

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**GARISSA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**



2008 – 2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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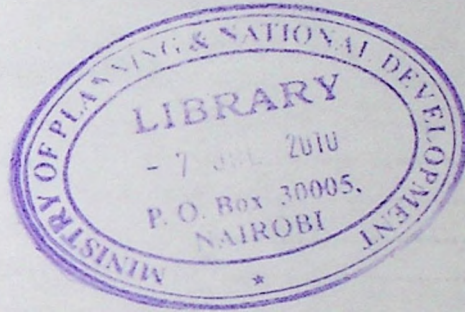
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GARISSA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

“A just, literate, empowered and prosperous district that will conserve and manage all the available natural resources for sustainable social economic development”

Mission

“To empower, coordinate and mobilize local people to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner”

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

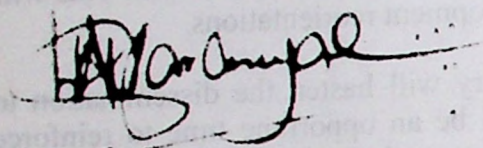
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially 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 System 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**

REFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

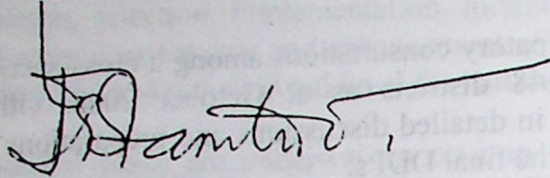
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM LIST OF MAPS

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AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock & Rural Livelihoods Support Project
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Project
ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
ARV	Anti Retroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Co-ordinator
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CDCC	Constituency Development Committee
CFD	Constituency Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CDCC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAED	District Adult Education Officer
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring & Evaluation Report
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Planning System
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHIS	District Health Information System
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DSDC	District Social Development Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Office
DSG	District Steering Group
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Child Education
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMACK	Education for Marginalised Children in Kenya
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ABE	Adult Basic Education
ACU	Aids Control Unit
AEZ	Agro Ecological Zone
AI	Artificial Insémination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock & Rural Livelihoods Support Project
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Project
ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
ARV	Anti Retroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Co-ordinator
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring & Evaluation Report
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Planning System
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHIS	District Health Information System
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DSDC	District Social Development Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Office
DSG	District Steering Group
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Child Education
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMACK	Education for Marginalised Children in Kenya
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation

FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
HQs	Head Quarters
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ITN	Insect Treated Nets
JLB	Joint Loans Board
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KES	Kenyan Shillings
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KNASP	Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRB	Kenya Road Board
KTB	Kenya Tourism Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LDC	Location Development Committee
LSDC	Location social development committee
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoED	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MOWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MOYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
MPND	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTC	Medical Training College
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population & Development
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NWS	Northern Water Service Board
PEDO	Provincial Enterprise Development
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PICD	Participatory Integrated Community Development
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PLWHA	People Living With HIV & AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee

PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents' Teachers' Association
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War against AIDS
TTC	Teachers Training College
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Testing and Counselling
VDC	Village Development Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRUA	Water Resources Users Associations

Disaster Preparedness: Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Resilience: The capacity of a system, community or society to resist or to change in order that it may obtain an acceptable level of function and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organising itself, and the ability to increase its capacity for learning and adaptation, including the recovery capacity from a disaster.

Risk: The probability of harmful consequences, or expected loss resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable/capable conditions.

Sustainable Development: A Development process that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs by maintaining the carrying capacity of the supporting ecosystem.

Risk management: The systematic management of administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and responsibilities to apply policies, strategies and practices for disaster risk reduction.

Vulnerability: A set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

- Disaster:** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community/society to cope using its own resources.
- Disaster risk reduction:** The systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (**prevention**) or to limit (**mitigation and preparedness**) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.
- Ecosystem** A dynamic complex combination of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and the nonliving environment interacting as a functional unit. Humans are an integral part of ecosystems. Ecosystems vary in size; a temporary pond adjacent to a road and an ocean basin can both be ecosystems.
- Mitigation:** Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.
- Resilience:** The capacity of a system, community or society to resist or to change in order that it may obtain an acceptable level in function and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organising itself, and the ability to increase its capacity for learning and adaptation, including the recovery capacity from a disaster.
- Risk:** The probability of harmful consequences, or expected loss resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable/capable conditions.
- Development** A Development process that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs by maintaining the carrying capacity of the supporting ecosystem.
- Risk management:** The systematic management of administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and responsibilities to apply policies, strategies and practices for disaster risk reduction.
- Vulnerability:** A set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the years since independence, the Rural Planning Directorate in the Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 has been responsible for the production and implementation of district development plans.

