17,238 in the mid-term and end of the plan period, respectively. The growth of this population is attributed to rural-urban migration as people search for employment and relief food during times of drought and for permanent water and other social amenities during most other times. The ethnic clashes of 2008 made many people to move from rural areas to Marsabit town in search of safety. There is also an influx of people from other districts who are engaged in jua kali and other micro small enterprises who have contributed to increased demand for water and other social services. The increase in urban population calls for proper planning to mobilize the needed resources to be directed to provision of social and economic amenities such as water, health, security, education and others.

Table 5 Population Projection for Urban Areas

Urban Centres	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Marsabit Town	6059	5923	11982	7621	7795	15416	8250	8054	16304	8582	8656	17238
Total	6059	5923	11982	7621	7795	15416	8250	8054	16304	8582	8656	17238

Source: District Statistics Office, Marsabit, 2008

Table 6 shows population distribution and density by division. The population density of the district is projected to be 23 persons per km² at the start of the plan period and this will increase to 25 and 26 persons per km² during the mid-term and end of the plan period.

Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Division and Constituency

Division	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
	Popn	Density	Popn	Density	Popn	Density	Popn	Density
Central	25,100	17	32279	22	34137	23	36104	25
Gadamoji	6,100	28	7853	37	8305	39	8783	41
Dirri	6,245	16	8046	20	8509	21	8999	22
Total / Av	37,445	18	48177	23	50951	25	53886	26

Source: District statistics office, Marsabit, 2008

As shown in Table 7 above, Gadamoji division in 2008 had a population of 7,853 and had the highest population density at 37 people per km². In 2010 the projected population of this division will be 8,305 people with 39 persons per km² which will rise to 8,783 people with 41 persons per km². Gadamoji is followed by Central division with a population of 32,279 and density of 22 persons per km². This population will rise to 34,137 with a density of 23 persons per km² in 2010. The population will further increase to 36,104 in 2012 with a population density of 25 persons per km². Gadamoji division with a high population density is a settlement area where farming is practised.

Dirri is the least densely populated division in Marsabit district. At the start of the plan period, Dirri had 8,046 people with a population density of 20 persons per km², which is expected to be 8,509 people with population density of 21 persons per km². In the middle of the plan period, the population is projected to be 8,999 with 22 persons per km² at the end of the plan period.

Even though Central division has a smaller population density, a large part of the area is covered by the forest. Marsabit town and its outskirts have a high density.

1.4 Sector Profile

This section provides a brief overview of the characteristics of the sectors, their performance and the main critical issues and the potential in the sectors.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This is the leading sector in the district with regard to employment, food security, income earning and overall contribution to poverty reduction and improvement in the livelihoods of the people. Majority of the people derive their livelihood from this sector, with over 82% directly or indirectly employed by the sector.

Over the years Agriculture and livestock have played a major role in the district's economy. The soil and climate is favourable for crop cultivation. The area cultivated is over 7,500 ha and the crops cultivated include maize, beans, tea and coffee while horticultural crops produced in irrigated areas include bananas, oranges, mangoes, and tomatoes. Over the last plan period, there was crop failure due to inadequate rainfall. However livestock farming is predominant as over 70 people depend on it. There were efforts to revive livestock and agriculture under the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP). This programme has improved extension services to farmers and through it, a number of community groups were supported with grants to improve household agricultural and livestock activities.

The critical issues affecting agriculture and livestock include drought, unreliable rainfall inadequate staff, clashes and general insecurity. The district however, has adequate arable land and livestock grazing areas.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

In trade and industry, effort has been made to improve livestock marketing through the formation of cooperative societies and livestock associations aimed at helping the community to avoid exploitation from middlemen. There has been an upsurge of informal activities in the Jua Kali industry benefitting the youth. At least 50 small scale traders benefited from the District Joint Loan facility for investment in business.

Poor physical infrastructure, insecurity, prolonged drought, inadequate funds coupled with inadequate numbers of technical personnel in the relevant departments hindered this sub-sector from achieving its targets.

The sector is also involved in the promotion of tourism and industry sub-sector because the district is endowed with wild life and scenic sites. The Marsabit National Reserve offers a variety of animals and forest trees of different species. There has been an initiative to improve tourism in the district by starting wildlife conservancy projects where the community is involved in conservation of elephants. However the sub-sector registered poor performance during the last plan period although the potential in this sub-sector could be still realized if intensive marketing campaigns are done and the infrastructure improved.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The Ministry of Roads and Public Works has to pursue and sustain excellence in building of roads and in all other public works in order to support social economic needs and aspirations of the people. The district has limited coverage by classified roads with only 62.7 km gravel surface and 37 km earth surface, which have been frequently maintained by the roads department. The total length of the maintainable road network stands at 99.2 km. The roads with earth surface are impassable during rainy seasons. Through the rural electrification programme, the main market is being connected to the diesel-powered electricity generator in Marsabit town

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

There has been a marked improvement in environmental issues with the posting of the environment officer. With the collaboration of other sub-sectors, efforts have been made to promote agro-forestry. The communities have been mobilized and trained on better environmental management and community committees have been formed to guard the environment against destruction. There are however many critical issues which need to be addressed to streamline environmental protection and conservation. These include weak coordination and poor collaboration among the stakeholders, growth of unauthorized informal settlements along forest areas, conflicting policies among the related sub-sectors such as water, local authority, and forestry.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The policy of the sector is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource projects and programmes in order to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

The Education sub sector prepares and produces quality labour force thus offering effective services. This is due to the fact that a well-educated population has the capacity for innovative approach to development. In the district, there are 26 primary schools with a total enrolment of 11,015 pupils comprising of 5,615 boys and 5,401 girls. The figure indicates that the gap has narrowed in the enrolment between boys and girls. This is a clear indication that parents give equal opportunity to both boys and girls. The primary schools are characterized by lack of adequate equipment, teachers and water is not available in most of them. The district performed well in the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (K.C.P.E) for the year 2008. The district has 6 secondary schools with an enrolment of 1,383 out of which 691 are boys and 593 girls. The figures indicate a smaller number of girls than boys. Performance in Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E) has not been encouraging. The district has no middle-level college or a University college.

The main objective of the health sub sector is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is affordable and accessible to the community. The Ministries of Public Health and Medical Services will engage all stakeholders in promoting and providing quality, curative, preventive and rehabilitative health care services in the district. The sector will contribute to human resource development by intensifying activities aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating diseases, and increasing coverage and accessibility of health services. Provision of

adequate diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative health services in the district has been promoted through active community participation. This approach has led to a reduction in HIV prevalence rate to 2.1%. The district has one general hospital, one mission hospital and three private health facilities. The sector however experienced frequent shortages of medical staff, water, and drugs.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

There has been limited activities in this sector. The district has one post office in Marsabit town which has remained the only channel of delivering mails and parcels in the district. There are 264 landline telephone connections provided by Telkom Kenya. Fax services are found in Marsabit town only. The district enjoys a fairly good coverage of the Safaricom and Celtel mobile phone networks with network coverage at 50%. This network coverage has greatly improved the information flow in the district. Over the plan period, all these developments will be pursued further to ensure reliable, effective and efficient information communication flow within, into and outside the district.

There is a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), which provides first hand information on development matters in the district. The DIDC serves as the central place to access books, publications and departmental progress reports for the community as well as researchers and visitors.

The electronic media, mainly through radio and television coverage, have played a leading role in proving information from research and technological developments to many communities in other parts of Kenya. For Marsabit, this has been limited, especially through the television because it is only in Marsabit town where there is electricity. Internet services are provided by a few NGOS office and there is only one cyber café which serve the entire Marsabit district.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector policy is to provide effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance of corruption for achieving social-economic and political development. The district has one court, which also serves the other two districts of Laisamis and Chalbi. The provincial administration in the district will seek to provide strategic leadership, give policy direction and ensure a secure environment for achieving socio-economic and political development of the people in line with its vision and mission. The prison departments in collaboration with the Probation Department will seek to offer inmates better rehabilitation programmes and ensure that their living conditions are humane, safe and provide them opportunities for reintegration into society.

In order to realize this goal, the department will endeavour to consolidate operational effectiveness for all district heads of departments, district officers and other stake holders to enhance co-ordination and continuously track progress of all development projects. The department will strive to promote and sustain community mobilization and participation for optimal resource utilization for realization of Vision 2030 and sustainable development.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector is charged with the responsibility of overseeing the coordination of development activities and effective management and utilization of public resources aimed at improving the welfare of all the people. The district has development planning and financial management sub-sectors which coordinate development and management of resources. The departments also provide technical backstopping, monitoring and evaluation of development activities in order to track the effectiveness of all district sector performances in the provision of services to the people. During the last planning period, the sector coordinated the administration of the devolved funds, the development of strategies such as district poverty eradication strategy paper and supervised project implementation. The sector also disseminated government policy papers such as Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation, Poverty Eradication Plan and the Millennium Development Goals, among others.

However, the sector continued to experience shortage of staff, equipment and facilities, a fact that hindered its ability to carry-out its work. Consequently, other parallel independent institutions which were legally allowed to operate, some with political support, emerged and implemented projects and programmes independent of this sector. Thus, the relevant public institutions that are mandated to coordinate development activities and supervise utilization of resources were overlooked. In order to achieve its objectives, the sector will need to be given a legal mandate to coordinate and supervise all development activities in the district to ensure that the medium term plan and the district development plan are coordinated and monitored and resources provided through various sectors is managed and utilized for the intended use to improve the quality of the people in the district and in pursuit of Vision 2030 goals.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sector is charged with the responsibility of mobilizing the community, promoting cohesiveness, building human capacities and improving the quality of life of the disadvantaged and under-privileged groups. During the last planning period, the sector carried out community mobilization through formation of groups, especially for women and the youth to participate in development activities. Many training were undertaken for both technical staff and the community.

Consequently provision of resources for income-generating activities for the youth and women has been initiated. Emergency programmes were carried out to cushion the effects of drought through provision of emergency relief food, water and support to the very poor and the most vulnerable. The main issue which affected the performance of this sector was inadequate financial resources. The sector is also yet to develop a strong institutional capacity to provide a workforce that is well-trained and equipped to handle the challenges that come with emergency needs that so often arise. Thus the realisation of the sector's vision and mission will largely depend on its ability to be well prepared with regard to these aspects.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information such as 'area, topography, climate, demographic and population profiles, socio-economic indicators as well as data on agriculture, education, health, energy, transport, communication, commerce and industry, among others.

Information Category	Statistics
Area	
Total area (km ²)	2071.8 km ²
Water mass (km ²)	nil
Gazetted forests(km ²)	152.km ² (15280.7 ha)
Un gazetted	30km ²
Arable land(km ²)	280
Total urban areas (km ²)	8.2
No. of towns (>2000)	1
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude	300
Highest	1860
Temperature range	
High	23 ^o c
Low	10 ^o c
Rainfall in millimetres	
High	280.0 per month
Low	5.0 per month
Average relative humidity	
060gmt	83%
1200gmt	56%
Wind speed	381.5 km per day
Demographic profiles	
Total population (2008)	48,177
Total male population	24,137
Total female population	24,040
Sex ratio	1:1
Growth rate	2.8
Projected population	
Mid plan period	50,851
End of plan period	53,886
Infant population (2008)	
Female	845
Male	861
Total	1,706
Population under five	
Female	3,808
Male	3,866
Total	7,674
Pre- school population (3-5 yrs) 2008	
Female	2,467
Male	2,447
Total	4,914
Primary school age group (6-13yrs) 2008	
Female	5,689
Male	5,873
Total	11,562
Secondary school age group (14-17yrs)(2008)	

Information Category	Statistics
Female	2,140
Male	2,293
Total	4,433
Youths population (15-29 yrs) (2008)	
Female	6,217
Male	6,260
Total	12,477
Labour force (15-64yrs)(2008)	
Female	12,140
Male	11,900
Total	24,040
Aged population (65+ yrs)	
Female	1,004
Male	1,024
Total	2,028
Eligible voting population (18+ yrs)	
Name of Division	
Central	15,203
Gadamoji	3,697
Dirri	3,789
Total (District)	22,689
Urban population	
Female	7,795
Male	7,621
Total	15,416
Rural population	
Female	16,446
Male	16,315
Total	32,761
Population Density (numbers)	
Highest	37
Lowest	20
District	23
Crude birth rate	45/1000
Crude death rate	10/ 1000
Infant mortality rate	44/1000
Neo-natal mortality rate (NNMR)	19/1000

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter assesses the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. It provides an over view of the last District Development Plan 2002-2008 and the implementation of programmes/projects over the plan period under various sectors. The chapter also attempts to examine linkages between the District Development Plan and other National Policy Papers. Consequently this chapter identifies the possible development challenges and cross cutting issues, analysis of issues causes, potentials, objectives and strategies.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was “*Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*”. The Plan contained strategies that were formulated to reduce poverty among the communities in the district.

A review of the implementation of the Plan indicates that the overall achievement level was about 50%. However it should be noted that with the emergence of CDF there were other projects which were implemented outside the DDP and were therefore not reflected in the DDP.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

In Agricultural and rural Development sector, communities were mobilized, sensitised and supported to undertake agricultural and livestock related initiatives by being provided with grants to start income generating activities and improve production. To improve livestock marketing, the livestock marketing council was strengthened to spearhead the mobilization of the community towards proper marketing of livestock and livestock products. Awareness creation and the formation of environmental committees at the community levels were also undertaken. Several water points were developed and the existing ones were rehabilitated in strategic areas.

On human resource development, concerted efforts were made towards improving access to health and education through improvement of facilities and building community capacities to participate in the implementation of the initiated activities.

Concerning infrastructure development, the district continued to improve access to power through rural electrification, and through improvement in communication through the installation of wireless and mobile telephones. While the rural electrification project is ongoing, in the roads and public works sector, the district roads committee continued to maintain classified and unclassified roads and the works office provided technical supervision of the physical facilities in all sectors.

In public administration, safety, law and order, efforts were made to beef security and enhance the security of life and property as well as in promoting peace and reconciliation through community meetings. Coordination and monitoring structure in the district was also strengthened for efficient service delivery to the people.

In tourism, trade and industry, efforts were made to built the capacity of the small business traders and support them with loans through the Joint Loans Boards. Domestic tourism and community participation in the tourism sector was promoted by encouraging communities to participate in the management of the sector and sharing in the proceeds from tourism. Industry and trade was promoted through encouraging communities to engage in small scale industries such as bakery, carpentry and leather tannery. Community hand craft industry development was also encouraged.

Some projects which were not in the plan were implemented through funding from CDF, LATF, Arid Lands Resource Management Project, NGOs and CBOs. However, most of the projects changed priorities with the emergence of these devolved funds. Consequently due to recurrent drought during the plan period, a lot of resources were diverted to emergency drought intervention resulting in low implementation of development projects.

Frequent droughts resulted in shortage of food and lead to death of livestock, conflicts among ethnic groups made some people to be internally displaced in the district, while poor roads increased the cost of doing business discouraging investors and thus reducing employment opportunities.

The table below provides the implementation status of projects and programmes as proposed in the district development plan.

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of project in the previous Plan	No. of projects completed	No. of On-going projects.	No. of stalled projects/not started	Total project cost (Ksh.)
Crop Development	10	7	3	Nil	9M
Irrigation	4	Nil	Nil	4	nil
Livestock Development	13	6	7	Nil	12M
Rural water supply	4	4	NIL	NIL	40M
Agricultural Research	6	NIL	6	Nil	11M
Land Adm, Survey & Human Settlement	5	Nil	4	Nil	1M
Environment	5	4	1	NIL	8M
Roads	5	5	NIL		100M
Transport	2	1	NIL	Nil	1M
Energy	4	1	3	NIL	30M
Major Water works and sanitation	2	2	NIL	NIL	45M
Trade	4	NIL	4	NIL	NIL
Tourism	4	NIL	3	1	NIL
Health & Nutrition	13	6	2	5	9M
Education	7	4	3	NIL	10M
HIV/AIDS	5	NIL	5	NIL	10M
Social Services	9	4			5M
Shelter and Housing	3	1	NIL	2	200,000
Information Communication Technology	3	1	2	NIL	100,000
Provincial Administration.	4	2	NIL	2	1.5M

Department	No. of project in the previous Plan	No. of projects completed	No. of On-going projects.	No. of stalled projects/not started	Total project cost (Ksh.)
Civil Regulation	3	2	1	NIL	2M
Developing Planning	3	1	NIL	2	50,000
Legal Services administration	3	0	NIL	3	NIL
Police	7	3	NIL	4	8M
Probation Services	4	NIL	4	NIL	NIL
Financed Management	1	NIL	1	NIL	2M
Prison	3	0	NIL	3	NIL
Total	136	54	49	26	304,850,000

During the plan period, various projects and programmes were implemented as shown in the above table. Projects under roads, water and livestock recorded the highest implementation level.

2.2 Constraints

There were a number of constraints that hindered the implementation of the projects of the 2002-2008 Plan but the main constraints included: Inadequate funds for both development and recurrent expenditure coupled with piece-meal implementation and delay in disbursements resulted in delay in the implementation of project in the specified period. Insecurity resulting from ethnic clashes and cattle rustling also contributed to poor implementation of projects. This insecurity situation made some areas inaccessible and caused displacement of the beneficiaries in addition to leading to abandonment of some projects and stoppage of some existing and on-going projects. Some projects in the DDP were not implemented because priority was placed on implementing projects supported by the various devolved funds.

The poor state of roads during the period in review contributed immensely to poor outcome of project implementation. For example, due to poor state of roads, transportation costs increased making the purchase of materials and equipment for the implementation of projects expensive. Another situation that affected project implementation was the persistence drought during the period which diverted resources meant for project to emergency responses leaving the projects planned for implementation either stalled or not implemented completely. Inadequate availability of technical staff also affected the effective implementation of projects in the districts. Some of the sectors face serious shortage of the staff with some departments having only one person while other departments are served by officers from the neighbouring districts.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

Most of the departments and other development partners did not adhere to the project priorities in the District Development Plan. Government departments drew their strategic plans from outside the DDP because their parent ministries demanded annual work plans and budgets of their own while the devolved funding structures ignored the project priorities in the DDP. They came up with new projects identified from the community level directly with limited technical input from the line ministries.

Given that the DDC does not have the legal mandate to enforce development decisions most development partners came up with parallel plans resulting in un-coordinated implementation that lead to duplication of project activities and wastage of resources.