Garissa District Development Plan (DDP) is presented in four chapters that include an introduction, review of the previous plan, the development projects and programmes for the period 2008-2012 and implementation matrix.

Chapter one provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographic position, size, administrative units, population profile and the main physiographic and natural conditions in Garissa District that are critical to its development. It also provides sector profiles and a fact sheet detailing the status of key socio-economic indicators at the start of the planning period (2008).

Chapter two provides a detailed overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan (DDP). It examines the plan in terms of what it intended to achieve in both physical and financial aspects, sources of funds and comments on reasons for any variances. It also presents the district plan linkage with other national development policies and plans such as the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals. The chapter also provides an analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives, major development challenges and cross-cutting issues. It therefore, sets a stage for development of projects and programmes for the current DDP (2008-2012).

Chapter three presents the district projects and programmes to be implemented in the 2008-2012 period. These are prioritised based on consultations with the stakeholders and in line with the guiding vision 2030. The projects and programmes are presented according to the new MTEF sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and Special Programmes.

Chapter four specifies programs and projects to be funded during the 2008-2012 plan period through internal and external financial resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project / program implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The implementation matrix giving projects/program name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators /tools, implementing agency and role of stakeholders is also provided to give the way forward for the implementation of this plan.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographic position, size, administrative units, population profile and the main physiographic and natural conditions in Garissa district that are critical to its development. It also provides sector profile and a fact sheet detailing the status of key socio-economic indicators at the start of the planning period.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

1.1.1 Position and Size

Garissa District is one of the eleven districts in North Eastern Province and hosts the provincial headquarters. The district covers an area of 5,688.1 km² and lies between latitude 1° 25' N and 0° 45' S and longitude 39° 45' E and 38° 45' E. The district borders Garbaha District to the Northwest, Lagdera District to the North, Fafi District to the East and South and Tana River District to the West.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