Projects that were implemented with the assistance of NGOs and other donor agencies were fully implemented as compared to those implemented by the government alone.

Inadequate community involvement and participation in all stages of the project cycle created apathy towards plan implementation resulting in the DDP being seen as a government document instead of the community embracing it as their own planning document.

2.4 Linkages of the District Development Plans with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

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

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

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

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women

empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

a) Water scarcity

In recent times, Marsabit district has continued to experience a acute shortage of water for domestic and livestock use. The shortage of water is caused by inadequate and unreliable rainfall, degradation of the environment especially the forest which is a water catchments area, poor community water management practices and increase in human and animal population. The most affected area is along the mountain area and Marsabit town as most of the water sources such Aite wells and Karantina well are almost drying up while the water level at the main water supply to Marsabit town, at Bakuli, has drastically declined.

Owing to the fact that there is limited water from boreholes, the district depends on surface water and a few boreholes but these water facilities are now over stretched. Most of the boreholes drilled during the drought emergency period have become dry.

Other water sources are springs such as Songa, Badassa and Kituruni springs. These water sources are used for domestic, livestock and irrigation but the levels have declined too much to support meaningful irrigation. Songa Irrigation scheme no longer produces adequate horticultural crops as it used to do in the previous years due to inadequate water to irrigate the land.

Efforts have been made to rehabilitate and expand water sources in Marsabit including drilling boreholes, rehabilitation of water pans and dams, supply of plastic water tanks and water tracking to reduce short term water problems especially during drought emergencies. The proposed long-term solution during the plan period is the construction of Badasa dam, promotion of house-hold water harvesting through roof and rock catchments and undertaking more research into the availability of other water sources.

b) Recurrent Drought

Recurrent drought such as have been during the last planning period poses a big challenge to the development of the district as most of the resources are used to take care of emergencies at the expense of longer term development. Due to changes in the weather and in the patterns of drought, periods of dry spells will continue to have an adverse impact on development during the plan period. The DDP will however, incorporate contingency programmes which will link drought emergency preparedness with Development to reduce the effects of drought on normal development.

c) Insecurity

Assured security is a key factor to development but Marsabit has continued to experience various forms of insecurity which adversely affected development. Social and economic

conflicts such as ethnic clashes, cattle rustling, and banditry along major roads poses a big challenge to the development of the district because it discourages investors and development agencies who are interested in undertaking development activities in the district that would reduce poverty and promote economic growth. Insecurity also negatively affects the use and management of critical community resources such as water and grazing land and therefore directly affects development of the key livestock sector. During the plan period efforts will be made to beef security and initiate livestock programmes as well as to sensitize the communities on the effects of conflicts and violence.

d) Poor Roads network

Roads and other means of transport are important for the movement of goods and services as well as people, and for access to markets. The road network in the district is poorly developed as they mainly consist of gravel and earth. These roads are prone to erosion and are rendered impassable during the rainy seasons. Due to the poor roads, most vehicles cannot reach the settlement centres to provide transport the few, especially lorries which operate in these area do substantially increase transport charges. Such increases in transport costs do reduce the purchasing power of the people and in turn increases the cost of materials required for various development work. During the plan period, effort will be made to make the roads motorable throughout the year by encouraging regular maintenance of roads and opening new access roads to link them with the classified roads.

e) Poor coordination of sector programs/projects

Most sector programs could effectively be planned and implemented as integrated development projects. Linked sector departments include agriculture, livestock, water, fisheries, environment, tourism, trade and industry. The implementation of the programmes should be integrated in order to take advantage of the linkages and complementarities that are inherent in the projects and programmes. Currently, all programmes in the various sectors are planned and implemented independently leading to uncoordinated project implementation and wastage of scarce resources. Also the implementation based on different Acts of parliament e.g. CDF and Local Authorities Act and other devolved funds, and the various parallel NGO sector projects will make project implementation and coordination even more complicated unless efforts are made to harmonize implementation. However during the plan period, effort will be made to strengthen the DDC and sectoral forums to enable them to improve coordination of development activities.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

a) Environmental Degradation.

The development of the district and the improvement in the livelihoods of the people depends on natural resources and environmental services which provide support that sustain the rural economy, as well as the informal urban economy. Over the years however, the forests and other land resources in the district have continued to be degraded due to the uncontrolled use as well as due to the effects of environmental shocks occasioned by drought and floods. There has also been increased pollution of the

environment with waste from polythene papers and from poor disposal of human and animal wastes.

During implementation of the previous Plan, the government in collaboration with other developing partners carried out community training workshops aimed at sensitising the people on the importance of environmental conservation and protection. There were other initiatives aimed at mobilizing the communities to form environmental management committees at community level to participate in the conservation of natural resources.

Through the agro-forestry programme, tree nurseries were established and the trees from these nurseries were distributed to the communities and institutions for planting. Energy saving Jikos programme was also carried out where women groups were trained on the use of the appliance.

During the current plan period, the district intends to continue mobilizing and building the capacities of the communities to have greater participation in the conservation and management of the environment. Efforts will be made to revitalize the environment and natural resource forums and strengthening of environmental committees in the district. Consequently, enforcement of forest act and patrols will be intensified to control illegal felling of trees on farms and in the forest. Agro-forestry will be encouraged through agricultural and livestock extension services. Local leaders and other technical department's stakeholders will be mobilized to promote collaboration and networking. Efforts will also be made to ensure that all stakeholders understand the links between poverty and the environment and help them to implement environmental management and conservation measures at all levels.

SWOT analysis

Strength	Weakness
NEMA Act; KWS and Local Local Authorities	Ignorance of the links between poverty and environment Many conflicting Acts of parliament Lack of coordination and harmonisation
Opportunity	Threats
Presence of KWS; Many willing donors Environmental organizations	Poverty , Frequent droughts, famine and flood Deforestation Rapid population growth

b) Disaster management

During the last plan period, the district spent a large amount of resources to mitigate the effects of disasters that are frequent in the district such as drought, famine floods, fire and accidents. However, the most common disasters in the district are drought, famine and floods.

The district has been experiencing prolonged drought which has resulted in shortage of food, loss of livestock and shortage of water. The pattern of drought has changed drastically with more frequent occurrence resulting in scarcity of water leading to reduced livestock fodder and less crop production. The result of this state of affairs was that over 50% of the population depended on relief food over the period as water became inadequate for both livestock and human beings. Livestock and human disease outbreaks

became frequent with the effect that scarce development resources were diverted to take care of emergencies arising from these outbreaks.

There have been a few incidences of fire outbreaks reported in the forest and urban settlements and because of the upsurge in informal settlements, there is potential of future occurrence of fires. This is made even more probable in view of the presence of densely populated settlements and the fact that settlements with dense populations make it difficult for any rescue team to deal with a fire outbreak.

Further to the above situation, the district has inadequate fire extinguishers and other equipment to deal with fire emergencies, especially in Marsabit town. Also there has been no major move to create awareness among the community, business community and public officers to install simple fire fighting equipment in residences and offices.

Due to the fragile environment, roads have been damaged by run-off water during rainy seasons, making them impassable, while soil cover has been badly eroded forming gullies. The run-off water from the highlands cause floods in the lower lands including Marsabit town. Due to this there has been frequent outbreaks of water-borne diseases in the district. The poor road conditions and the topography of the land has lead to road and air accidents that have claimed many lives and has resulted in injuries for many people. Wild animals also attack people who are bordering the forest. Other accidents that have occurred include the plane crash accident in 1997 and 2006 around Marsabit town where over 10 people perished and several injured because of the poor weather conditions, lack of rescue equipment and facilities and inadequately trained persons and teams for rapid response to such disasters.

Disaster management in the district is coordinated through the District Steering Relief and Rehabilitation Committee under the umbrella of the District Disaster Management Committee. Some of the initiatives which had been carried out include drought emergency programme which consists of famine relief food, rehabilitation of water facilities including water trucking to the community, school feeding programmes, livestock offtake and restocking, upgrading of slums, natural resources and environmental programme activities including building the capacities of the community and other stakeholders.

SWOT analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Drought Management project exists DSG/relief & Rehabilitation Committee in place Emergency water boozers available	Insufficient resources Inadequate facilities and equipment Lack of trained personnel on disaster
Opportunity	Threat
NGO/CBOs available Devolved funds available (CDF, Youth Fund) Vulnerable communities	Frequent ethnic conflicts Lack of political will. Lack of decentralized decision making structures

c) Gender inequality

Marsabit district is characterized by high gender inequality in development because the participation of women and youth in development is very low. In most cases, there are very few women and youth involved in leadership and decision-making at the grassroots levels where traditional and cultural practices are dominant. Despite the efforts made by the government and development agencies to bridge the gap in the district in the last development plan period, gender disparities still exist and has intensified poverty, especially in rural areas where the majority of people live. The most affected are women as they are discriminated against and have less economic opportunities to exploit. Women and youth have limited economic opportunities and less autonomy as compared to men. Subsequently, their access to education and training together with support services is limited. As a result, they do not contribute actively in the development process hence making them rely heavily on men for almost everything they need.

Just like the other pastoral areas, women have less control over capital and other resources. Men dominate the resources and women are left with no share although they contribute significantly in its acquisition. They have very little participation in the way decisions are made. Customary law and cultural attitudes and rigidity to gender roles overburden women. While many man-hours are wasted by men in non-productive activities, women do a lot of domestic chores including cooking, fetching water and firewood, child caring and attending to the husband, together with caring for livestock and other property. Despite this high level of contribution to the welfare of their families, women are nevertheless denied the chance to benefit meaningfully from the output of their labour to improve their own standard of living.

Gender discrimination also affects economic growth by intensifying poverty. Among the communities in Marsabit, boys are preferred to girls and resources for their development are allocated according to this bias. In most cases a girl child is mainly considered as a store of wealth for the family and by extension, the community. Technically this leads to discrimination in education whereby a boy-child is taken to school in preference to the girl, leaving the girl-child to do domestic chores. Even if a girl-child is taken to school, she is expected to drop out and get married at a tender age without being given an opportunity to decide on her own as evidenced by the low total enrolment rate in secondary schools for girls as compared with that of boys. This results in limited opportunities for the girl-child with respect to her ability to acquire the necessary skills and training to enable her to be competitive in the job market. The discrimination against women has implications on education with over 90 per cent of the women population being illiterate

The initiatives which have been employed to bridge the gap include sensitisation of the communities on the rights of both men and women in society and economic development in the society, encouraging women to form groups to enable them improve their economic status, incorporating women in various development committees in the district such as constituency development, District Technical Committee, District Development Committee and other sector forums where decisions are made, supporting girls' schools with essential basic facilities to create conducive learning atmosphere. There were also deliberate efforts to bring gender balance in administration by giving three women posts of chiefs and assistant chief. There are others who are teachers and civil servants.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Existence of women groups	Unwillingness by women to take lead on women affairs
Women's resilience and determination	Few girls' school
Opportunity	Threats
Presence of Civil society groups,	Outdated cultural practices
Deliberate promotion of gender equality by government and other stakeholders	Widespread poverty
Available women and youth funds,	

d) Physically Challenged Persons

The categories of physically challenged in Marsabit District include the blind, deaf, dumb, lame and the mentally challenged. These groups of people consist of all age groups. The physically challenged are vulnerable to mistreatment, negligence, abuse and abandonment in the society. Most of them are not taken to school, have no access to other social and economic opportunities, and in most cases their human rights are violated.

The factors threatening the lives and the rights of physically challenged people in Marsabit district are: cultural beliefs such as the belief that families with the physically challenged are cursed, high illiteracy levels due to mobility of families and unavailability of special schools and discrimination against them in the family in matters to do with property ownership and decision-making.

The problems facing the physically challenged in the schools will continue to pose challenges for development in the district unless proper strategies aimed at improving their socio-economic status are deliberately created to reduce discrimination against them and the stigma that goes with being physically challenged in the society.

Some of the initiatives undertaken in the district by various stake holders to cater for the physically challenged include:-establishment of Fatma Children Home for the physically disabled children, a project for the rehabilitation of the disabled at Dirib-Gombo Centre. This is an office, which identifies the disabled and links them to the donors to sponsor them to the rehabilitation schools. There is also the Karare School for the blind, SKM school unit for the deaf, provision of wheel chairs to some disabled by the Office of the President, vocational rehabilitation programmes through the department of Gender and Social Services whereby the identified physically challenged persons are referred to rehabilitation centres for training.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Groups formed by people with disability	Inadequate collaboration among stakeholders
Willingness and determination for improvement	Lack of information and data
	Lack of trained personnel

Opportunity	Threat
NGO resources available Available devolved funding	Poor infrastructure Lack of resources Ethnic conflicts Negative cultural attitudes

e) High Poverty levels

Poverty poses a big challenge to the entire development of the district. The KIHBS report indicates that in Marsabit, poverty levels are of three categories. These three categories include absolute poverty at 92%, food poverty at 83% and hardcore poverty at 68%. Due to poor road network coupled by the persistent droughts many people continue to struggle to make ends meet. With the influx of population to settle in the mountain region of Marsabit from other areas, the fragile environment continues to be degraded to an extent of destroying water catchments areas. Due to this influx of people, water sources are drying up and the change in the drought pattern has made rains elusive and unpredictable.

Frequent ethnic clashes lead many people to abandon their farms and become internally displaced. Other factors that cause poverty in the district are dependence on rain-fed agriculture, high levels of illiteracy and gender discrimination, and inadequate water for domestic and livestock use. The incidence of poverty seems to be high in slum areas where many destitute people who have lost their livestock and come to seek for employment in Marsabit town tend to settle. It is also evident through the number of increasing orphans due to HIV/AIDS and the infected population.

Some of the programmes which were initiated to address the problem of poverty either directly or indirectly include water programmes, road maintenance programme, micro finance programme through Youth Development Enterprises, Poverty Eradication Programme, Community Development programme through Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF). District Joint Loan Board, National Livestock and Agriculture Programme (NALEP)

Other initiatives employed to cushion against poverty in the district are through formation of community-based organizations which mobilize resources to start income generating activities, cooperative societies through which the poor in the society join to market their goods and pool resources together.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Availability of youth and women enterprise funds Government support towards poverty programs	Inadequate business skills and financial resources, High illiterate level Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities
Opportunity	Threats
CBOs and NGOs working in the district Devolved funds available High poverty levels	Insecurity Drought HIV-AIDS

f) HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS pandemic poses a serious threat to the development of the district although the prevalence rate stands at 2.1% against the national of 7%. The scourge is on the increase virtually in all the divisions of the district. AIDS related deaths are common and those mainly affected are those within the productive age group of (15-48) years of age. Also the number of HIV/AIDS orphans is on the increase and so are the street children.

Progressive gains on poverty reduction may not be reversed if concerted efforts are not made to bring the HIV/AIDS pandemic under control.

Poverty is viewed as a cause, manifestation and consequence of HIV/AIDS. Poverty increases vulnerability of people to HIV infection, hence there is need to redirect resources towards support services to the affected households. Households are also constrained to spend valuable time in care of the sick, while the economy suffers, as highly trained and technically competent people succumb to infection. The situation is further aggravated by the fact the HIV/AIDS mostly affects people in the productive age, leaving minors and the elderly people to take care of households.

HIV/AIDS in the district is linked to socio-cultural values and norms such as age and sex distribution, morbidity and mortality patterns and increasing urbanization, marriage, sexual practices and child bearing, initiation rites, marital practices of polygamy, widow inheritance, wife sharing, and child marriages, premarital sex, and commercial sex. For any AIDS program to succeed, special attention should be given to the above factors.

HIV/AIDS has led to declining productivity of the labour force due to morbidity and mortality and rise in medical expenses, loss of man hours and employment. It has also led to psychological and physical stress due to uncertainty of the future, stigmatization, emotional stress and depression and an increase of orphans.

The government with the support of donors have initiated many projects in the last 8 years aimed at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS through National Aids Control Council with decentralized structures. District Technical Committee and Constituency Control Committee have carried out many projects through the communities under Kenya HIV/AIDS disaster response project and the current program known as Total War against HIV/AIDS. The efforts of NACC are also complemented with other development partners in the district such as Catholic Mission and Kenya Red Cross.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Presence of strong NACC structures (DTC & CACC),	Inadequate trained health personnel/counsellors
Existence of district stakeholders' forum	Inadequate health facilities
Increased awareness	Lack of Antiretroviral treatment sit
	Inadequate VCT centres



Opportunity	Threats
Awareness	Poverty
CBOs and NGOs working in the district.	Stigmatization
Increased Government support through funding	Outdated cultural practices
Increase in the infection rate	Drug abuse

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Water scarcity shortage	Inadequate rainfall Poor water harvesting methods Inadequate water catchment points Deep water table due to Topographic complication of the area e.g. Mt. Marsabit.	To increase water availability to households by 80% by year 2015	To reduce water shortage by 40% by year 2012	Improving water-harvesting techniques by availing and distributing water tanks for roof catchments Construction of water pans for harvesting run offs Piping of water for the residential and Business premises Drilling of Boreholes Construction of Dams and water weirs
High rates of illiteracy	Poverty Inadequate learning Institution Retrospective culture practices Insecurity Ignorance Inadequate personnel Nomadic pastoralism	To increase the literacy level by 60% by year 2015	Improve literacy level to 40% by year 2012	Increase adult education classes Increase school enrolment both primary and secondary. Awareness creation on the negative as parts of retrospective cultural practises. Improved training of more Teachers. Improved security through community peace committee and community policing. Constructions of more learning institution.
Food insecurity	Inadequate rainfall poor farming methods Inadequate market out lets Exploitations by middlemen Insecurity.	To eliminate reduce food shortages by 50%	Improving food security by 80% by year 2012	Improved farming techniques: Use of Drought tolerant crops. Improved market out lets. Community policing and nd peace building
High rate of Human and Livestock disease	Inadequate health facilities: Inadequate health personnel Inadequate relief drugs in the existing heath facilities: Poor sanitations High disease prevalence Nomadic pastoralist.	To reduce the rate of human and livestock disease by 70% by year 2015.	To reduce the rate of human and livestock disease prevalence by 40%.	Ensure drugs are supplied and roads available to the community in the already existing health facilities Provision of drugs and vaccination of livestock in the fora Training of community animal health works (CAHWS)

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				Increase of medical personnel
High poverty level	Unreliable rainfall Unemployment. Lack of entrepreneurship skills. Inadequate market outlets: Insecurity: Poor infrastructure: High illiteracy level.	To reduce the poverty by 70% by 2015	Improve the living standards of the community by 35% by 2012	Provision of credit facilities for micro-enterprises. Improving training techniques and livestock marketing. Encourage cash farming e.g. Mira. Planting drought resistant crops. Training on entrepreneurship. Improve rural access roads linking outlets. Diversification of the community income-generating activities. Community policing and peace building.
Land ownership	Lack of title deeds	To address the problem of land ownership by 100% by 2015	To increase the issuing of title deeds by 80 % by 2012	Government facilitation of land survey and adjudication. Free processing and issuing title deeds.
High rates of Environment degradation	Depletion of forest covers due to illegal lodging and charcoal burning. Grazing in the forest. Human settlement in the forest reserve, Wood fuel collector cover 300, women per day collecting 100,000 Tonnes per year	Reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 60% by 2015	Increase forest cover to 40% year 2012	Out- law fire wood collecting from the forest. Ban Charcoal burning, and grazing in the forests Control human settlement in the forest area. Planting of trees in the forest and farms lands. Provision of 100,000 tree seedlings per year
Infrastructure	Poor roads network. Inadequate rural electrification. Inadequate telecommunication systems	To accelerate development of roads network and rural electrification to 70% by the year 2015	Improvement of rural access roads and rural electrification to 50%	Improvement of rural access roads. Extension of rural electrification to various rural centres Increase in net work coverage by public phone companies.
Insecurity	Cattle rustling. High banditry	To improve the security situation by 80% by year	To reduce the rate of crime by 60% by 2012	Community policing. Developed peace and

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Inter clan and inter-ethnic conflicts; Resources scarcity	2015		conflicts community committees. Additional security officers in crime prone areas. Education of the community on environment conservation and management
High prevalence rate of Human wildlife conflicts	Drought Poaching Un- protected game reservation Grazing in the game parks. Encroachment of the Game reserves through human activities e.g. settlements and farming. Economic survival e.g. firewood and charcoal burning in the forest: Corruption in water management Livestock and wild animals	To reduce human wild life conflicts by 80% by 2015	To accelerate compensation of the affected victims by year 2012	Protection of the community through electric fencing Education and covering creation by KWS to the community on the wild life human relating
Tourism	Undeveloped Tourist site Lack of Tourist making outlets Poor infrastructure Insecurity	To make Marsabit Tourist destination by 2015	Improve tourism as an economic activity by 2015	Developments of the new tourist sites and improving the existing ones. Concentrated efforts of advertising Marsabit as a Tourist destination by K.T.B Opening up of the tourist hotels. Improvement of rural access roads and Tourist sites. Established cultural centres
High rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence	Retrogressive cultural practices Poverty Illiteracy low awareness on HIV/AIDS Proximity to major highway Nairobi –	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate to 1% by year 2015.	To reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS to 1.5% by 2012	HIV/AIDS awareness Awareness creation on negative cultural practices. Provision of condoms Encouraging V.C.T

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues /Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Ethiopia Migration:			Provision of ARVS Awareness creation on locally available nutritional foods Facilitation to the widows for small income- generating activities

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines development projects and programmes priorities set to be implemented in the district aimed to achieve sustainable economic development. The participation of this chapter is in line with the MDFP sector that includes Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Special Programmes, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order and Public Administration.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector Vision is "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector"

Mission: The sector mission is "To improve livelihoods of key areas through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a vibrant cooperatives sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forest conservation and protection of wildlife"

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The agricultural sub-sector is crucial in the district as enhanced food security, employment and generate income through selling of agricultural products such as fruits, maize and vegetables. It is the source of raw material for industrial development. The livestock sub-sector is the backbone of the economy of the district as over 80% of people depend on livestock and livestock products. The sub-sector employs over 70% of the population and it is the major source of local tax income. The cooperative development sector is also important in that it encourages savings for investment and builds the capacity of its members in the area of marketing.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The agricultural sub-sector is crucial in the district as enhanced food security, employment and generate income through selling of agricultural products such as fruits, maize and vegetables. It is the source of raw material for industrial development. The livestock sub-sector is the backbone of the economy of the district as over 80% of people depend on livestock and livestock products. The sub-sector employs over 70% of the population and it is the major source of local tax income. The cooperative development sector is also important in that it encourages savings for investment and builds the capacity of its members in the area of marketing.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Develop and implement policies and programmes to support the sub-sector

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines development projects, and programmes priorities set to be implemented in the district aimed to achieve sustainable economic development. The preparation of this chapter in line with the MTEF sector that includes; Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Special Programmes, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, law and Order and Public Administration.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector Vision is “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector”.

Mission: The sector mission is “To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives subsector, 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

The majority of people in both rural and urban areas are dependent on this sector and the sector provides the basis upon which livelihoods of the people is derived. Strategies in this sector will be initiated to improve crop and animal husbandry through improvement of participatory extension services. Emphasis will be placed on value addition, improvement of livestock health and marketing and development of market structures and outlets. Cooperative development programmes will be initiated to sensitize the community to join cooperative societies in order to improve their savings and marketing of the goods such as livestock as they gain from collective bargaining power.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The agriculture sub-sector is crucial in the district. It enhances food security, employment and generates income through selling of agricultural products such as beans maize and vegetables. It is the source of raw material for industrial development. The livestock sub-sector is the backbone of the economy of the district as over 90% of people depend on livestock and livestock products. The sub-sector employs over 70% of the population and it is the major source of food and income. The cooperative development sector is also important in that it encourages savings for investment and builds the capacity of its members in the area of marketing.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Avail and facilitate implementation of policies to enable the stakeholders to operate

Stakeholders	Role
	Provide funds and technical support.
NGO, CBO, FBO	Provide funds, support in community capacity building and implementation of projects.
Community	Implement and manage the projects Provide labour and local materials.
Private sector	Provide inputs and expertise and marketing channels.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	<p>Ensure food security Provide employment opportunities; Commercialising of agriculture; Encourage diversification of agriculture. Promoting and enhancing good governance within the sector Increase productivity to lower costs of production Improve the link between research, extension and farmer Improve access to financial services and credit. Encourage growth of agribusiness. Pests and disease control. Promote agricultural mechanization.</p>	<p>Inadequate rainfall/unreliable weather conditions; Poor roads and road networks; Low use of appropriate production inputs. Insufficient knowledge on production and utilization of certain foods. Wildlife menace Lack of micro-financing institutions to support farmers. Marketing challenges. Low literacy levels. Farmers have no access to certified seeds for planting. Frequent insecurity incidences. The existing land tenure system sometimes does not favour long time investment.</p>	<p>Promotion of early maturing and drought tolerant/resistant crops. Train farmers to undertake soil & water conservation measures. Farmers to practice water harvesting Farmers to adopt agro-forestry practices Conservation agriculture; Introduce drip irrigation. Diversification of agriculture.</p>
Fisheries	<p>Put in place strategies to improve sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and tourism potential in the district. Development of fish and fish products marketing strategies in the region and beyond</p>	<p>Lack of access to credit facilities by fisher folks. Traders and youth groups. Lack of water source to develop fishing. Very poor access roads to the potential fish sources Lack of promotional strategies to encourage to fish eating and fish trade .marketing in the district Inadequate resources for capacity building for</p>	<p>Establish affordable credit facilities for fisher folks. Traders. Youth groups and cooperative members. Develop water sources. Improvement of access roads leading to landing beaches. Promote fish farming through training Increase resources for capacity building of resource users.</p>

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		resource user.	
Kenya Forest Service	Environmental conservation and sustainable dev. of forest	Inadequate physical structures leading to low sector performance. Public ignorance in conservation aspect. Depletion of forests resources.	Development facilities for forest resources conservation, Provision of adequate personnel to enforce protection of forest resource Awareness creation in conservation needs. Extended rural afforestation.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description
Extension programmes Songa location in Central Division. Sagante location Gadamoji division	To provide agriculture and livestock; extension services to farmers.	2500 farmers	Farmer trainings Field days Demonstrations Staff trainings. Information sourcing Staff educational visits Farmer educational tours
Food security projects Central Division Gadamoji Division	To achieve food security To reduce poverty To create employment opportunities.	2500 farmers	Farmers trainings Field day Demonstrations Staff trainings Information sourcing Staff educational tours
Sagante location in Gadamoji		1 water pan	Excavation of a water pan Establishment of tree nurseries kitchen gardens.
Integrated Food Security in Central Division	To achieve food security and reduce poverty	10 groups per 1 yr.	Poultry keeping Livestock marketing, vegetable production, water harvesting, processing and value addition activities.

(B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	description
NALEP-SIDA Mountain in Central Division	1	To provide agricultural and Livestock extension services.	2500 farmers	Farmer trainings Field days Demonstrations Staff trainings Information sourcing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	description
				Staff educational visits Farmer educational tour Promotion and up scaling of relevant technologies in ASALS.
NALEP-GOK All location in Central and Gadamoji	2	To achieve food security To reduce poverty To create employment opportunities	300 farmers	Farmer trainings Field days Demonstrations Staff trainings Information sourcing Staff educational visits Farmer educational tour. Promotion and up scaling of relevant technologies in ASALS
NALEP-GOK Karare, , Location in Central Division. Goro rukesa Location in Gadamoji div.	3	To provide water for livestock human use and supplementary irrigation.	1 water pan per location	Excavation of water pan Establishment of tree nurseries; Farmer training.

(B)New Project Proposals: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of division offices Gadamoji division	1	Office provision for staff.	Construction two offices.	Construction in Gadamoji, Dirri,.
Construction of hay sheds districts wide	2	Conserve livestock feeds.	Three divisions.	Construction in all divisions.
Marketing yards Jaldesa in Gadamoji Division and Karare in Central division	3	Provision of marketing facilities	Two division	Construction of yards at Karantina, Jaldesa.
Construction of crush pens	4	Provide livestock restraining facilities.	4 crush pens	One constructed in every sub location.
Construction of district veterinary diagnostic laboratories Central division	5	To provide easy diagnosis of livestock diseases.	1 laboratory	Construction of veterinary diagnostic Laboratory.
Construction and equipping of livestock centres	6	To provide livestock information	1 livestock development centre	construction and equipping of livestock development centres
Resources centres	7	Training facilities to stake holders		
Construction of livestock demonstration & production centres Badasa in Gadamoji	8	Dissemination of new and tested technologies	2.livestock production centres	To be set at Badasa and Mountain involving apiaries, goats and dairy sheds, poultry production units and

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Mountain in Central division				hide and skin bandas Appropriate livestock production units set up in deserving institutions
Control of CCPP in goats district wide	9	To eradicate/control CCPP in goats to reduce mortalities growth rates.	To vaccinate 660,000 goats	Vaccination of 80% of goat population in the three district using CCPP vaccine to improve immunity against the disease.
CBPP sero survey	10	To establish the CBPP status and decide the way forward on the disease.	Two random surveys to be carried out	Determine the immunological status of the CBpp disease in cattle in the area and determine the way forward for the quarantine imposed in 1970s
Meat Inspection Marsabit town in Central div.	11	To gazette the towns as meat control areas to improve meat control areas to improve meat transportation.	Marsabit town put under meat centre.	Train ALHA in meat inspection and take over meat inspection from public health department and license slaughter houses in major towns.
Artificial insemination in cattle	12	To improve milk production in the mounting area through supporting the introduction of AI	Upgrade cattle for increased milk production.	Create awareness and train livestock keepers on heat detection and upgrading in cattle.

(A)Ongoing Projects/Programme: Lands

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description
Songa/Kituruni Adjudication Section	To speed up land Adjudication work Speed up hearing of land	Issuance of Title Deeds by 2010.	Disposing off land disputes. Demarcation/survey in progress 90% of the work done.
Jirne Adjudication/section Central division	Demarcation survey completed Maps with district surveyor for checking.	Issuance of Title deeds by 2010.	Work on maps received for certificate of finality.
Sagante Adjudication. Section Gadamoji division	To speed up land Adj. Work Tribunals clearing pending land disputes.	Issuance of Title Deeds by 2010.	Clearing of land dispute. Demarcation and survey in progress.
Badasa Adjudication Section Gadamoji division	To sped up land Adjudication work.	Issuance of Title Deeds by 2010.	Demarcation & survey in progress.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Lands

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Karare Adjudication./Section Central division	1	To ensure that local community settle permanently and acquire Title deeds.	Ensure Issuance by Title deeds by 2012.	Demarcation of Activities. <u>Justification.</u> To remote proper utilization of land for economic.

A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes Kenya Forest service

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Protection of forests reserves District wide	Ensure adequate regeneration of forest biomass.	Mt. Marsabit forest	Protection of forests by forests guard and EMC's in respective areas.
Seedlings production District wide	To ensure adequate availability of seedling for a forestation programs.	Mt. Marsabit, seedlings produced per year	Production of forest tree seedlings in nurseries.
Provision of office accommodation structures. District wide	Improve working efficiency and morale of staff.	District forest headquarters.	Construction of DFOs office. Almost complete painting and electricity installation remaining.

B) New project proposal: Kenya Forest service

Name of the project	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description
Expanded aforestation programme District wide	1	Conservation of environment	Agro-pastoral zones 300.000 seedlings	Create more tree Nurseries Public mobilization through barazas and field days.
Capacity Building District wide	2	Enhance establishment husbandry extension and public member's agro forest.	No of groups reached by extension service in Agro-pastoral zones.	Training of extension worker Training of groups and institutions Establishment of demo plots and woodlot on common farms.
Forest Guard Houses Rehabilitation Mt. Marsabit District wide	3	To improve the FGS Morale and efficiency	Rehabilitation forest guard in Mt. Marsabit	Rehabilitation of forest guard Houses

B) On Going Projects Proposals: Wildlife

Project Name/ Location Division	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Creation of community wildlife conservancy district wide	To enhance community ownership of the wildlife. Increase community incomes and reduce poverty.	80% of the target conservancy groups achieved.	Formation of community conservancy groups. Promotion of eco-tourism such as tented camp sites promotion of bird watching and shooting.
Biodiversity conservation District wide	To encourage sustainable utilization/ conservation of the forest and wildlife resources.	Establishment of 20 nurseries.	Training communities in conservation and management. Establishment of nurseries for afforestation programme.
Rehabilitation of existing wildlife electric fence Marsabit National park	Provide security	10 km electric fence	Rehabilitation of existing 10km electric fence.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development sector will achieve its objective if the physical infrastructure is well developed in the form of roads, energy water and transport and communication. The sector will also develop when there is skilled labour and manpower to carry out the activities. Further the sector is linked to health sector as the sector requires healthy and energetic population to implement the activities that would improve the socio-economic status of the district.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will collaborate with the manpower and will provide training for women and youth engaging in sector related activities and are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership positions of the groups within the sector. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This will be done through promotion of kitchen gardening, nutrition value addition and dairy farming targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS. The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of the tree species which are not environmentally-friendly, protection of water catchment areas among others. Farmers will also be trained and sensitized on the need to conserve the environment and also on how to take part in income-generating activity and hence promotion of environmentally friendly activities.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

On trade and industry programmes will be initiated through exploring areas to provide credit and grants to small scale traders while on tourism effort will be made to promote domestic tourism, eco-tourism, improving infrastructure and to provide security to lodge and campsites.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Trade and industry sector though not fully developed is very important in creating self employment. There is great potential in trade especially in Marsabit town. The establishment of small scale business with the support of micro-finance loans will go a long way in creating employment and generating income for the improvement of the welfare of the population in the district. The district has a high potential for tourism which if exploited could attract both domestic and foreign tourist, thus generating revenue and creating employment for the youth.

The district has rich cultural heritage and diverse ethnic groups. The sub-sector is important as it is mandated to influence removal of retrogressive cultural practices and promoting progressive cultural practices for socio-economic development. The sub sector will promote traditional artefacts, songs and dances as important means of attracting tourists. These can be avenues for generating foreign currency, creating employment and marketing of other local goods in the district.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Avail and facilitate the implementation policies to enable the stakeholders to operate Provide funds and technical support
NGO, CBO, FBO	Provide funds, support in community capacity; building and implementation of projects
Community	Implement and manage the projects Provide labour and local materials
Private sector	Provide inputs and expertise and marketing channels

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and industry	<p>Spearhead export oriented economy with improved Marsabit performance; Increase access to credit facilities for women Provide favourable environment for trading</p> <p>Promote small scale industries in the district and exploit its potential especially in craft and diary</p>	<p>Limited access to credit Low level of education to update business Information</p> <p>poor marketing infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate fund to run Joint loan board scheme and other services.</p> <p>Inadequate market;</p> <p>Inadequate skills to produce quality products</p>	<p>Provision of financial support to micro enterprise through joints loan board and identification of other available sources by the business county</p> <p>Provision of gender training trade financing and consultancy services</p> <p>Facilitation of information dissemination and support industrial enterprise export and penetrate National and international market through production of quality goods</p>
Tourism	<p>Maximize Tourism resource potential; Promote commercial game farming</p>	<p>Poor infrastructure.</p> <p>Insecurity scaring potential investors;</p> <p>High level of poverty restocking domestic tourism;</p> <p>Lack of knowledge by the public on the benefit of Tourism.</p>	<p>Identification of new tourism products and proposing new circuits;</p> <p>Sensitise the public to get involved in Tourism</p> <p>Implement both hotel and tourist industry act;</p> <p>Enforce regular inspection of Hotels.</p> <p>Encourage social economic activities geared toward income generating activities.</p> <p>Encourage community based tourist activities at decentralized grassroot levels.</p>

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) New Projects Proposals: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities.
Joint loan board district Wide	Improve financial support to the community.	Issue of loans to small scale trader. To collect at least 3M as repayment.	Continue advancing loan to small scale entrepreneurs Collection of loan repayment for past beneficiaries by visiting them.
Business extension services district wide	Improve business management and ensure maximum exploitation of that potential.	To visit at least 300 traders.	Conducting visits to business premises and offer advice on business practices and information.
Training of traders'	Improve management of	Hold at least 6	Conducting training

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities.
district wide.	business by boasting entrepreneur skills	training workshop. Per year.	workshops for the traders.

(A) New Projects Proposals: Small scale industries

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Handcraft development Dakabaricha and Karare in central division	1	Promote hand craft in locally available materials such as cotton hides and skins and other materials.	Construct and equip two centres. train at least 5 groups on improved hand crafts.	Construction and equipping two centres. Conduct training on modern hand crafts on value addition for marketing
Small scale enterprises District Wide	2	Improve jua kali products through training	train all the up coming jua kali artisans	Training of artisans in jua kali sector.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will depend on the Human Resource Development sector to develop the necessary human capacity to understand and implement the various tourism activities, trade and industry and provide labour force with necessary technical skills to undertake tourism activities.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The trade sub-sector provides the bulk of employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. Additionally, revenue generated by the local authorities help promote development projects which have helped improve the living standards of the people and hence eased poverty related problems of the people.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030."