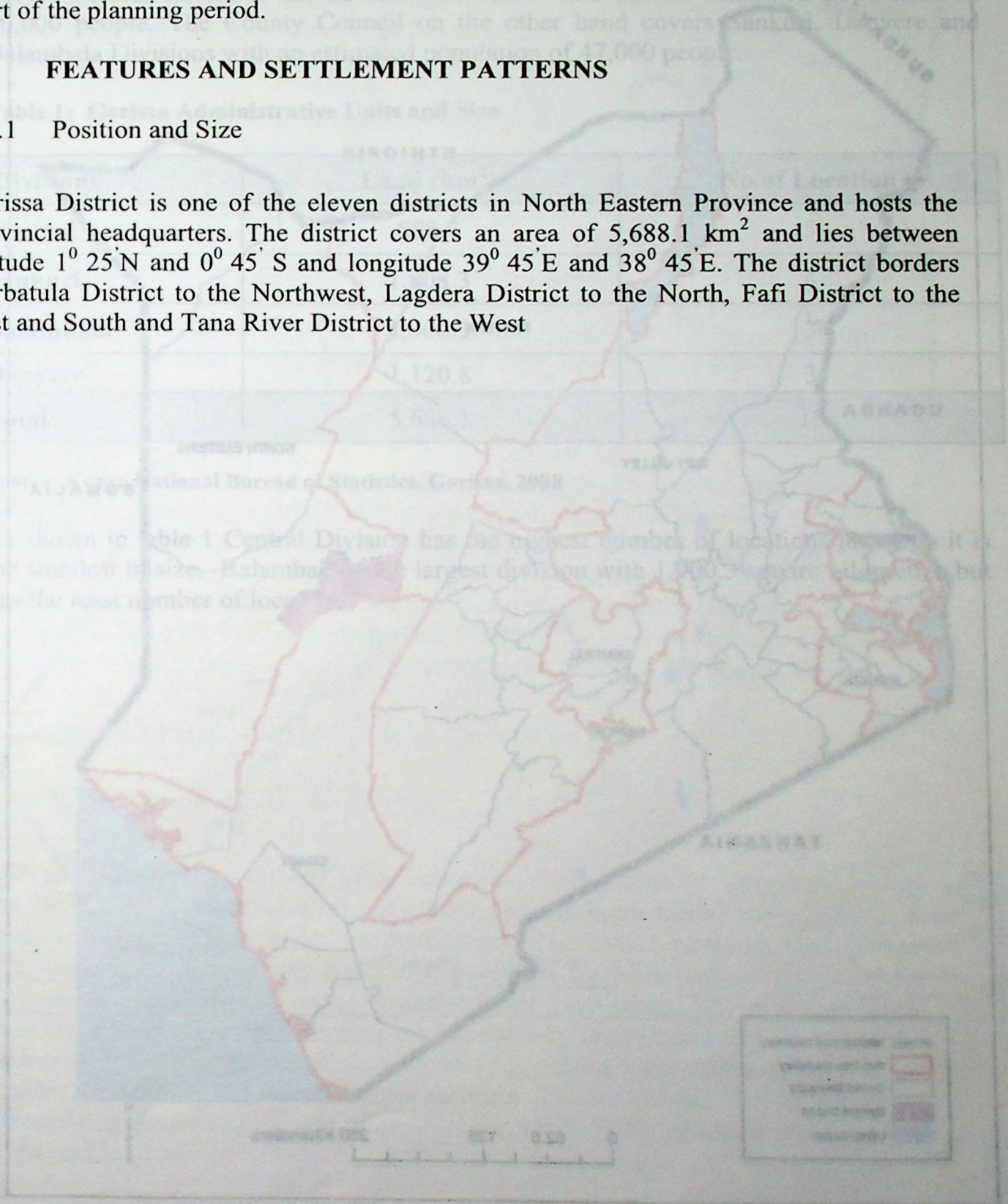
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographic position, size, administrative units, population profile and the main physiographic and natural conditions in Garissa district that are critical to its development. It also provides sector profile and a fact sheet detailing the status of key socio-economic indicators at the start of the planning period.

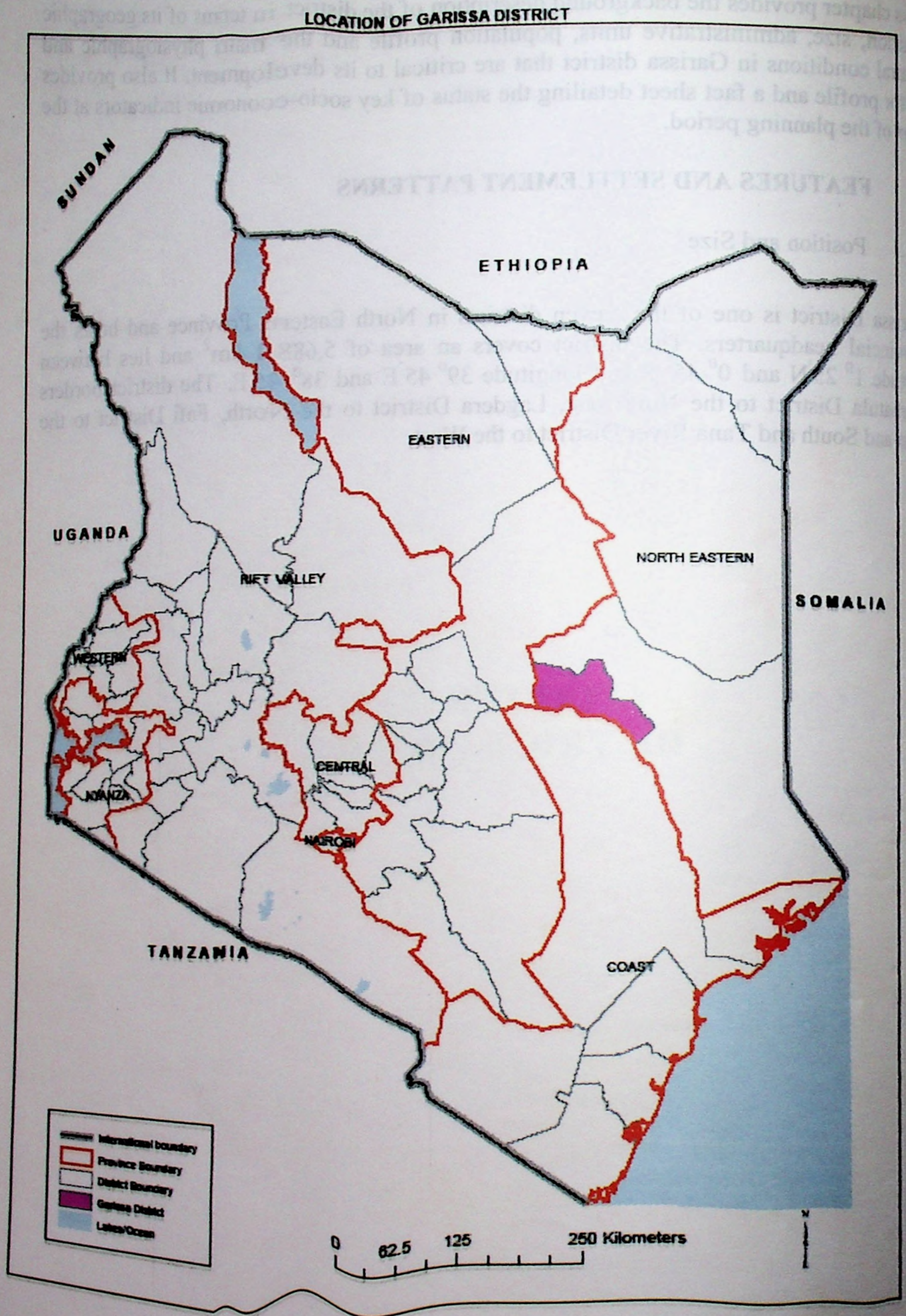
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

1.1.1 Position and Size

Garissa District is one of the eleven districts in North Eastern Province and hosts the provincial headquarters. The district covers an area of 5,688.1 km² and lies between latitude 1° 25' N and 0° 45' S and longitude 39° 45' E and 38° 45' E. The district borders Garbatula District to the Northwest, Lagdera District to the North, Fafi District to the East and South and Tana River District to the West



Map 1: A Map showing the Location of Garissa District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Administratively, Garissa District is divided into four divisions, fifteen locations and twenty seven sub-locations. It has one constituency and fourteen electoral wards, which are distributed among two local authorities. Six wards are under Garissa Municipal Council and eight are under Garissa County Council. The municipal council, which covers Central Division, has an area of 143km² and has an estimated population of 90,000 people. The County Council on the other hand covers Sankuri, Danyere and Balambala Divisions with an estimated population of 47,000 people.

Table 1: Garissa Administrative Units and Size

Divisions	Land (km ²)	No of Location
Central	858.7	5
Sankuri	1,808.3	4
Balambala	1,900.3	3
Danyere	1,120.8	3
Total	5,688.1	15

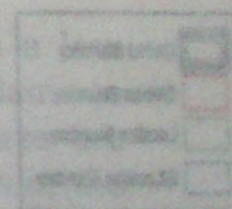
Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

As shown in table 1 Central Division has the highest number of locations although it is the smallest in size. Balambala is the largest division with 1,900.3 square kilometres but has the least number of locations.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