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the objectives of the vision and mission, the district endeavours to train personnel on resource management and effective service delivery. It will train contractors on appropriate cost effective technologies to apply in infrastructure development, that

promote use of local resources to minimize costs, promote labour intensive technology in road works in order to sensitize beneficiaries on project benefits for sustainability.

District Roads Committee will prioritize and monitor the implementation of the roads projects. The Board will also be charged with the responsibility of maintaining and rehabilitating existing road network and construction of selected bridges. Fuelwood is the major source of energy in the district as such efforts will be made to minimize the use of wood fuel and emphasis will be placed on alternative source of energy and the use of environmentally-friendly technologies. NGOs will play a major role in disseminating the already developed energy saving technologies such as the use of improved jikos and solar energy as alternative sources of energy.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Given that Marsabit is an agricultural and livestock district, good infrastructure is of paramount importance in the Economic development of the district. Good infrastructure will reduce the cost of production, improve competitiveness and provide access to the markets for goods and services. Some of the roads in the district are in poor state as a result of poor maintenance. During rain seasons a number of roads are impassable. This therefore needs to be addressed in order to sustain and promote the economic activities in the district.

The sector will also play a major role in determining the development of urban centers in order to provide efficient market for both agricultural and non agricultural produced. Water availability and the level of socio-economic development of the people have strong correlation. Income generating projects like Bee keeping, kitchen gardening, zero grazing; horticulture and the small scale industry generally require low capital to operate and are ideal for alleviating poverty in both rural and urban areas. These activities use water as their main input. Availability of electricity will stimulate economic activities in rural and urban areas by creating self employment in jua kali industry to generate income.

Better telecommunication through competing service providers will improve communication; and open up opportunities in education, industry and trade.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Roads and Public works	Provision of funds for construction and maintenance of the road networks and buildings; supervise and give guidance during construction of houses; advice on adoption of appropriate technologies for construction of houses
Water department	Hand over major water works to autonomous bodies
Ministry of Energy and Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)	Accelerate the implementation of rural Electrification programme
Telecom, Safaricom and Celtel	Provide telephones services for efficient communication
Posta (K) Ltd	Provide efficient letter and parcel delivery services
Donors, NGOs and CBOs	Financing the establishment of physical facilities; capacity building on participatory development
Private Sector	Provide funds and material

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads and transport	<p>Improve classified and unclassified roads to all weather standards</p> <p>To tarmac A2 Road</p> <p>Improve and upgrade air strips</p>	<p>Poor soil texture and terrain prone to soil erosion</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Inadequate staff and machinery</p> <p>Poor coordination of airstrips activities</p> <p>Vandalising airstrip parameter fence material</p>	<p>Avail funds in time for regular road maintenance</p> <p>Construct and replace, culverts, slabs, drifts and gravel section erosion prone zones of major roads</p> <p>Upgrade earth surface airstrips with tarmac or gravel</p> <p>Fence airstrips and guard the area</p>
Energy	<p>-Increase the access to electricity in rural and in urban areas</p> <p>-Promote sustainable household energy production sources</p> <p>-Promote the exploitation of renewable energy such as solar and wind energy</p>	<p>Inadequate funds ;</p> <p>High cost electricity power supply</p> <p>Poverty among the communities ;</p> <p>Poor energy resource management ;</p> <p>Inadequate community capacity and conservation of energy sources;</p> <p>Lack of potential private investor ;</p>	<p>Lobby for adequate funds</p> <p>Reduce the cost of power supply</p> <p>Encourage agro- forestry for the sustainable production of wood fuel</p> <p>Build the capacity of the community to conserve energy sources</p> <p>Undertake survey on solar and wind energy in the district ;</p>
County council	<p>-Support community core projects at the grassroots level aimed at reducing poverty and improving the quality of life</p>	<p>Inadequate resources</p> <p>Poor management of resources ;</p> <p>Low literacy level of the councillors</p> <p>Inadequate and poorly trained personnel;</p> <p>Poor management monitoring</p>	<p>Lobby of adequate funds ;</p> <p>Improve management of resources;</p> <p>Build the capacity of civil leaders and personnel;</p> <p>Encouraging the participatory monitoring and evaluation.</p>

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(B) New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
A2 DB- Laisamis Chalbi	1	To improve road network	52 km	Road grading Sport gaveling/sport patching. Construction of new culvert crossing and

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
				structures e.g. drifts slabs and repairs. Bolder removal Bush clearing. Culvert cleaning
E 827 Marsabit-Karare	2	To improve road network	37 km	As above
Others (unclassified roads)	3	To access all parts of the district. -improve security.	173 km	Opening of new roads construction of culverts Boulder removers

(B) New Projects Proposal: County Council of Marsabit.

Name of project Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Loc/Div/Const. Dirib gombo primary school Dirib gombo gadamoji	1	Improve enrolment in schools	1 classroom	Construction of classroom Justification: The school has inadequate classes
Dakabaricha nursery school classroom. Dakabaricha location central division	2	Improve enrolment in schools, access more children to school	1 classroom	Construction of classroom Justification It is a priority to the community
Construction of community social Hall	3			Construction of social hall
Harry Thuku road – hospital road	4	Improve roads	Road rehabilitated	Rehabilitate harry thuku – hospital road justification Road is in bad shape and needs rehabilitation
Shauri yako road	5	Improve town road	Road rehabilitated	Rehabilitate/grade shauri yako road justification Road within the town are in poor condition and needs rehabilitation
ACK Road	6	Improve town roads No. km of road graded		Rehabilitation/grading ACK road

(A) On-going projects: Energy

Name Of Project	Objective	Target	Discription Of Activity
Electricity supply to Marsabit town from the diesel powered engine central division.	Provide electricity to all.	Demand driven connection of electricity lines to township residential area. -water supply facilities	Supply of electricity to the township of Marsabit.
Rural electrification programme	To increase proportion of community access to electricity to rural areas.	Farming zones of Dirib gombo Sagante, Badasa Dakabaricha Songa and Karare	Extension of power to farming zones and settlement centers. Justification Majority of households lack electricity.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good infrastructure will boost productive sector such agricultural development trade, tourism and industry. Improved infrastructure in the form of well maintained road and availability of communication facilities will improve security. Consequently all sectors are dependent on physical infrastructure. To have good roads, electricity and communication facilities will depend on growth and development of productive sector such as livestock and agriculture development, growth of industries, tourism and human resource development.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In main streaming cross cutting issues the sector will encourage the participation of both men and women in identification, planning and implementation of projects. Projects affecting women will be given special consideration. Since the sector has a lot of construction work, efforts will be made to employ youth and encourage them to take up work as constructors by sponsoring them for short training courses.

The sector will collaborate with stakeholders to ensure that the environmental impact assessment is undertaken for each project before implementation of projects and those measures of mitigating the negative impacts such as control of soil erosion are taken into account during road construction. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will initiate programmes aimed at sensitizing the workers on prevention and control measures as well as assisting the infected and affected in the work place.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The 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.”

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will make concerted effort to construct water facilities in strategic areas. During the plan period, priority will be given to rehabilitation of all existing water supplies and expansion of the water supply. Consequently, rainwater harvesting through roof catchment and other forms of water harvesting will be encouraged in institutions and households to reduce pressure on existing water sources and distance to water points.

Concerning environment and natural resources, there will be deliberate move to undertake programmes aimed at involving all the stake holders to participate in the conservation and better management of environment. This will be done through capacity building and enforcement of environmental regulations in consultation with NEMA.

Other strategies on environment will be protection of water sources and water catchments areas, reforestation and agro- forestry programmes to reduce desertification and water shortage.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The environment plays a very important role in the development of the district. A well-managed environment and natural resources means there will be essential provisioning of services from the environment such as rain fall and water which are necessary for both livestock and human use. A clean environment reduces the risk of disease outbreaks and healthy people are more productive for the local economy. From the environment, we also get raw materials such as wood fuel and timber which are a source of energy for most people

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Avail and facilitate the implementation policies to enable the stakeholders to operate; Provide funds and technical support.
NGO, CBO, FBO	Provide funds, support in community capacity building and implementation of projects.
Community	Implement and manage the projects. Provide labour and local materials
NEMA	Environmental education, conservation Promote public participation in environmental activities; Document state of environment; Natural resources mgt & environmental protection services; Monitor and assess activities carried by relevant lead agencies to ensure environment is not degraded.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	supervision and coordination of environmental sector Environmental Education and public awareness on environmental issues.	Lack of adequate resources to undertake environmental education and awareness programs Public ignorance in conservation aspects of rangeland Deforestation	Provision of adequate resources to enforce provisions of the EMCA of 1999 Promotion of aggressive environmental education campaigns Promotion of conservation sites to encourage natural regeneration.
Water	Improve access and distribution of pipes and portable water to the community Strengthen the capacity	Inadequate funds Lower adoption of alternative water conservation and harvesting technologies	Lobby for adequate funds for rehabilitation of water facilities Encourage alternative water harvesting and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>of the people to manage water facilities</p> <p>Reduce community vulnerability to recurrent drought through improved distribution of water supply facilities</p>	<p>Inadequate information on ground water potential</p> <p>Poor management of water facilities;</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of the community to manage water facilities.</p>	<p>conservation techniques</p> <p>Carryout feasibility study on surface and ground water potential</p> <p>Establish sustainable water trucking systems</p> <p>Build the capacities of the communities and community based water service groups through management committees</p>

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Environment

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support to Matta-Arba Environmental groups Matta Arba Location Drib Location Gadamoji division	To promote sustainable Natural resource management	Matta Arba A and B women group, Dirib Environmental group	Provision of 6 tanks of 10,000 Establishment of tree nurseries
Capacity building District wide	Conduct environmental education, training and awareness	- all locations	Creation of environmental awareness through public baraza's seminars and workshops
Capacity building District wide	Support and initiate environmental clubs in schools	All schools	Environmental lectures/training for schools.

(B) New projects proposals Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Capacity building programme District Wide	1	- Build adequate capacity for environmental groups	Training of 20 environmental groups	Increase trainings of environmental groups and institutions
Provision of NEMA office and accommodation	2	To improve working condition and staff morale	Construct one NEMA office to improve efficiency and in service delivery.	Construction of NEMA office.

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Water and Irrigation

Name of project Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Marsabit Urban W/S (Bakuli) Mountain Location in Central Division	Alleviate persistent water shortage in Marsabit town and environs	About 30,000 people	Construction of Bakuli III concrete Dam- 300,000 cubic metres. Rehabilitation and relocation of rising main. Purchase and installation of 5 No. surface centrifugal pumps. Rehabilitation of composite filtration of composite filtration unit. Fencing of water facilities Rehabilitation of existing pipelined in town etc.

(B) New project proposals Water (Boreholes)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description
Kubi-Bagaza Borehole Gadamoji Loc.in Gadamoji Division	1	To serve primary, secondary Schools and the public	1 borehole	Borehole drilling
Gof Badasa Borehole Dakabaaricha Location in Central Division	2	To relieve water demand pressure on Marsabit Urban water/supply	About 10,000 people to be served 1 borehole	Borehole drilling
Ilpus Borehole Karare location in Central Division	3	To alleviate water shortages in Ilpus. Kiturni and Songa areas for human and Livestock population	1 borehole	Drilling and equipping borehole
Milima Mitatu Borehole In Central Division	4	To relieve water demand pressure for Marsabit Urban waater supply To serve human and livestock population	One borehole for about 3000	Drilling borehole
Parkishon Borehole Karare location in Central Division	5	To alleviate water shortage for human and Livestock use in Parkishon (Kijiji)	About 3000 people to be served 1 borehole	Drilling borehole
Kubi Qalo Borehole Sagante Location in Gadamoji division	6	To serve division Headquarter To alleviate water shortage in Sagante And Qilta Korma Location	About 250 people	drilling of borehole
Dirib Gombo Borehole Dirib Location in Gadamoji Division	7	Additional borehole to alleviate water shortage due to both human and livestock population	About 5,000 people 1 borehole drilled	Survey and drilling of borehole
Kubi Qaman Botu Borehole Sagante Location in Dirri	8	To provide water to the community Ease water Pressure and	About 1800 people 1 borehole to be drilled	Drilling and equipping of borehole

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description
		Marsabit w/s Reduce distances to water, the community uses Sagante wells		
Qachachu Borehole Sagante location in Gadamoji	9	To provide water to the community	About 2500 people 1 borehole drilled and equipped	Drilling and equipping borehole
Mata-Mukha Borehole Sagante in Gadamoji Division	10	Provide alternative water supply to the community Reduce walking distances to water services, at Sagante wells	About 2,100 people One borehole drilled and equipped	To be drilled and equipped with motorized pump.

(B) New project proposals Water (Pans and Dams)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Badasa Dam/Pan Badasa Location in Gadamoji Division	1	To alleviate water shortage in Marsabit urban water supply areas	About 30,000 people to be served	Dam construction
Haro bota Dam/Pan Badassa location in Gadamoji Division	2	To alleviate water shortage in Marsabit urban environs for both human and livestock population	About 10,000 People	Expansion of intake structure
Qachacha/Kubi Onwale.Dam/Pan Sagante Location in Gadamoji Division	3	To provide season water for small stocks and domestic use	About 1200 People one dam constructed and protected	Construction and fencing of water pan
Ilpus Rural Water Dam/Pan Songa Location in Central Division	4	Provide water for the centre	To serve at least 2000	Dam construction
Karatina Dam Karare Location in Central Division	5	To alleviate water shortages in Marsabit Urban water supply and Karatina Sub-location	About 10,000 People	Rehabilitation of the dam
Godana Katelo Dam/pan Sagante Location in Gadamoji Division	6	Provide water for small stocks and domestic use immediately after the rains	About 800 People	Dam construction and design to be done.
Boru Haro Dam/Pan Sagante Location in Gadamoji Division	7	Ease pressure on Sagante wells Provide wet season water for small stocks and domestic use	About 3000 people 1 dam	Construction of the dam/pan
Dhirri Dimtu Dam/Pan Sagante location in Dirri Division	8	Provide water to the community	About 2800 people 1 dam	Dam construction

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Garqarsa Dam/Pan Garqarsa Location in Dirri Division	9	Provide water to the community	About 1000 people	Dam construction
Songa Dam Songa Location	10	Provide water for small scale irrigation and domestic use.	To serve about farm lands and about 4,000 people 1 dam	Dam construction
Kituruni/Iipus dam Songa location Central division	11	Provide water for small scale irrigation and domestic use.	To serve about 400 farm lands and about 3000 people 1 dam	Dam construction

(B) New Project proposed County Council of Marsabit

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Layai water project Karare location, Songa division	1	Access more people to clean water	1 water tank	Extension of water supply and construction of a tank. <u>Justification</u> Water is inadequate in the area and more clean water is needed.
Underground water tank Qilta Korma gadamoji	2	Access water to the community	1 underground water tank	Construction of a underground water tank

3.4.7 Cross sector linkages

With the provision of irrigation infrastructure in the semi-arid area of the district, there will be increased crop and horticultural production and hence food security and income to the community. This will promote development of small agro-processing industries

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector plays key role in addressing poverty and environment linkages through promotion of conservation and protection of the environment and natural resources. To ensure that environmental issues are addressed with the attention they deserve, environmental measures such as soil conservation will be fully integrated into project designs. Proper management and utilisation of water resources will be ensured, a fact that will reduce conflicts over resource use and improve security. To mainstream gender into the operational activities of the sector, affirmative action is essential to ensure that men and women take part in the nation building.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to achieve the objectives of the vision and mission by taking lead in addressing the problems facing the sector. During the last plan period, the sector facilitated the provision of quality education in institutions as was evident in the performance of the district in national exams. The district has been leading in Eastern Province for the last five years. Most of the stakeholders have been sensitised and mobilised to collectively deliver services to improve quality education in each of education sub-sectors despite the chronic drought in the district which more often has disrupted normal learning in schools.

With the support of other stakeholders, the sector has established and supervised learning in all institutions with a view to provide students with skills, knowledge and attitudes to enable them become responsible citizens.

During the plan period, parents will be encouraged to ensure that more children enrol in primary schools through the education board and other stakeholders. Funds will be mobilized from the devolved funding of CDF, LATF, and constituency bursary fund and other donors to provide learning materials, support the construction of more educational facilities, pay fees for students who join secondary schools from poor families, and build the capacities of both the community and the teaching staff to cope with the changing situation in the district.

Other strategies will be to strengthen community participation in supporting early childhood education in collaboration with the County Council while the private sector and faith-based organizations will be encouraged to invest in training in ICT for school leavers. Other lower and middle level training institutions will be established in collaboration with other stakeholders to offer courses in secretarial, accountancy, sales, and computers to impart the relevant skills and knowledge to the trainees.

The district experiences a lot of health problems owing to the fact that many people are far from health facilities. This is because the infrastructure, especially roads, is of poor quality which makes accessing health services expensive and time consuming. Ignorance and illiteracy has contributed very much to poor human health, as many rural people are reluctant to seek modern medicine but often use ineffective traditional methods of treatment. With this situation in mind, the district will during the next five years, develop its health services to ensure that people get high quality health services that are affordable, equitable and accessible. This will be done through improvement of health services by completing all on-going projects and making operational, all established facilities. The district will also endeavour to equip the health facilities and provide adequate supplies at all facilities. Effort will be made to build the capacity of medical staff to cope with the ever changing health environment to enable them to be effective in their delivery of services to people. The district consequently will ensure that the facilities are accessible and are located within a reasonable distance from the people by building new projects.

On institutional strengthening and capacity building, the district will enhance the capacity of constituency AIDS Control Committee and the District Technical Committee with other sub-committees of health providers' forum. The HIV/AIDS stakeholders' forum and those mentioned before will be reviewed in relevant meetings while networking and collaboration between stakeholders will also be strengthened. Other strategies which will be employed over the phase one of Vision 2030 implementation include continuous sensitization of the community on sound health and improved management of a clean environment to reduce diseases caused by poor hygiene and sanitation. More health workers will also be trained to provide basic support at the community level and serve as change agents in this culturally conservative society where the people still hold onto retrogressive cultural practices such as FGM and taboos related to the consumption of certain foods.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sub-sector provides trained and skilled manpower to the other sectors and facilitates their activities by providing technical input for all sectors. The sub-sector also identifies the gap in various sectors and builds the capacity for enhancing efficiency in delivery of services.