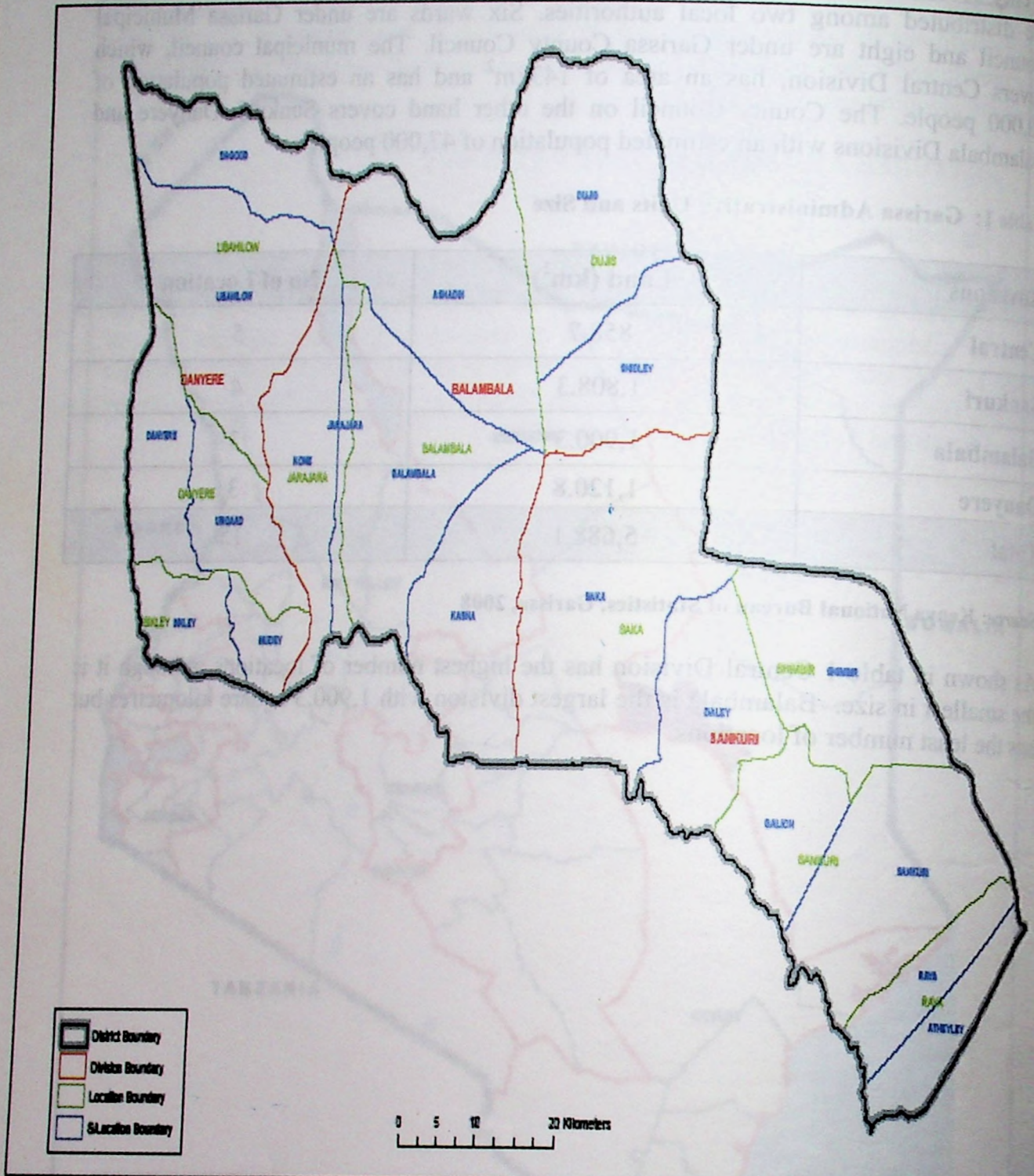
1. Topographic Features

The district is basically flat without hills, valleys and mountains. It rises from a height of 200m above sea level on the southern sides through bush-covered plain to 400m above sea level on its northern parts. The major physical features are seasonal laghas and the Tana River basin in the western side. The soils range from red clays, dark clays to alluvial soils along the River Tana basin. White sand soils are found in Balambala Division where terrain is relatively uneven and well drained. The soils have low water retention capacity but support vegetation, which remains green long after the rains. These soils have potential for farming. The rest of the district has sandy soils that support scattered shrubs and grass. Alluvial soils are found along the river banks of Tana and Laghas.



Map 1: Garissa District Administrative Boundaries

GARISSA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



11.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in Garissa District are characterized by nomadic pastoralists. The settlements are influenced by the location of administrative headquarters which guarantee social and economic security and the River Tana basin, which has attracted farming communities and pastoralists due to its regular water supply. Loss of livestock has also influenced settlement in buras (villages) as the affected persons relocate in search of famine relief supplies and informal jobs in the municipality. Most of the residents live in informal and poorly planned settlements (manyattas) with poor housing, poor sanitation and lack of other basic social infrastructure.

The population of the district, is predominantly muslim and nomadic, and is characterized by small communities living around water points and urban/market centres. These are the areas where basic services, such as education, health, security and commercial activities are to be found. These areas also happen to be the location or sub-location headquarters. The net migration in the district is minimal and is caused by search for pasture during the dry seasons; this witnesses movement of people and livestock along the Tana River Delta where water and pasture is assured. Other movement in search of pasture and water leads towards Isiolo, Wajir, Somalia, and the Boni Forest in Ijara. There is also movement to the towns in search of basic social support (safety net) following loss of livestock and their livelihoods. Other significant migrations into the district results from the movement of skilled and non-skilled labourers

The Somalis form 98% of the district population. There are other communities too, but these are largely limited to Central Division making it highly cosmopolitan. The main languages spoken in the district are Somali, English and Kiswahili. Within the district, the Somalis identify themselves with clans. Clanism is a key factor in development and in distribution of resources in the district. There are two main clans in Garissa namely the budwaq and the Aulihan. Other smaller clans found in the district include the Abdaila and the Dogodia. Islam is the dominant religion practiced by about 98% of population.

2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

2.1 Topographic Features

The district is basically flat without hills, valleys and mountains. It rises from a low altitude of 200m above sea level on the southern sides through bush-covered plains to about 400m above sea level on its northern parts. The major physical features are seasonal laghas and the Tana River basin in the western side. The soils range from the sandstones, dark clays to alluvial soils along the River Tana basin. White and red soils are found in Balambala Division where terrain is relatively uneven and well drained. The soils have low water retention capacity but support vegetation, which remains green long after the rains. These soils have potential for farming. The rest of the district has sandy soils that support scattered shrubs and grass. Alluvial soils are found along the river line of Tana and Laghas.

Garissa litho logy is composed of quaternary sediment rocks which consist of sand Clay soils and clay, found along the riverbank, conglomerates especially the quartz

feldsparitic types and quartz-pebbles mostly used in the building and construction industry.

1.2.2 Climatic Conditions

Garissa is principally a semi arid area falling within ecological zone vii and receives an average of 434.8 mm of rainfall per year. The rain falls in two seasons, the short rains from October to December and the long rains from March to May. Rainfall is normally in short torrential downpour making it unreliable for vegetation growth.

The district records high temperatures ranging from 20 degrees centigrade to 38 degrees. The hottest months are September; January to March, while the months of April to August are relatively cooler. The humidity averages 70.9 in the morning and 41.9 in the afternoon. An average of 9.5 hours of sunshine is received per day. Strong winds are also experienced between April and August with the rest of the months getting calm winds.

1.2.3 Population Profiles and Projections

Garissa district had a population of 104,227 people during the 1999 Population and Housing Census. At an annual growth rate of 3.7%, the population has been projected to increase to 137,493, 140,622; and 143,433 people in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. Men comprise over 51% of the population and women less than 49%.

The table on population projections by age cohorts (table 2) shows that the district population structure is a pyramid. This implies that the dependency ratio is high in the district. The district has a large youthful population which can be attributed to improved health services and high birth rate.

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort (2008 – 2012)

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	8,303	7,639	15,942	10,954	10,076	21,030	11,203	10,306	21,509	11,427	10,512	21,939
5 - 9	7,938	7,031	14,969	10,471	9,275	19,746	10,709	9,486	20,195	10,923	9,675	20,598
10 - 14	9,584	8,151	17,735	12,643	10,752	23,395	12,931	10,997	23,928	13,189	11,217	24,406
15 - 19	7,462	6,528	13,990	9,843	8,612	18,455	10,067	8,808	18,875	10,268	8,984	19,252
20 - 24	5,182	4,636	9,818	6,836	6,116	12,952	6,991	6,255	13,246	7,131	6,380	13,511
25 - 29	3,527	3,814	7,341	4,652	5,031	9,683	4,758	5,146	9,904	4,853	5,249	10,102
30 - 34	3,075	3,502	6,577	4,056	4,619	8,675	4,149	4,724	8,873	4,232	4,819	9,051
35 - 39	2,182	2,365	4,547	2,878	3,120	5,998	2,943	3,191	6,134	3,002	3,255	6,257
40 - 44	2,421	2,061	4,482	3,194	2,719	5,913	3,266	2,781	6,047	3,332	2,836	6,168
45 - 49	1,241	907	2,148	1,638	1,197	2,835	1,675	1,224	2,899	1,708	1,249	2,957
50 - 54	1,394	1,148	2,542	1,839	1,515	3,354	1,881	1,549	3,430	1,919	1,580	3,499
55 - 59	606	379	985	799	500	1,299	818	511	1,329	834	521	1,355
60 - 64	817	584	1,401	1,078	770	1,848	1,103	788	1,891	1,125	804	1,929
65 - 69	293	162	455	387	214	601	396	219	615	403	223	626
70 - 74	352	285	637	464	377	841	474	385	859	484	393	877
75 - 79	119	83	202	157	110	267	161	112	273	164	115	279
80+	237	219	456	312	289	601	320	295	615	326	301	627
Total population	54,733	49,494	104,227	72,201	65,292	137,493	73,845	66,777	140,622	75,320	68,113	143,433