Education

Education is key to the development of all other sectors. The district requires skilled and knowledgeable labour force for any meaningful economic growth and sustainable development for poverty reduction. Trained manpower increases productivity, enhances social cohesion and individual responsibility to society.

Further, the adult education sub-sector mobilizes the community to join adult classes and learn to read and write and gain general knowledge in social and economic development aimed at reducing illiteracy and imparting other important information and knowledge required for development.

Health

The health sector like education plays a very crucial role in economic and social development of the district. The sector ensures that there are health people who participate in development activities in the district.

The public health sub sector educates the public on disease prevention and health promotion, coordinates disease prevention and ensures that there is a healthy environment to the expectations of the general public. Medical services sub-sector provides curative services to the sick, conducts immunization for preventable diseases and promotes home-based care for HIV/AIDS patients. In summary, medical services coordinates the activities of stakeholders involved in provision of health services and ensures that health services offered are of high quality, are accessible and affordable to the general population.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector and technical backstopping to stakeholders. Give funding for primary and secondary education To provide essential services and drugs to patients To develop key health and educational infrastructure.
NGOs/Donors	Complement government efforts through funding and development of key medical and educational infrastructure
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in curative medical services.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services.
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to education and medical services in line with government policies.
Aridlands (ACRMP II)	Infrastructure development
CCF Project	Support some ECDE Centre (employ teachers); Provide learning materials

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Secondary School	General infrastructure development in existing schools. Establish and develop new secondary schools in each division. Provision of ICT materials in schools and energy supply. Provision of learning & teaching materials in schools. Training of new teachers and induction courses for serving teachers/managers.	Lack of enough funds for development. Poor status for parents in supporting school development. Lack of enough supply of necessary energy. Vastness of district and poor transport/communication means.	Resource mobilization and proper utilization. Encourage communities' participation in schools' development. Purchase of ICT facilities after installation of energy sources. Encourage teaching training and induction courses. Encourage universities open & distance learning for local students.
Primary Schools	General infrastructure development in schools. Establish and develop new primary schools. Training of more teaching staff and induction of serving teachers/school managers. Creation of child -friendly	Lack of enough funds to cater for planned school development. Vast distances between schools. Few teachers going for pre service trainings. Lack of community participation in schools	Resource mobilization and effective use of the resources. Encourage the schools parents to participate in school development. Encourage & training of more teachers in T.T.C. Establish and build more

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	environments in schools. Provision of more learning & teaching materials. Expansion of low cost boarding facilities.	development. High poverty incidence in many areas.	low cost boarding schools. Purchase of learning/Teaching materials
ECDE Schools	Infrastructure development in existing centres. Building of district resource centre. Teacher Training/Employment. Community sensitization on ECDE.	Lack of funds for activities. Less community participation. Less partners support. Few qualified teacher trainees. Low ECDE services demand.	Resource mobilization. Create awareness on ECDE services and its importance. Community participation in ECDE activities
Health and nutrition	Increase access to quality health care services	Inadequate funding Poor infrastructure Environmental degradation Illiteracy	Provide adequate equipment and drugs. Promote preventive health services and community health education. Increase training for community health workers. Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities
Productive health	Increase awareness of reproductive health. Reduction of maternal and infant mortality. Improve maternal health services	Poverty Illiteracy Insecurity HIV/AIDS Inadequately equipped health facilities	Equipping health facilities and increasing facilities offering maternity services. Intensify reproductive health education and counselling services
HIV/AIDS	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district. Reduction of stigma Improve care given to those infected. Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS	Stigma and discrimination of those infected. Poor networks among stakeholders. Poverty Inadequate funding	Intensify behaviour change communication. Improve networks among stakeholders. Capacity builds community organization fighting the scourge. Encourage couple testing. Increase access to VCT services.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of activities
School feeding programme district wide	Increase enrolment in school	All primary and nursery school	Restock school camel herds to provide milk Starting other viable income generating activities
Free primary Education programme. District wide	Increase access to education to education	School age going children	Distribution of FPE Funds to the beneficiaries Purchase of necessary school materials.
Constituency Bursary fund District Wide	Increase retention in sec. School	Student from poor families	Distribution of bursaries to the beneficiaries Justification Most of people are poor and cannot pay even school fees to support

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Target	Description of activities
New Secondary school in the District Jaldesa in Dirii and Karare in Central	1	Increase enrolment	2 Secondary in Dirii and Karare	Establishment of new schools. Justification Due to increasing demand for secondary education more school need to be established.
ICT material and equipment Sasura/Dakabaricha in Central division	2	Improve ICT adoption in schools promote ICT in school.	Improve adopted in school ICT Promoted in school to improve performance	Purchase of ICT Material.
Purchase of IT material for all secondary schools District Wide	3	Improve school performance	Learning material purchased school performance improved	Purchase of learning materials
Water & Sanitation District wide	4	Improve sanitation in school	Water and sanitation activities	Building of tank for roof catchment
Technology learning materials for primary schools District Wide	5	Improve performance in schools	Provide learning materials	Purchase of teaching and learning materials
Teach training/ induction course	6	Improve teachers	all schools	Training of teachers

Project name Location/Division	Priority	Objective	Target	Description of activities
District Wide		performance		Justification Teachers need to be regularly trained to cope with the increasing work load
Establish new primary schools District wide	7	Increase access to primary education	10 new schools	Construction of new primary school
Teaching learning material for school District Wide	8	Improve teaching	All schools	Acquire learning and teaching material for all schools Justification There is need for these materials to enable teachers deliver services effectively in schools
Early childhood teachers training/induction course District Wide	9	Improve teaching standard in the district	Pre-primary teachers	Conducting training induction course for teachers
ECDE infrastructure development District Wide	10	Access more children to ECDE Education	10 ECDE centers per year	Construction of preprimary classrooms Justification There is high demand for the facilities.

(B) New Project Proposal: Education: Adult Education

Name of project	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Community Capacity Building District Wide	1	Increase community awareness importance of education	Increased community awareness on education	Conducting seminars and training workshops. Conducting sensitization meeting through Barazas
Basic Adult education centre. District Wide	2	Improve efficiency in adult education centers	To reduce illiteracy by 80% by 2012	Established of basic adult education Justification The district lacks the facility.
Construction of District Headquarters	3	Improve efficiency in the department	Construct 1 WO office block	Construction of an office Purchase land Justification – The department has no office
Strengthening of District Adult	4	Improve the capacity of all the Adult education	Train all adult education staffs	Organize orientation seminars and

Name of project	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Education staff District Wide		staff to deliver efficient services		refresher courses. Justification Changes in approach to adult education for regular training

(A) Ongoing projects: Medical services

Name Of Project	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Immunization programme District -Wide	Increase immunization coverage	Increased immunization coverage from the current 78%- 90%	Routine immunization at all health centres Outreach services to community settlement areas. Publicity and mobilization of the community on the programme.
Reproductive health programme District Wide	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality in the district.	Reduced maternal morbidity and mortality	Community sensitization Health workers training Routine anti-natal and family planning Training of traditional birth attendants
Malaria prevention programme District Wide	Reduce malaria prevention in the district. Reduce malaria complication on pregnant mothers.	Reduce malaria prevalence in the district by 50% by 2012	Training of CHWs Treatment of mosquito nets. Prophylactic treatment for antenatal mothers

(B)New Project Proposals: Medical Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Paediatric ward project Central div.	1	To improve health services	1 paediatric ward fully equipped.	Construction of a ward. Purchase of equipment. Justification There is an agent need.
Full equipped maternity wing Central Div	2	To improve health services	1 maternity wing to be constructed with equipped nursery, antenatal wing and post natal wing	Construction of maternity wing with fully equipped nursery, antenatal wing and post natal wing
X-Ray room central division	3	Improve health services	1 X-Ray room roofed.	Roofing of X- Ray building
Record office mountain location Central division.	4	Improve office records	1 office built and equipped.	Construction and equipping of record office.
Youth friendly centre Central Division.	5		1 youth centre built and equipped	Construction of the centre. Equipping of the centre.
Staff capacity building district wide	6	Improve health delivery services	All staff in various dispensaries	Training of staff
Hospital drug store Marsabit District	7	Provide storage facilities for the	1 drug store established	Construct and equip drug store.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Hospital		drugs		
Disaster/emergency kitty district wide	8	Emergency mitigation measures.	1 kit acquired	Provision of disaster/emergency kitty to cushion the effects calamities.
Renovation of ward Marsabit District Hospital	9	Improve health facility.	1 ward 1 and 2 renovated	Renovation of wards 1 and 2.

(A) On-going projects: Public health

Projects name Loc/Div	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of water supplies District Wide	Improve water facilities	Improvement of water facilities	Rehabilitation of piping system and water storage tank
Household sanitation District Wide	Improve access of household to safe sanitation	Increase latrine coverage	Raising awareness on basic public health principles and promoting partnership with stakeholders
Hygiene education and promotion district wide	Improve and promote healthy environment in the district	Increase participation of the community in hygienic activities	Conducting training/workshops on basic hygienic principles
School water and sanitation District wide	Improve water and sanitation in schools	Increase latrine coverage and water facilities	Mobilize schools and institutions to form health clubs, support construction of latrines and water storage tanks
HIV/AIDS intervention programmes/ TOWA .District Wide	To strengthen institutions for the prevention and mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district to a decimal point	Capacity build the CBO to mobilize resources to input HIV/AIDS activities Link PLWHA to support organization. Offer support to institution involved in OVCS
Waste management of urban and market centres	Improve waste management in the district	Institutions, town and market centres	Enforcement of public health laws Making monitoring home visits Conducting health education in collaboration with other stake holders.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Education sector will depend largely on governance, safety, law and order to provide security and efficient coordination. The sector will also flourish with support from improved productive sector that provides food and essential goods and services. Support from the education sector is linked to physical infrastructure in the form of roads, transport and telecommunications.

To achieve its objective, health sector requires well developed infrastructure to support its activities by facilitating communication and transport of medical facilities. Roads in

good conditions will assist in realizing high immunization coverage rate and provision of faster emergency medical services.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming cross-cutting issues, ICT will be introduced in secondary schools through computer studies in schools. Behavior change will be promoted to slow down the spread of HIV-AIDS. Youth-friendly strategies will be developed using relevant communication channels while environmental clubs will be used to teach young people better ways of protecting and conserving the environment. Education for the girl-child will be promoted through improvement of enrolment in both primary and secondary schools.

On special education for the physically challenged, efforts will be made to equip the already established schools with the necessary facilities. In collaboration with the manpower and special programmes sector, the physically challenged will be sponsored for vocational training to acquire skills to make them self-reliant and productive.

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental issue. 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 aim to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutritional supplements, drugs and involving the community care givers to provide home based care services. On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. The sector will also involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The Vision of the Sector is "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge".

Mission:

The Mission is "To improve quality of lives of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector cuts-across all sectors and needs collaborative efforts to achieve desired results. To realize the above vision and mission, the district has already established District information and documentation centre but the centre lacks equipment and other facilities to effectively serve the stakeholders. During the plan period, the district will strengthen operation of the DIDC through purchase of modern computers and installation of internet services. Capacity building will be undertaken to train the personnel on the use

of machines and other facilities. Other strategies will include installation of wireless lines through telecom to reach all areas, and the private sector will be encouraged to install and invest in internet services as well as to set up community ICT for the community to access information on market prices for livestock and crops. Private courier services will be encouraged to supplement the services of the post offices.

Local newspaper programmes will be initiated to enable the local people to get information on development and other social-economic issues affecting them. The district will lobby for all departments to acquire computers and to have internet access and will initiate programmes to build the capacity of all personnel to enable them to use the necessary equipment to promote e-government and e-business for effective, quick and efficient delivery of the services to the people .

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the sector cannot be overemphasized. The sector will play an important role in providing information and facilitate transfer of ideas on issues of social and economic development to enable the community to widen their knowledge and participate in decision-making and service providers to deliver their services in a timely and effective manner.

The district information and documentation centres will document and store all data and information on the district in the form of surveys and reports from various departments. It acts as reference centre for the development agencies and stakeholders including NGO/CBOs, donors, district departments and the private sector.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics plays a very important role in collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on social-economic issues which include population, poverty, illiteracy and many other forms of research outputs and surveys that are of importance to the district. It also maintains and stores the socio-economic data base for the district. The data and information provide the basis through which the district development process will be informed.

Information and communication sub-sector enables the district to get, use and share information on the issues which affect development in the district. It enables the other sectors in the district to link-up for information transfer and sharing. This sub sector is used also to sensitize the communities on peace, health, trade and other socio-economic issues. For example, radios in local languages act as a channel of enlightening the community on various contemporary issues.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Role	Stakeholders
Government –department	Provide guidelines on ICT
Private sector	Provide ICT service and training
DIDC	Document, store and provide the necessary information on development in the district
National Bureau of Statistics	Undertake survey and disseminate information to the public on socio-economic issues.
Information and communication	Facilitate information transfer from various sectors

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	<p>Development of information collection, storage and dissemination systems in the district.</p> <p>Promotion of local news structure for transfer of information to the poor.</p> <p>Encourage adoption of the modern information technology in the district.</p>	<p>Lack of modern equipment and low media coverage of the district.</p> <p>High level of illiteracy.</p> <p>Lack of trained man power in information technology.</p> <p>Low coverage of the district.</p> <p>Limited adoption of e-business in the district.</p>	<p>Creation of more information data collection centres at the district and divisional level.</p> <p>Provision of electronic equipment for documentation and data storage at the DIDC.</p> <p>Adequate training resources.</p> <p>Provision of solar panels for information and data centres.</p> <p>Promotion of e-business in major centres.</p> <p>Initiation of local newsletters.</p> <p>Establishment of libraries in all centres.</p>

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going projects/programmes: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
DIDC	Improve documentation and data storage	Ensure 100% acquisition of modern equipment	Equip the DIDC with modern technology equipment
Training on ICT	Improve service delivery through adoption of modern technology	All government officers	Identify and train all Government officers in modern technology. Justification Most off have limited knowledge on computer operation and application

(B) New Project Proposal: ICT

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
District information management system Marsabit Town	1	Computerized update information and data in the district	Collect data and information on development of all departments in the district	Collection, storage and dissemination of data on development Justification The district lacks this facility
Community ICT	2	Promote the use of	One community ICT	Identify and construct

Marsabit Town		ICT at the community level	established	community resource centre with modern ICT equipment. Acquire reading material and books relevant to the community need.
Modernize news gathering District Wide	3	Improve news gathering and dissemination	1 electronic news gathering equipment and TV cameras	Purchase modern news gathering equipment. Justification The district lacks this equipment.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The growth of this sector will be realized if there is well developed physical infrastructure in telecommunications and energy.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector provides a good avenue for disseminating data and information on HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues. It creates opportunity for information sharing and feedback on crosscutting issues for intervention. The development of this sector in the district will require that human resource and education sectors train people to enable them acquire the necessary skills.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The Vision is 'to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for globally competitive and prosperous Kenya'.

Mission:

The Mission "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance of corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development".

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is a major driving force for district development. Without peace and security, development cannot take place. Given the roles that the sector plays in economic growth and poverty reduction, the district intends to create a favourable environment for growth by curbing banditry, cattle rustling and ethnic clashes. This will be done through community involvement and participation in identifying home-grown solutions to the problems. Security in farming and grazing areas will be given priority. Emphasis will be given to conflict management where the grassroots communities will be sensitized on

various effects of conflicts and how to manage them. General administration of justice will be enhanced together with the enforcements of law and order.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important in the district because it creates a favourable environment for the development process and provides support for other sectors to operate because it is responsible for maintenance of peace and harmony both of which are essential for investment and wealth creation.

Provincial administration is the major player in district coordination and oversees all government business in the district. The sub sector ensures that the district is secure and peaceful and provides the necessary guidance to the public on government policies on administration. The Kenya Police work closely with provincial administration to enforce the law and order and protecting people and property.

Administrations of justice (Judiciary) hear cases of those arrested and provide legal direction and judgment to ensure that fairness and justice are upheld in the administration of justice. The Marsabit GK prison takes care of those found guilty of committing offenses and they are guided and helped to reform as they serve their sentences. The inmates are taught various trade and social skills necessary to prepare them for self-employment and responsible citizenship after they leave prison.

Probation is another sub-sector which works closely with judiciary and public prosecution sub-sector. The sub-sector is involved in rehabilitation of offenders and integrates them to the community. In performing these duties, the sub sector assists in the dispensation of criminal justice, assess suitability of offender for release, reduce congestion in imprisons, protect the community and considers offender safety, create linkages between ex-inmate and the community and monitor and supervise the offenders and provide regular reports to relevant committees and boards. The probation sub-sector provides vocational skills/formal training offenders in order to make them responsible and productive in the society. While discharging these duties the sub-sector also acts as an agent of crime prevention.

Civil Registration is another important sub-sector. The sub-sector deals with the registration of deaths and births. It issues death and birth certificates and produces statistics on the same. This helps policy makers to determine causes of deaths and number of young people in the district. This data also assist the Government to see where the resources are supposed to be redirected to the benefit of those affected.

Registration of persons is responsible for registration of adults including those who have attained the relevant age as an adult. The sub sector provides statistics such as those that show the number of youth who are in the job market.

Kenya National Audit (District Audit office) sub sector ensure that the resources coming to the district are used transparently and in an accountable manner and to ensure that the value of money is realized. The office also provides advice on financial management and information on other public resources such as those devolved to the community e.g. CDF.