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age-Groups (2008-2012)

Age groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	1.614	1.603	3.217	2.129	2.114	4.243	2162	2206	4368	2221	2206	4427
Under 5 years	8.303	7.639	15.942	10.954	10.076	21.030	10306	10512	20818	11427	10512	21939
Primary School Age (6 – 13)	14.192	12.309	26.501	18.721	16.238	34.959	19.147	16.608	35.755	19.530	16.940	36.470
Secondary School Age (14 – 17)	6.451	5.473	11.924	8.510	7.220	15.730	8.703	7.384	16.087	8.877	7.531	16.408
Youth Population (15-29)	16.170	14.978	31.148	21.331	19.759	41.090	21.816	20.209	42.025	22.253	20.613	42.866
Reproductive Age Group (15 –49)		23.814	23.814		31.415	31.415		32.129	32.129		32.772	32.772
Labour Force (15 – 64)	26.512	24.777	51.289	34.974	32.685	67.659	35.770	33.428	69.198	36.485	34.097	70.582
Aged Population 65+	1.001	750	1.751	1.320	989	2.309	1.350	1.011	2.361	1.377	1.032	2.409

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

Table 4: Population Distribution by Division

Division	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	36,934	33,857	70,791	48,722	44,663	93,385	49,831	45,680	95,511	50,827	46,592	97,419
Sankuri	6,197	5,516	11,713	8,175	7,277	15,452	8,361	7,442	15,803	8,528	7,591	16,119
Balabala	6,984	6,087	13,071	9,213	8,030	17,243	9,423	8,213	17,636	9,611	8,377	17,988
Danyere	4,657	3,995	8,652	6,143	5,270	11,413	6,283	5,390	11,673	6,409	5,498	11,907
TOTAL	54,772	49,455	104,227	72,253	65,240	137,493	73,898	66,725	140,623	75,375	68,058	143,433

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

Table 2 above illustrates that there is a high population in the age group of 0-4 years. This can be attributed to the low child mortality rate in the district. The primary going population age 10-14 years is high compared to the population of the secondary school going age of 15-19 years.

From the table above, it can be seen that there is low population aged 80 years and above. This is due to low life expectancy at birth for both male (60yrs) and female (58.7 yrs) in the district.

The population projection for special age groups (table 3) is important because it provides data for planning for social facilities in health, education and sports as well as for economic development.

Under 5: Garissa district has 21,030 children who are below five years old. With the large number of children falling under the age of five years, the district shall require enhanced immunization programmes and improved facilities for maternal child health. There will also be need for enhanced ECD programmes.

Primary School Age Group (6-13): In the district, there are 34,959 children who are within the primary school going age. 53.5% of these children are boys. The primary school enrolment is however only 19,855 pupils are in school thus giving the district a 56.8% gross enrolment rate. With a female population of 16,238, only 7,468 girls are enrolled in primary schools.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17): The secondary school age population especially for girls is very low compared to the population that is in primary school age. Most girls do not proceed to secondary school in the district due to early marriages and therefore the district may set aside some resources for campaign of the importance of the girl child education in the district.

Youth Population (15-29): The youthful population is also large in the district and therefore the district needs to allocate more of its resources into activities and programmes that will occupy and benefit the youth who are the majority and are sometimes idle.

Reproductive Age Group (15-49): Table 3 shows that the population in the female reproductive age group is high and therefore the district needs to provide adequate facilities in health to cater for the increasing population as well as intensify reproductive health campaigns.