The Electoral Commission is a sub-sector which coordinates and supervises all elections both the civic and parliamentary ones. The sub-sector oversees the implementation of political and democratic objectives in the district.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Coordinate all development activities, maintain law and order, protect the citizens and their property, ensure justice is done and offenders are rehabilitated. It also provides guidance on governance and better management of public resources.
NGO/CBO (FARM Africa, Red Cross, CIFA, FHI etc.)	Sensitizing communities on issues of governance advocacy and human right
The public/community	Maintain peace and harmony and participate in the planning and development of the district.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Coordination of government business. Maintain peace and order. Build the capacity of staff for development. Sensitize and mobilize the community	Shortage of funds and transport services Lack of regular training opportunities	Regular supervision of GoK business. Direct the follow up of project implementation
Public Prosecution (Police)	Protection of the citizen and property Maintaining law and order. Elimination of all form of insecurity	Shortage of houses Shortage of equipment. Shortage of staff Poor roads Inadequate public cooperation. Inadequate personnel	Provision of adequate housing for security personnel. Increase security personnel. Provide adequate means of transport. Initiate community policing. Provide peace and reconciliation through various grassroots' committees.
Administration of justice and legal services	Ensure equitable justice is available to all. Bring legal and judicial services closer to people. enlighten the community on their rights	Lack of awareness. Lack of access to courts and delay of administration of justice. high cost of legal services. -inadequate personnel -poor roads	Establish mobile courts. provide civic education create awareness NGO/CBO support community free legal services.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Registration of persons

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Conducting mobile registration in all locations District Wide	1	Improving efficiency in registration by reaching most of the eligible applicants	Conducting 4 (four) mobile registration in every sub-locations per year	Issuance of ID cards to Kenyan citizens of 18 years and above
Construction of District Headquarters in the three districts Marsabit	2	Improvement of efficiency in the department.	Construction of office block in the headquarters	Allocation of land Preparation of bills of quantities and main construction work.

(B) New Project Proposals Provincial Administration

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Peace building and conflict management programme	1	Promote peaceful coexistence and improve security	All peace committees 4 meeting/workshop per year Support at least tournament per year	-Revitalize and train grassroots peace committees. Conduct training workshop/consultative meeting with local leaders. Support youth recreational activities
Communication facilities district wide	2	Improve security and effectiveness of service delivery	Every AP line to have a radio call	Installation of radio calls in all AP lines Justification The facilities are needed to relay information on security in the quickest possible way
District officers offices Dirri Gadamoji	3	Improve the effectiveness of service delivery	2 administration block (3 million)	Construction of 2 administration block offices.
Training of chiefs District Wide	4	Promote effectiveness in service delivery	All chiefs	Conduct training of chiefs
Rehabilitation of DC office Marsabit	5	Improve office accommodation	District head quarters building	Rehabilitation of district headquarters block Justification The building needs major repair and rehabilitation.

(B)New Project Proposals – Civil Registration

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Capacity building District wide	1	Improve registration of death and birth	Train all newly employed chiefs and assistant chiefs and medical personnel	Training of newly appointed chiefs and assistant chiefs, Training of medical personnel Justification The project is necessary to create awareness on the importance of registration.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to all other sectors and for the other sectors to thrive, there has to be created an enabling environment, law, order and security. The productive sub-sectors of agriculture, trade, tourism and industry all directly depend on peace and security which are made possible by this sector.

Education, manpower and physical infrastructure will perform better if they are well coordinated. Governance, safety, law and order will achieve their objectives if there are modern communication facilities and improved physical infrastructure. Thus the sector mobilizes the community and coordinates activities of other sectors for faster economic development.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will play an important role ensuring that the crosscutting issues are mainstreamed in all other sectors as it coordinates activities in the district and as it collaborates with many stakeholders.

For fast and efficient service delivery, the sector will continue to build the capacity for its institutions in ICT together with installing facilities such as two-way radios, computers, faxes and E-mail to improve information storage and communication. On gender issues, the sector will incorporate the youth and women in decision making bodies and encourage girl-child education through enforcement of laws and sensitization of communities. The sector has already incorporated HIV issues in its programmes and it will intensify sensitization and dissemination on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. It will also liaise with other sectors to support youth programmes and environmental conservation initiatives.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the vision and mission, the district will ensure that there is efficient and effective co-ordination and management of public resources. This will be possible by setting up relevant institutions and reviving and strengthening weak ones.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for ensuring that coordination of government policies is realized. This will be done through setting up various institutions aimed at achieving the sector’s goals. Some institutions will require some reactivation and strengthening through district development committees. Development planning will be key in the sense that it will disseminate government policies to community members so that they can be able to participate in project implementation. The sector will also play a key role in co-ordinating all development activities. This will be done through monitoring and evaluation of all development projects. The sector will also ensure that resources meant for development are utilized efficiently.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Private sector	Supplement government effort in financing some programme
Government	Financing Policy formulation and execution Maintain law and order
Donors	Provide funds
Community	Participate in all areas where their input is required

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	constraints	Strategies
Development planning	Strengthen planning activities	Inadequate personnel and lack of equipment; Inadequate funds for effective operations Lack of transport Inadequate stakeholders participation in planning and monitoring of projects Poor communication network due to vastness of the district Lack of awareness on the	Sensitization of stakeholders on development Provision of means of transport to improve mobility Encourage communities in monitoring projects and emphasis on the yearly preparations of annex to the development plans Carry out surveys on all sectors to identify areas of concern for interventions for reduction of poverty

Sub-sector	Priorities	constraints	Strategies
		new approaches by the DDC members Conflicting donor planning methods	Continuous collection of data on resources potential for use in future planning
Financial management	Better management of district financial resources	Inadequate personnel Inadequate resources of office operation Inadequate modern equipment and machines	Provision of adequate and qualified personnel Increase of office operation resources Acquisition of office equipment.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/Division	objectives	target	Description of activities
Stakeholders capacity building District Wide	To create awareness in planning and development issues	Conduct at least 3 workshops at the district and divisional stakeholders per year	Carry out training workshops/seminars in the district
Surveys/monitoring and evaluation District Wide	Promote participatory monitoring and evaluation	Conduct survey and feasibility studies to provide 80% of data on sector performance Conduct 2 monitoring and evaluation stakeholders meetings per year Hold at least 3 M & E meetings per year	Carry out data collection and analysis on district development Conduct stakeholders monitoring and evaluation projects review meetings Hold monitoring and evaluation meetings

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	target	Description of activities
Transport services District Wide	1	To facilitate effective co-ordination monitoring and evaluation of development activities	1 No. vehicle to be acquired	Purchase of a 4 wheel vehicle
District planning unit Marsabit Town	2	To improve efficiency of the District Planning unit To provide accommodation to district Planning unit	Construct one (1) district planning unit office	Construction of District Planning unit building

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is a key to performance of other sectors, in that no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the Provincial Administration, the sector needs

reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all other sectors and gives direction and guidance on planning, development policies and financial resource management.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all other sectors and therefore it will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of co-ordination and provision of leadership and guidance.

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The Sector Vision is "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans".

Mission:

The mission of the sector is to: "formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups".

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to improve the quality of life and achieve sustainable development, the district will initiate programmes aimed at supporting the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the society to empower them to engage in meaningful activities to increase their income and create job opportunities in sustainable manner.

The district will also provide technical advice to the community on matters relating to the development of the youth and women to undertake development. Support will be given in mobilization of local communities to utilize local resources to generate incomes and create employment.

The district will also enhance community capacity in participatory involvement in the development process and in decision-making through a bottom up approach in order to address the socially and economically felt needs of the community. The district will initiate programmes aiming at creating awareness on issues related to special needs and children in difficult circumstances and exploit the opportunity to address the welfare of people with disabilities. Other measures will include up-scaling of activities meant to support HIV/AIDS programmes in support to orphans and vulnerable children, improvement of quality of life through mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS. Similarly, the district will undertake measures to improve recreation activities including sporting activities and facilities to improve local talent and harmony in the society.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Special programmes facilitate the process of utilizing human resources to spur economic growth and reduction of poverty through straightening skills, knowledge and ability and thereby empowering the people to meet their needs, increase productivity and quality of life. The importance of the sector can be highlighted under the following sub-sectors

Gender and social services

The importance of this sub-sector is to improve the quality of life and bring cohesiveness in the society. The sub-sector mobilizes and builds the capacity of the community to undertake development activities in social and economic spheres. It also provides gender equity through participation and involvement of all categories including women, men, youth and other vulnerable groups in decision-making and general social and economic development.

Youth affairs

This is a very important sector aimed at supporting the youth and spearheading their empowerment and mobilization to enable them acquire skills and knowledge to participate in development. Apart from empowerment, the sub-sector identifies opportunities with potential for the youth to invest for creation of jobs and generation of income.

Special programmes

Special programmes are important as they assist the communities who are in danger or who have been affected by either man-made or natural disasters to respond and recover from these as quickly as possible. These are programmes such as: Arid and Semi-arid Lands Development project, HIV/AIDS program and various programmes for the disabled. The sub-sector provides support to the vulnerable groups in the society to improve their socio-economic status in society.

Children development

This sector provides co-ordination on children's affairs. It also supervises all institutions and sectors dealing with matters concerning children in the district and safeguards the rights of children at all levels. It gives direction on child neglect and child rights violations which include rights to get an education, food and safety, as well as protection from all forms of abuse and violence.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake Holders	Roles
Government	Provide policy guidelines and regulation Provide conducive environment and social security Provide technical advice and capacity building to community

Stake Holders	Roles
NGO Donors	Provide resources and capacity builds the community.
CBOs Community	Improved in identification planning implementation and monitoring of project with other stakeholders.
Private Sector	Supply resources and material for carrying out activities for service delivery.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District youth office	Empower youth economically through the youth enterprise fund. Empower youth through capacity building.	Lack of enough funds. Lack of transport to access interior. Low literacy level Insecurity lack of micro-financial institutions	Funding youth groups to engage in business mainstreaming to youth issues in all sectors Capacity building through training.
Gender and social services	To enhance the capacities of communities to identify plan and implement sustainable social development activities Constituency on women enterprise. To provide guidance and counselling service to the needy. Identify train and resettle persons with disabilities for self employment. Discourage use of hard drugs among the vulnerable groups.	Lack of enough man-power Lack of funds. Lack of reliable means of transport. Unwillingness to open up communication barrier unwillingness to join relevant institution lack of fees co-operation with other stakeholders	organize seminars and work-shops lobby for more funds, network with other stakeholders organize individual and group meetings face to face communication, conduct interviews, organize seminars/workshops,
Registration of Persons	Efficient registration	Lack of divisional officers to house divisional staff Inadequate funding for mobile registration Pastoralist way of life makes registration difficult Difficulty in identification of persons living across the borders in Kenya and Ethiopian	-construction of offices of all the oriented divisions -request for more funds to carryout mobile registration. -training to sensitize the pastoralist community as the importance of early registration. -formation of strong healthy communities to curb illegal registration.
		Lack of office and	Modify protective stakeholders

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Children department	Provide leadership in district safe guarding the rights and welfare of all children by coordination, supervision and delivery of service as envisioned in the children Act2001	office equipment and tools Negative cultural practices: 1. Early marriages 2. FGM 3. Gender discrimination Lack of effective means of transport.	in children issues in this district and bring them on board. Networking with other stakeholders towards achieving the priorities of this department; Seek more resources from the department headquarters so put up a children's office to enable the officers render services to the public. Encourage other stakeholders to come up with children institution and programmes to support children in the district.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Women programmes District Wide	To increase number of women in decision making processes	Women, youths, elders, stakeholders	To hold workshop in all 10 division in larger Marsabit district for gender mainstreaming.
Mainstreaming gender in development District Wide	To enhance gender sensitization and participation planning the need of women	Women, men, youths CBO, NGO and GoK.	To hold a district wide sensitization for all stakeholders in engendering participatory planning
Training of vulnerable persons District Wide	To improve technical skills of the disadvantage groups, unemployed youths, disabled women, rural women for access to employment opportunities.	Women, men, boys, girls PWD	To hold a sensitization workshop on education of girl child training of youths and women on food production and animal products and preservation technologies in the district.
Empowerment of women/reduce gender disparity. District Wide	To reduce gender disparity in access and control of resources.	Elders, women, youths, boys, girls, Naboos and Yaa NGO, GoK.	To hold a gender sensitization workshop in the larger Marsabit district in gender development (GAD)
	To empower economic status of rural women for self sustainability	Women	To mobilize and sensitize/train women in entrepreneurial skills to access micro and small scale enterprises. Link women with financial enterprise services. Distribution of appropriate forms for loaning scheme.

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
	Improve the skill of women engage in cottage industries	Women, NGO GOK	To train women in importance of the handcraft, mats, bead work and the marketing strategies. Linkage of college industries market outlet. Training in business and promotion technologies.
	To reduce all forms of violence and discrimination of women.	Women, men, boys, girls, stakeholders, provincial administration.	to hold workshop on the right of women in the larger Marsabit district. to train paralegal in all the 10 divisions. education of boys and girls. conduct/hold advocacy campaigns aimed at changing social-cultural attitudes and customary practices that are detrimental to development disseminate information in a workshop on assistance available to women and families who are victims of domestic violence.
Empowerment of women through the constituency enterprise fund (CEF)	To attract and facilitate investment in micros, small and medium enterprises oriented commercial infrastructure, such as business markets/business incubators that will be beneficial to women enterprises	Women groups, Self help groups	Organise and register groups of women with on- going businesses. Formation of Divisional Women Enterprise Fund committee Training of the committee on proposal writing/record keeping Approval of the proposed for funding
Empowerment of women through women enterprise fund (WEF) via microfinance institution (MFI)	To promote and enhance the capacity of communication to identify, plan and implement sustainable socio-economic activities using participatory approaches	Individual women only	Organize meetings and sensitization workshops in all the 10 divisions of the 3 districts. Meetings with stakeholders for information dissemination
Community mobilization and development		Men, women boys and girls	Hold meetings with the community Community capacity building. Sensitization workshop on

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
			project identification, design , implementation and computer processes
Grants to community groups		Registered self held groups in existence for minimum of 3 months	Hold a meeting and receive the recommended forms from the locational Social Dept Committee Disbursement of funds by the district Social Development Committee in a meeting
Social welfare Social protection programme	Is a strategy for reducing poverty, deprivation ,vulnerability and risks of people falling into deeper poverty	Men, women, boys/girls with and without disabilities	To hold a meeting and identify the most needy persons with the community and given out some funds according to their needs
Services to persons with disabilities(PWD)	To identify, train and resettle persons with disabilities in the wage and self- employment sectors to ensure they are economically independent and are able to participate fully in national development.	Men, women Boys/girls with disabilities.	to hold a meeting with community and other stakeholders identify the needs of persons with disabilities Complete the forms e.g. national funds for disabled of Kenya. refer some cases-children to special schools and other charitable organizations form groups with persons with disabilities give financial assist/material assistance observe the UN day for persons with disabilities on 3 rd December.
Basic counselling, guidance and referral services	To provide support /assistance to reduce social-economic stress among the vulnerable	Vulnerable groups i.e. men, women Boys/girls	Conduct one to one discussion with a client give advice and basic counselling make referrals to relevant institution or legal entity

(A)Ongoing Project Proposals/Programme: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District Wide	To promote youth self employment	100 youth groups and 200 individuals'	Inform and encourage youth and youth group to youth fund loans.

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
		youth. 2008/2012	
Youth Enterprise Training District-wide	Promote business skills among the youth	200 youth 2008-2012	Conduct training seminars on entrepreneurship for the youth
National Youth Council (NYC) Elections District-wide	Have in place National Youth Councils structures in the district.	100 youth groups in the districts 2008/2009	Conduct NYC elections from the Sub-location to location, division, district, province and national level
National Youth Policy (NYP) Dissemination District Wide	To disseminate the National Youth Policy (NYP) to the Youth.	100 youth groups in the districts 2008-2009	Disseminate NYP awareness to the youth groups and distribute copies of the same.
Youth and Health District Wide	To improve access to comprehensive health information and service by the youth.	70% of youth population. 2008-2012	Disseminate health information through seminars, posters, and public barazas.
Youth Leisure and recreation Marsabit	To promote positive use of leisure and recreation activities among the youth	20% of the youth	Encourage involvement of youth in sport activities, community service and voluntarism
Youth and Environment District Wide	To increase participation of the youth in protection. in conservation and improvement of the environment	50% of the Youth	Plant 200 trees at the Catholic Technical School
Youth ICT Marsabit	To increase access to ICT by youth	10% of the youth	Ensure proper management of the computer at the Catholic Technical School. Publicise on the availability of access to free computer at the Catholic Technical school.

(B)New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of office building Marsabit	To improve efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	District Headquarter Building 3M	Allocation of land Preparation of BQs. Main construction of work
Construction of Youth Resource/Empowerment Centre (YEC) Marsabit	To serve as a youth meeting point for access facilities like computer for ICT, library. VCT Centre, indoor games. one stop information shop and seminar facilities.	Idle and unemployed youth. 11 M.	Allocation of land. Preparation of bills of quantities. Main construction of work
Revive Wabera Youth Polytechnic	To revive the collapsed Youth Polytechnic for quality vocational and technical training for the	School drop outs. 10 M	Sourcing for funding Construction of classrooms and workshop.

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
	youth.		Posting of instructors Admission of students.

(A) Ongoing project/programmes Children department

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Monthly case loads/returns District Wide	Contribute to national children database	Data on cases Categorization of case	Filing of cases reports.
Reintegration of offenders District Wide	Adjustment to environment or community level	Reintegrated children into community	Environment Adjust report
Volunteer Children Officer District Wide	Provide support to children's office at divisional level	Increased coordination of field services	Recruitment and training
ACC(Area Advisory Council) District Wide	To coordinate and supervise child related activities and programme	Active operational AAC	Held meeting
To facilitate care protection and empowerment of vulnerable children District Wide	Protection against abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence	Increased access to justice for children need of care and protection	Guidance and counselling, provide report to court Rescue children from abusive situations. Refer children for further assistance. Visit reported case.
CCI District Wide	To enhance child friendly institution, improvement outlook of institution improve infrastructures	To enhance improvement environment for children institution	Visits Inspection of CCIS
Regional and International Obligation District Wide	To increase awareness on regional and obligation on children	All inclusive Children Act. Met AWCRC	Observing/celebration of day of Africa child, world orphans day marking the day of elimination of all forms of violence against women and children
Financial Management Marsabit	For maximized utilization of resources	Compliance with requirements coordinated approach to financial planning	Maintenance of office, facilitation of home vision. Office stationeries etc
Statutory obligation District Wide	To enhance compliance with statutory requirement	Performance contracting manual tax return	Appraisal of staff performance

(B) New project proposal: Children's department

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
District children officer Marsabit	1	To improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of strike	Building of new office	Office construction.
OVC-CT	2	Social Protection	Data on OVC in	Supply capacity assessment

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Programme District Wide		systems to those orphaned by HIV/AIDS	the District, identify orphan in need	of health and educational services. Enrolment Implementation of CT-OVC

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the sector to achieve its objective it will need the support of governance safety, law and order to provide security to the communities. The sector will also depend on education to provide qualified skilled manpower which is also required by all other sectors to carry out their activities. It is also linked with productive sectors which supply goods and services and create jobs for the unemployed youth.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will play an important role in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in its development agenda. On environmental conservation and management, the sector will continue to mobilize the community to form environmental committees and build their capacities to participate in the protection, planning and monitoring of environment conservation activities at the grassroots level. Efforts will be made to empower youth, women and the disabled to participate in development. Currently women and youth are incorporated in various development committees and channels have been developed to enable them access resources for development through youth enterprise fund, women enterprise fund and other donor funds.

In mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, the sector will be involved in community mobilization to enable them participate in HIV/AIDS related activities by working with other sectors to address the needs of the vulnerable groups including orphans, youth, women and migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues.

4.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies programs and projects to be funded in the 2008-2012 plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programs implementation, and sets mid-term milestones for evaluation. During the plan implementation process, it will be necessary to have in place an effective monitoring and evaluation system to track implementation of activities and projects, this will be a continuous process to assess the extent to which development objectives and targets set in the plan are being achieved. A participatory monitoring and evaluation strategy will be adopted whereby all stakeholders in the implementation process will be actively involved in the collection, analysis and use of data for decision-making. This will lead to improvements on implementation and efficient use of resources for maximum benefits to the population.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry of Planning under the Monitoring and Evaluation directorate has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which runs from 2007 to 2012. Under the system, all monitoring processes are incorporated into the national system in that the monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national monitoring system.

In the district, monitoring will be continuous through the plan period. Evaluation has been planned at two stages; mid-term evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear-head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The DMEC is made up of members representing government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. Through NIMES, the ministry of planning and national development through the monitoring and evaluation department has spearheaded the mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation in all government projects and programmes. This has led to officers being trained on a continuous basis as monitoring and evaluation officers. At the district level, the DMEC will continue to build the capacity of departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on a continuous basis.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and evaluation will also be decentralized to the constituency level. At the constituency level, monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated by the constituency monitoring and evaluation committees. The focus on the constituency is because the constituency is the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going through the constituency level. The CMEC will also be made up of cross-cutting representation from various interests groups.

A monitoring and evaluation matrix has been developed to enable the sectors to facilitate monitoring and evaluation. The sector working groups will set their own monitoring

mechanism of which regular reports will be tabled at the DEC and DDC forums. Monitoring and evaluation will also be undertaken on the basis of sector vision and mission and their impact on growth, industrial development and poverty reduction.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
NALEP-SIDA programme	3.6M per year	2008-2012	No. of groups supported	Report to DDC DEC/DSG	MOA/ Community	GoK provides funds and supervision. Community implement the project.
NALEP-GOK programme	3M per year	2008-2012	No. of farms supported. No. of farmers trained	Reports to DDC DSG/DDC Field visits	MOA/ Community	GoK provides funds and vehicle for supervision. Community implements the project. NGO supplement funding of the programmes
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	1.3M per year	2008-2012	No. of community supported. No. of farmers benefited	Reports to DDC DEC DSG CDC DMEC	MOA/ Community	GoK provides funds. Community implement Farm development
Water harvesting	1M per year	2008-2012	No. of pans and dams constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC/DSG Field visit	MOA	GoK provides vehicle input and funds. Community provide labour and material. NGO provides training.
Songa Kituruni adjudication section	1.5m	2008-2010	Number of people issued with title deeds.	Reports to DDC/DEC DMEC DSG. Field visit	lands	GoK provides technical support and funds. Community participate. NGO/CBO mobilize the community
Jirime adj. section	2.0	2008-2010	Number of people issued with title deeds	Reports to DDC/DEC DMEC DSG. Field visit	lands	GoK provides technical support and funds. Community participate. NGO/CBO mobilize the community
Sagante Adj. section	2.0	2008-2012	Number of parcel of land demarcated. No. of title deeds issued.	Reports to DDC/DEC DMEC DSG. Field visit	lands	GoK provides technical support and funds. Community participate. NGO/CBO mobilize the community
Badasa adj. section		2008-2012	No. of people issued with title deeds	Reports to DDC/DEC DMEC DSG.	lands	GoK provides technical support and funds.

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
						Community participates. NGO/CBO mobilize the community
Karare Adj. section	2.1	2008-2012	No. of people issued with title deeds.	Reports to DDC/DEC DMEC DSG. Field visit	lands	GoK provides technical support and funds. Community participates. NGO/CBO mobilize the community
Construction of Divisional Offices	4 M	2008-2009	No of offices constructed	Reports to DDC, DEC. Site Visit	DVO ALRMP CDF	Veterinary office provides funds and supervision. CDF provide funds\ Works provide technical expertise
Construction of hay shades	6 M	2010-2011	No. of Hay sheds constructed	Reports to DDC, DSG and DDC Site visit	DVO DLPO ALRMP	Veterinary provide funds and supervise the work. Works provide technical input NGO/donor supplement the funding to the project
Marketing yards	3 M.	2008 – 2010	No of marketing yards constructed	Site visits. Reports to DDC DSG/DEC	DVO ALRMP	Veterinary provide funds. Work provide technical input County Council provide land. Community provide labour/material.
Construction of crush pan	500.000	2009-2010	No. of crush pan constructed	Sit visits. Reports to DDC, DEC	DVO/ DLPO LRMP Farm Africa	DVO provide fund and supervise the work. Community provide land and material and input the projects. NGO/CBO provide fund. Private sector supply material for building
Construction of Vet. Laboratory	4 M	2009/2010	No. of Lab. Constructed	Site visits. DDC, DEC Reports M. & E. Reports prepared		GOK provides funds and technical input. NGO supplement with funding Private provide equipments
Livestock		2011/2012		Site visits	DVO/	GOK provides funds

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
data and information Centre				Report to DDC/DSG DEC	ALRMP Community	and supervision works provide technical input To provide funds and mobilize community.
Resource centre	4 M.	2011/2012	No. of centres constructed	Site visited Reports to DDC.DEC.DSG	DVO/ALRMP community	GOK provides funds and supervision. Council provides land NGO/CBO provide fund.
CBPP Sero Survey	9.4 M	2008 -2012	No. of survey. No. of survey reports	Reports to DEC. DSG/DDC	DVO/ ALRMPCDF. county Council	GOK provides funds and coordinate the exercise. NGOS provide funds.
Control of CCPP	10 M.	2008-2012	No of animal Vaccinated. % of animal vaccinated	Reports to DDC. DSG Community interview		GOK funds the project and coordinates the implementing Donor/NGOs provide funds in community training animals for vaccination
Meat inspection	2 M.	2008-2012	No of towns licensed to have slaughter House No of people trained	Reports to DEC. DDC/DSG	DVO/ ALRMP	Look provides coordination and funds. NGO/Donor provide supplementary
Cattle Artificial insemination programme		2008/2012	% of cattle upgraded % Increase in milk production	Reports to DEC. DDC/DSG. Livestock stakeholders minute	DVO/ ALRMP	Government to coordinate and supervise the programme. NGO/Donor to supplement funding.

Kenya Forest Service

Name of the project	Cost	Timeframe	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Role of stake holders
Protection of the forest	2M	2008-2012	% of increase in reforestation	Reports DSG. DDC, DEC	DFO/ ALRMP	GoK provides Technical advise. Community provide labour
Seedling production	2 M	2008-2012	No. of seedlings supplied	Report to DDC DSG, DEC	DFO/ NEMA ALRMP	Government to provide technical Input and funds. NGO/Donor Provide funds.
Completion of office construction	1.5 M	2008-2012	No. of offices completed	Reports to DDC/DEC/ DSG	DFO/ NEMA/ ALRMP	Government provides funds and technical

Name of the project	Cost	Timeframe	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Role of stake holders
						supervision community provide Labour. Private provide material
Expected A forestation programme	1M	2008-2012	No. of seeding produced	Reports to DDC, DEC/DSG	DPO/ NEMA/ ALRMP	GoK provides funds and Supervision. NGO supplement the Government funds
Capacity building	2M	2008-2012	No. of groups trained in agro-pastoral	Reports to DSG/ DEC/ DDC DFO /LRMP	DFO/ ALRMP	GOK provides technical Supervision. NGO/Donor provide Funds. Private Sector supply Material
Forest Guard House Rehabilitation	3M	2009-2019	No. of House rehabilitated	Reports to DDC/ DEC DSG. site	DPO	GoK to provide Technical advice and funds. Community to provide Labour.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Joint loan board loan	3M	2008/2012	No. of traders advanced loan. Amount of loan recovered	Reports to DDC DEC Minutes to district joint l loan board	DTO County council	Government providing technical supervision. Local authority supplement fund for loaning.
Bursaries extension services	1.5M	2008-2012	No of people reached % increase in business	Reports to DDC, DEC Field evaluation visits.	DTO	Government provides funds for extension. NGO/donor provide fund.
Training of traders	2.5M	2008-2012	No of trader trained No of workshops held	Reports to DDC DEC Field visits	DTO	Government provides funds for extension. NGO/donor provide fund.
Handcraft development	8M	2008/2012	No. of centres equipped. No. of people/groups trained.	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG	DTO	GOK provides funds. NGO/donors provide fund Community provide materials
Small scale entrepreneur	5M	2009/2012	No. of people artisan trained	Reports to DDC DSG DEC	DTO	GOK provides funds and

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
training						technical input. Donor/NGO provide fund. Community provide materials.

Tourism and Wildlife

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Joint loan board loan	3M	2008/2012	No. of traders advanced loan. Amount of loan recovered	Reports to DDC DEC Minutes to district joint l loan board	DTO County council	Government providing technical supervision. Local authority supplement fund for loaning.
Bursaries extension services	1.5M	2008-2012	No of people reached % increase in business	Reports to DDC. DEC Field evaluation visits.	DTO	Government provides funds for extension. NGO/donor provide fund.
Training of traders	2.5M	2008-2012	No of trader trained No of workshops held	Reports to DDC DEC Field visits	DTO	Government provides funds for extension. NGO/donor provide fund.
Handcraft development	8M	2008/2012	No. of centres equipped. No. of people/groups trained.	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG	DTO	GOK provides funds. NGO/donors provide fund Community provide materials
Small scale entrepreneur training	5M	2009/2012	No. of people artisan trained	Reports to DDC DSG DEC	DTO	GOK provides funds and technical input. Donor/NGO provide fund. Community provide materials.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Roads

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
A2: DB Laisamis –DB Chalbi	12.24M	2008-2012	260km	Progress reports to DDC, KRB CE (R)	Kenya Highway Authority (KENHA)	Public to prioritize activities to be carried out o various sections of roads Public to carry out works as contractors.

						KENHA to provide technical support and supervision
E827: Marsabit – Karare	2.664M	2008-2012	185Km	Progress reports to DDC, KRB CE (R)	Kenya Highway Authority (KENHA)	Public to prioritize activities to be carried out o various sections of roads Public to carry out works as contractors. KENHA to provide technical support and supervision
Other (unclassified roads)	12.456M	2008-2012	865Km	Progress reports to DDC, KRB CE (R)	Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA)	Ditto but KERRA to provide technical support and supervision

County council of Marsabit

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Dirib Gombo primary school	500,000	2008/2009	No. of classroom No. of enrolment	Reports to DEC/DDC DMEC DSW	MCC/community school committee	Local authority provide fund. Community provide labour material.
Dakabaricha nursery school	500,000	2008/2009	No. of classroom constructed	Reports to DEC, DDC DSG. Site visits	MCC/community ALRMP	Local government provides funds. Community provide material and labour Private sector provides material.
Leyai water project	600,000	2008/2009	No of water tank constructed	Reports to DEC, DDC, DSG and DMEC Site visits.	MCC/community ALRMP	Local government provides funds and supervision. Community provide materials
Social hall	1.8M	2009/2010	No of halls constructed	Reports to DEC, DDC, DSG and DMEC Site visits.	MCC/community ALRMP	Local government provides funds and supervision. Community provide materials
Underground tank	1.6M	2010/2011	No. of ground tank constructed. No. of people accessible to water	Reports to DEC, DDC, DSG and DMEC Site visits.	MCC/community ALRMP	Local government provides funds and supervision. Community provide materials
Rehabilitation of Harri Thuku road	2M	2008/2009	No. of Km rehabilitated. No. of Km. bush cleared	Reports to DEC, DDC DMEC Site visits.	MCC Road & Public Works	MCC supervise and provides funds. Government Provides technical supervision. Community provide labour.

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Shauri yako road	2M	2008/2010	No. of Km covered	Reports to DEC, DDC DMEC Site visits.	MCC Road & Public Works	MCC supervise and provides funds. Provide technical supervision. Community provides labour.
ACK road	2M	2008/2009	No. of Km covered	Reports to DEC, DDC DMEC Site visits.	MCC Road & Public Works	MCC supervise and provide funds. Provides technical supervision. Community provides labour.

Energy

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Electricity supply to Marsabit town	40M	2008/2012	No. of people connected. No. of connection constructed to water supply	Reports to DDC DEC Field visits	Energy	GOK provides funds and technical supervision. Private sector
Rural electrification programme		2008/2012	No. of scheme connected	Reports to DDC DEC	Energy	GOK provides funds and technical supervision. Private sector

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Support to Mataarba environment groups. Mataarba location Gadamoji division I	1.4M	2008/2009	No. of tree nurseries established. No. of tanks of 10,000 litres provided	Reports to DDC Site visits	CDTF Community NEMA	NEMA provides technical input and supervises the programme NGO/Donor provides funds. Community provides local material and sites for nurseries.
Environmental education and trainings	3M	2008/2010	No. of groups trained. No. of meeting/workshop conducted	Reports to DEC/DDC DSG Review workshop reports	CDTF Community NEMA	NEMA provides technical supervision. NGO/FBO/Donor provides funds for capacity building.
Support to institution environmental initiative	1.4M	2008/2012	No. of school and institution reached. No. of training conducted.	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visit.	CDTF Community NEMA	NEMA provides technical supervision. NGO/FBO/Donor provides funds for

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
						capacity building.
Capacity building		2008/2010	No. of EC trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visit	CDTF Community NEMA	NEMA provides technical supervision. NGO/FBO/Donor provides funds for capacity building.
District NEMA office	3M	2009/2010	No. of offices constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visit	NEMA	NEMA provides funds and technical supervision. Community provide material and labour.

Water and Irrigation

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Marsabit urban water supply	72M	2008/2009	% increase in water supply to the community.	Report to DDC/DSG Field visit.	NWSB/DWO	Government provides technical expenses. NGO to provide funding support Community provide material and labour.
Gof Badasa	4.5M	2008/2009	No. of borehole constructed	Report to DDC. Field visit.	NWSB/NGO/ CBO/ALRMP	Government to supervise and provide funds. NGO/FBO/CBO support government funding. Private sector provide material Community provides labour.
Kubi-Bagasa borehole	4.5M	2008/2009	No. of borehole constructed. No. of people served.	Reports Field visits	NWSB/NGO/ CBO/ALRMP	Government to supervise and provide funds. NGO/FBO/CBO provides supplementary funding. Private sector provides material. Community provide labour
Ilpus borehole	4.5M	2008/2009	No. of borehole constructed. No. of people served.	Report to DDC/DEC?DSG	NWSB/NGO/ CBO/ALRMP	Government to supervise and provide funds. NGO/FBO/CBO provides supplementary funding. Private sector provides material.

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
						Community provide labour
Milima tatu borehole	4.5M	2008/2009	No. of borehole constructed. No. of people served.	Report to DDC/DEC?DSG	NWSB/NGO/CBO/ALRMP/CDF	Government supervises and provides fund. NGO/FBO/CBO provides supplementary funding. Private sector provides materials. Community provides labour
Parkishon borehole	4.5M	2009/2010	No. of borehole constructed. No. of people served.		Water and Irrigation ALRMP	Government supervises and provides funds. NGO/FBO/CBO provides supplementary funding. Private sector provides materials. Community provides labour
Kubi Qallo borehole	4M	2009/2010	No. of borehole drilled and equipped No. of people benefiting	Report to DDC Field visits	Water and irrigation NWSB/ALRMP	Government supervises and provides funds. NGO/FBO/CBO provides supplementary funding. Private sector provides material. Community provide labour
Dirib Qaman botu borehole	4.5M	2008/2009	No. of borehole drilled. No. of people served.	Reports to DEC/DDC Field visits.	Water and irrigation NWSB/ALRMP	Government supervises and provides funds. NGO/FBO/CBO provides supplementary funding. Private sector provides material. Community provide labour
Qachacha	4.3M	2010/2012	No. of borehole drilled.	Reports Field visit.	Water and irrigation NWSB/NGO/FBO CDF	Government supervises and provides funds. NGO/FBO/CBO

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
						provide supplementary funding. Private sector provide material. Community provide labour
Mata mukha	4.8M	2010/2012	No. of borehole drilled and equipped	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG	Water and irrigation NWSB/NGO/ Water and irrigation NWSB/NGO/	Government supervises and provides funds. NGO/FBO/CBO provides supplementary funding. Private sector provides material. Community provide labour
Godan Katelo pan/dam	3M	2008/2009	No. of pan/dam constructed. No. of people served	Reports DDC/DSG/DMEC/DEC Field visits	Water & irrigation NWSB CDF, CDTF	Government provides technical input and funds. FBO/NGO provides funds. Donor provides funds.
Boru haro dam	2.5	2008/2009	No. of dam rehabilitated. No. of people served	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG/D MEC Field visits	Water & irrigation NWSB CDF, CDTF	Government provide s technical input and funds. FBO/NGO provides funds. Donor provides funds
Dirri Dimtu water pan	3M	2009/2010	No. of dam rehabilitated. No. of people served	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG/D MEC Field visits	Water & irrigation NWSB CDF, CDTF	Government provides technical input and funds. FBO/NGO provides funds. Donor provides funds
Garqarsa dam/pan	3M	2010/2011	No. of dam rehabilitated. No. of people served	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG/D MEC Field visits	Water & irrigation NWSB CDF, CDTF	Government provide technical input and funds. FBO/NGO provides funds. Donor provides funds
Songa dam	3M	2011/2012	No. of dam rehabilitated. No. of people served	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG/D MEC Field visits	Water & irrigation NWSB CDF, CDTF	Government provides technical input and funds. FBO/NGO provides funds. Donor provides funds
Kituruni/ilpus dam	3M	2011/2012	No. of dam rehabilitated. No. of people served	Reports to DDC/DEC/DSG/D MEC Field visits	Water & irrigation NWSB CDF, CDTF	Government provides technical input and funds. FBO/NGO provides

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
						funds. Donor provides funds

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Education

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
Building of new secondary school in 2 divisions (Dirri, Karare, centre	KSH.20M	2008 – 2012 20m	New schools. Report on projects. Improved access to Secondary schools education	Check list. Questionnaire Reports site visits and M.&E..	MOE/DEO. PTA /BOG Partners.	MOE Plan/implement Monitor Projects Activities NGO/CBO provide funds Community to provide labour and materials
Purchase of ICT Materials for Sasura girls, Dakabaricha, R	4.4m	2008 – 2012	ICT materials in schools. Documents e.g. report & receipts.	Check list. Reports to DDC, DSG Site visits DEB	Partners MOE/DEO PTA/BOG/CDF /LATIF	GOK provides funds and monitor the activity CDF/
Purchase of L/T materials for all secondary schools.	Khshs 60M.	2008 – 2012	Reports. Materials. Receipts.	Check list. Reports to DDC, DEC.	MOE/DEO PTA/BOG	GOK provides funds and monitoring the activity CDF/community provide funds
Water and sanitary facilities in Secondary Schools (All Secondary Schools)	10M.	2008 – 2012	Water in schools. Reports. Improved performance. No. of water facilities	Check list. Site visit Reports to DDC, DEC DSG.	MOE/DEO PTA/BOG School administration. MOE/DEO/CDF	GOK provides funds and technical supervision. NGO/CDF/ALRMP provide funds.
Teacher Training/induction course	Kshs. 5M	2008-2012	Improved performance. No. of teachers trained.	Check list. Reports to DEB, MEO	MOE/DEO. Head Teacher. SMC. Partners	GOK provides funds Teachers attend courses
Establish new primary schools in (10 each new Schools	Ksh 240M	2008 – 2012	No. of schools Structures. Increase in enrolment. Better school performance. Reports.	Site visits reports to DEC/DDC/DSG	MOE/DEO SMC's Partners	GOK provides funds and technical input. NGO provide funds Community provides labour and material
Purchase of L/T materials for each primary school	(32M)	2008 – 2012	Purchased material	Site visits Reports to DEB, DDC//DSG	MOE/DEO SMC/Parents Partners	GOK provides funds. Monitoring of the activities DEO supervise

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role Of Stakeholder
						NGO supplement with funds
ECDE Teacher training (Induction courses)	Kshs. 7M	2008-2012	Improved access. Improved performance	Reports to DEC DDC/DSG	MOE/DEO SMC/Parents Partners	GoK provides funds and technical input -attend training
Infrastructure (ECD) Development	Kshs. (11M.)	2008-2012	No. of Buildings In place	Reports To DEC, DDC/DSG	MOE/DEO SMC Partners	GoK-funds and supervise GoK/Donor funds
Community Mobilization/sensitization ECDE	Kshs 4.4	2008-2012	More Access awareness created	Reports DEC, DDC, DEC and DSG	MOE/DEO Partners/SMC	Funding by GoK

Health

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of stakeholders
Rehabilitated water supplies	10m	2008-2012	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	Technical project completion reports site visit	UNICEF/MOH/ MOE/ MOWD	GoK provides funds and technical support NGO/FBO/CBO provide funds and implement the project. -private sector provides material. community provides labour, participation in monitoring and project implementation
Household Sanitation	3m	2008-2012	Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation	Survey reports Monitoring and evaluation reports	UNICEF/MOH/ MOE/ MOWD	GoK provides funds and technical support NGO/FBO/CBO provides funds and implement the project. private sector provides material. community provide labour, participation in monitoring and project implementation
School Water and Sanitation	6m	2008-2012	Proportion of schools with effective health clubs	Monthly school returns/reports to DEO DEC reports DEC	UNICEF/MOH/ MOE/ MOWD	GoK provides funds and technical support NGO/FBO/CBO provides funds and implement the project. private sector provides materials. community provides labour, and participation in monitoring and project implementation
Health Centre Water	2m	2008-2013	Health facility	Reports from DHMT	UNICEF/MOH/	GoK provides funds and technical support

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of stakeholders
and Sanitation			utilization rate	Monitoring reports	MOE/ MOWD	<p>NGO/FBO/CBO provides funds and implement the project.</p> <p>private sector provides materials.</p> <p>community provides labour, participation in monitoring and project implementation</p>
Hygiene Education and Promotion	4m	2008-2012	Number of participatory hygiene education trainings held	Training reports Monitoring reports	UNICEF/ MOH/MOE MOWD	<p>GoK provides funds and technical support</p> <p>NGO/FBO/CBO provides funds and implements the project.</p> <p>private sector provides materials.</p> <p>community provides labour, participation in monitoring and project implementation</p>
Institutional Capacity Building	4m	2008-2012	No. of Vehicles purchased No. of motorcycles purchased	Procurement documents Project progress reports	UNICEF/ MOH/ MOE/ MOWD	<p>GoK provides funds and technical support</p> <p>NGO/FBO/CBO provides funds and implement the project.</p> <p>private sector provides material.</p> <p>community provides labour, participation in monitoring and project implementation</p>
Reduce the incidence of Malaria	10 m	2008-2012	Proportion of Vulnerable population issued with long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs)	Distribution vouchers/Registers reports to DDC/DEC	UNICEF/ MOH/ CCF/ Glory outreach church/ KRCS/ FHI/ Catholic Diocese of Marsabit	<p>Involvement in developing DHP</p> <p>Sharing information through DHSF</p>
Strengthen prevention and mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS	20 m	2008 - 2012	- No. of CBOs funded - No. of OVCs supported - No. of home based care trainings conducted - No. of condoms distributed	- Financial/narrative reports from CBOs Progress/monitoring reports	NACC /MOH/ AMREF/ APHIA 11/	<p>GoK provides funding and supervision</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>community project implementation</p> <p>NGO/FBO funding, capacity building</p>
Improved waste	15 m	2008-2012	- proportion of	- Quarterly/annual	Marsabit County Council	- Source for funding

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of stakeholders
management in Urban and market centres			households/ institutions/ business premises with refuse pits/receptacles	al reports	DPHO NEMA FHI Community based environmental groups	- Coordination of activities - Law enforcement
Immunization programme	10m	2008-2012	% of children immunized	MOH report to DEC/DDC/DSG	MOH/ UNICEF/ ALRMP NGO/FBO	GoK provides funds and technical input NGO supplement GOK effort. Community avail children for immunization
Reproductive health programme	10.5 M	2008-2012	% reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality. % increase in CHWS & TB	Reports to DEC DDC	MOH/ UNICEF/ FBO /NGO/	GOK supervises, technical input and funds NGO/FBO provide funds and implement
Malaria prevention and treatment	5M	2008-2012	% reduction in malaria prevalence	Reports to DEC, DDC, DSG	MOH/ UNICEF/ FBO /NGO ALRMP	OK supervises, technical input and funds NGO/FBO provide funds and implement
Paediatric ward	4.5M	2008-2009	No. of wards constructed and equipped	Reports to DDC DEC site visits	MOH/CDF ALRMP/ NGO	GoK supervises work, provides technical input and funds. Donors provide funds community provide labour and materials.
Hospital maternity wing	3.5M	2009-2010	No of maternity wing constructed and equipped.	Report to DEC DDC site visit	MOH/CDF/ ALRMP	GoK provides funds, supervise work and implement the project donor provides funds
X-Ray room		2008/2009	No. of X-Rays roofed	Reports to DDC DEC	MOH/CDF ALRMP NGO/FBO	GoK supervises work and provides funds Community provide labour Donors supplement funding. Private provide material.
Record office	1M	2009/2010	No. of office established	Reports to DDC, DEC site visits	MOH, ALRMP CDF	GOK supervise and provide fund Community provide labour NGO supplement fund Private sector provide materials
Youth friendly	2M	2010/2012	No. of youths	Reports to DEC, DDC,	MOH, ALRMP, CDF	GOK provides funds and supervises

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of stakeholders
centre			friendly centre build and equipped	DTC		NGO/donor supplement funding
Staff capacity building district wide	5.2M	2008/2012	No. of attending training yearly	Reports to DEC DDC DSG	MOH /UNICEF	GOK provides funds and technical input Donor/NGO supplement funding Staff attend trainings
Hospital management Marsabit town central Div.	3M	2010/2011	No. of stores constructed and equipped	Reports to DEC DDC Site visit	MOH ALRMP CDF	GOK funds and supervision NGO/Donor provide funds Community provide labour and monitor the project.
Disaster/eme rgency kit.	10M	2008/2012	Support to emergency mitigation measures per year	Reports to DDC DEC	MOH ALRMP UNICEF CDEF	GOK provides funds and supervision NGO/Donor supplement GoK funding
Hospital ward renovation	2M	2011/2012	No or wards renovated.	Reports to DDC Site visits		GOK provide funds and supervision NGO supplement GOK funding

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tolls	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
DIDC	1.2M	2008/2009	No. of modern equipment acquired	Report to DDC, DEC	DDO	Government provide funds Private sector supply equipment
Training on ICT	3M	2008/2009	No. of government officer trained on ICT	Report to DEC DDC	DDO/ALRMP	Government provides funds and technical advice NGO provides training and gives funds
District information management system	2.5M	2008-2012	Availability of development data Inventory of data development	Report to DDC DEC & DSG	DDO/ALRMP	Government provides funds and supervision NGO/Donor support in funding

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tolls	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Community ICT	1.5M	2010	No. of community ICT developed	Report to DDC DEC & DSG site visit	DDO/ALRMP DIO	Government provide s funds Council and community provides land and funds NGO provides the equipment and training
Modernize news gathering	1.5 M	2011/2012	No of electronic news gathering acquired	Reports to DDC, DEC	DIO/ DDO ALRMP	GOK provides funds and technical advice NGO/Donor provide funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Provincial Administration

Name of project	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Peace Building and conflicted Management project		2005 – 2012	No. of peace committee revitalized. No of meeting held. No. of people trained. No. of teams supported.	Reports to DSG/DDC	District Commissioner peace committee. Red cross/ catholic diocese	GoK provides funds, coordination and technical advice. NGO/Donor /FBO. Mobilize the community and support in training. Community provides advise on home-grown coping mechanisms.
Communication facilities	3.2 M	2008-2012	No. of communication facilities purchased and installed	Reports to DDC/DSG DSC	District Commissioner	GoK provides funds and technical supervision. Community support in

Name of project	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
						installation of the facility. FBO/NGO/Donors provide funds for the project implementation.
D.O Offices	5 M	2010 – 2012	No. of offices constructed	Reports to DDC/DEC SITE Visits	District Commissioner	GOK provides funds, and technical supervision. County Council provides site. Community provide labour and material and material
Training of Chiefs		2008 – 2012q	No. of chiefs recruited/trained per year	Report DEC/DDC		GOK provides funds for training coordination and technical support Donor/NGO/FBO Provide supplementary funding for training/
Rehabilitation of DC office	2.1 M	2010-2012	No of offices rehabilitated	Reports to DDC/DEC		GOK Provides funds. Private sector supply material. NGO/Donor/ provide additional financial support

Administration of Justice

Name of project	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Legal assistance service		2008/2012	No. of paralegals trained. No. of centres	Reports to DDC DEC DSG Records	Judiciary NGO Legal volunteers	Government coordinates and supervises.

Name of project	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
			set up and equipped	Site visits		NGO provides funds. Donors provide funds. Community participate
New court office/building	5M	2009/2011	No. of court office built.	Reports to DDC DEC Records Site visits	Judiciary/ CDF ALRMP	Judiciary/GOK provide funds. Private sector provide material.
Mobile courts	8M	2010-2012	No. of people served No. of mobile court build	Reports to DEC DDC Site visits Records	Judiciary/ CDF ALRMP	Judiciary/GOK provides funds and coordination NGO/CBO provides support in funding.

Social Services

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitor Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
Women programme		2008-2012	No of group Groups trained	Reports to DDC, DEC	DSDO	GOK coordinates the exercise and technical backstopping. NGO/Donor provides funding. Community avail themselves for training.
Gender mainstreaming Development	2.8 M.	2008-2012	No. of stakeholders sensitized at least one per year	Reports to DDC/ DSG	DSDO	GoK provides funds and coordinates activities. NGO/Donor/ provide financial support and training
						Community attends training
Training of vulnerable and under privileged		2009-2012	No of people sensitized on girl child rights. No of Youth and Women sensitized/ trained on food production and	Reports to DDC/ DSG and	DSDO	GoK provides funds and supervises the work Donor/NGO provide support. Community attend training meeting to

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitor Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
			reservation. No. of vulnerable supported materially			share experiences.
Dissemination information on National disability	4 M.	2008 – 2012	No of workshop held per year. No. of disabled trained. No of people with disabilities supported and counselled	Reports DDC/ DSG	DSDO/ DC	Provide policy guideline and disabilities and funds. NGO/Donor provide funds. Community to share the cost. DSDO Mobilize resources
Support to economically distressed persons		2010/ 2012	No of referral cases made. No of Home visits made. No of distressed given financial support. No. of people distressed given material support	Reports to DDC/ DSG/DEC	DSDO	GOK provides supervision and coordination. NGO/Donor provides funds. Community to share the cost. Private sector, provides training on financial management.
Mainstream and integrate conceived of elderly person and physically challenged persons in Development. supported elderly and physically challenged			No of meeting on mainstreaming of physically and elderly person in community Development Agenda	Reports to DDC/ DSG and DEC	DSDO	NGO/Donor provide support for the programme. GoK to provide guideline.

24.8 Public Administration

Name of the project	cost	Time frame	Monitoring/ indicator	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Stakeholders capacity building	2.5M	2008-2012	No. of meetings/workshops No. of stakeholders attended	Report to DEC, DDC DMEC	DDO/ALRMP	GOK provides funds NGO to pride funds Community participation and contribute in the workshops
Participatory	3.0M	2008-	No. of surveys	Report to	DDO/ALRMP	

feasibility studies monitoring & evaluation		2012	studies carried out No. of meetings conducted	DEC, DDC DMEC		GOK provide funds and technical inputs NGO support in the funding Community/stakeholders attend the meetings
Transport services	4M	2008-2012	No. of vehicles acquired	Report to DEC, DDC DMEC	RPD/DDO	GOK provides funds Donor provide funds
District planning unit	6M	2008-2012	No of offices built in the district	Report to DEC, DDC DMEC	DDO/ALRMP	GOK provides funds NGO, Donor provide funds

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Youth affairs

Name of the project	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring/ indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
Youth enterprise development fund		2008/2012	No of youth groups and individual youth benefiting	Reports to DDC DEC DSG	DYO	GOK provide fund and supervise NGO/CBO provide additional fund for training and mobilization Private sector provides training
Youth enterprise training	6m	2008/2012	No. of youths trained	Reports to DEC DDC	DYO	GOK provides funds and coordination CBO/NGO supplement government funds
National youth council (NYC) election	1.5m	2008/2009	No of youth group conducted elections	Reports to DEC DDC	DYO/DSDO	GOK provides funds and supervises the activity NGO/CBO mobilize the youths
National youth policy dissemination	1m	2008/2009	No. of youth group reached -No of meeting held	Reports to DEC DDC DSG	DYO/DC	GOK provide fund and technical input NGO/CBO mobilize the youth
Youth health and youth programme	2m	2008/2012	No of youth population accessing comprehensive health information and services	Reports to DEC DDC	DYO/MOH	GOK provides funds NGO/CBO/ donor support in mobilization and training
Youth crime and drugs	2.5m	2008/2012	% of youth population	Reports to DDC	DYO /DC	GOK provides funds and

Name of the project	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring/ indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Role of stakeholders
			reached	DEC DSG	/DSDO	supervision NGO/CBO/FBO mobilize the youth and training
Youth leisure and recreation	2.2m	2008/2012	% of youth population sensitized	Reports to DDC DEC DSG	DYO CCM	GOK provides funds and guidance NGO/CBO/FBO mobilize the youth and create awareness
Youth and environment	2.1m	2008/2012	No of trees planted % of youth participatory in protection and improvement of the environment	Reports to DDC DEC Site visit	DYO DEO CCM	GOK provides funds and technical input FBO/CBO/NGO mobilize and provide funds
Youth and ICT	4m	2008/2012	% of youth accessing ICT	Reports to DEC DDC DSG	DYO DEO	GOK provides funds and coordination CBO/FBO/NGO supplement GOK fund and training PS avail equipment
Construction of office building	3m	2008/2011	No. of office building constructed	Reports to DDC DEC Site visits	DYO DWO	GOK provides funds and technical input Private sector provide material Community provide labour
Construction of youth resource/empowerment centre	11m	2009/2011	No. of resource centre established and equipped	Reports to DDC Site visits Records	DYO DWO	GOK provides resource/funds Community provide land and labour NGO/FB/ supplement funding
Revival of Wabera Youth Polytechnic		2011/2012	No. of youth polytechnics revived	Reports to DDC DEC Sit visit	DYO DWO	GOK provides technical input NGO/CBO provide fund Community provides labour

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sub-sector	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 present situation	2010 mid-term	2012 end term
Health indicator				
	Infant mortality rate	44/1000	41	38
	Immunization coverage	63.6	77	91.5
	Doctor/patient ratio	1:12075	1:11000	1:1000
	Nurse patient ratio	1:1868	1:1200	1:800
	Average distance to the nearest health facility (km)	25 km	20 km	15 km
	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	2.1%	1.5%	0.8
	Under 5 mortality rate	76/1000	74/1000	70/1000
education				
	Primary school enrolment (no)	11017	12017	13220
	Primary school drop out			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:44	1:40	1:36
	Secondary school enrolment rate	1284	1390	1492
	Secondary school dropout rate	10	6	4
	Teacher/student ratio	1:26	1:25	1:24
	District literacy level	3.5	4.5	5.5
Water and sanitation				
	No. of households with access to pipe water.	2000	2500	3000
	No of households with access to portable water	1000	1500	2000
	No. of households with roof catchments systems	900	1100	1300

Sub-sector	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 present situation	2010 mid-term	2012 end term
	Average distance to the nearest water point (km)	15km	11 km	6 km
	Households with pit latrines	1650	1750	1850
Energy				
	No. of trading centres connected with electricity	1	3	5
	Households using solar power (%)	0.8	1	1.5
	Households using firewood (%)	52.2	49	46
	Households using electricity	3.6	4.1	4.6
Socio-Economic indicators				
	Absolute poverty	92	80	60
	Food poverty	83	70	50
	Population growth rate	2.8	2.4	2