Labour Force (15-64): The district has a labour force of 67,659 persons with a male to female ratio of 52:48. This therefore calls for increased employment opportunities to cater for the growing labour force.

Aged Population (65+): With only 2,309 persons above the 65 years, the district has a very low aged population.

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Areas (2008 – 2012)

Urban centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	F/ male	Total	Male	F/ male	Total	Male	F/ male	Total	Male	F/ male	Total
Garissa Town	36.340	32.863	69.203	47.939	43.352	91.290	49.030	44.338	93.368	50.010	45.224	95.234

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

Table 4 shows that the urban population constitutes 66.4 % of the district population. Most of this population lives within Garissa town which is the only urban area while 29% of the population is in the rural areas. The overall level of urbanization is high and towns like Garissa are growing very fast. This process creates its own unique problems in urban areas by causing strain on social and physical infrastructure. The cause of the high urban population is attributed to movements of people from the rural to the urban areas in search of employment opportunities.

Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)
Central	70,791	82.4	93,385	108.7	95,511	111.2	97,419	116.8
Sankuri	11,713	6.4	15,452	8.5	15,803	8.7	16,119	9.1
Mbalabala	13,071	6.8	17,243	9.07	17,636	9.2	17,988	9.7
Danyere	8,652	7.7	11,413	10.18	11,673	10.4	11,907	10.9
TOTAL	104,227	18.3	137,493	24.2	140,623	24.7	143,433	25.2

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Garissa, 2008

Table 5 above depicts the population by division and population densities in the district. The District population density is 24.2 people per square kilometer on average. Central division hosts the district and provincial headquarters and is the smallest in size. It however, has the highest population with a density of 108.8 persons per square kilometre while Sankuri Division has the lowest density at 8.5 persons per square kilometre.

From Table 6 below, it can be seen Central Division has the highest population accounting for 67.9%.o of the total population. This can be attributed to the fact that the division has most of the social amenities like electricity, clean water, health facilities, trading centres and housing among others. Rural divisions such as Danyere and Sankuri have the lowest population.

1.3 SECTOR PROFILE

This section provides a brief highlight of the prevailing sectors situations in the district.

1.3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector is the backbone of the district economy with majority of the population depending on livestock related activities to generate income. Irrigation for horticultural production is practiced along the river line at a small scale. The district priority is to increase the land under irrigation to increase food production and achieve the MDG goal 1. Land is trust land and physical planning is ongoing.

Agriculture: Garissa district has a potential of 110,000ha of arable land that include 90,000ha of rain fed potential and 22,060 ha of irrigation potential of which 1,320 ha are currently under rain fed cultivation and 2,010ha under irrigation. The small-scale farmers constitute 98% of the total farmers and large scale farmers constitute 2%

Livestock Development: The district is a predominantly nomadic pastoral area with 90% of the District supporting nomadic pastoralism. Livestock production is the main source of food and income in the District and provides 95% of household income. Currently there are about 87,110 local/beef cattle, 72 dairy cattle, 204,100 goats, 109,260 sheep, 36,220 camels, 12,400 Local poultry, 400 broilers and 19,000 donkeys kept by pastoralists within the District.

Fisheries Development: Fish production is low in the district with an estimated 10,000kgs produced in 2007. The species harvested are Mud Fish, Cat fish, Bone Fish, Tilapia, and eel Fish from River Tana.

Forestry and Wildlife: A variety of wildlife animals that includes Elephants, Lions, Cheetahs, Leopards, Hippopotamus, Crocodiles, Hunters, Hart beasts, Grants Gazelles, Thompson gazelle, Gerenuk, Civil jackals, Spotted hyena, Buffalos, Grey Zebras, Topi, Giraffes, Dig-dig and Baboons. Only the conference tourism has been exploited for local, national and international events. This has not been linked to game viewing due to poor marketing and development. There are 4 KWS camps and one community conservancy in the district

Land: The district has a mass 5688.1 km² land. Much of this land is held in trust by the local authorities. Private leasehold however exists within Garissa town with the total urban area being 182 km². 100 km² of the land is arable and part of it has been put under irrigated farming. 43% of the land is under unplanned settlements.

Cooperative Development and Marketing: There are 16 registered co-operatives societies in the District distributed in various sectors as follows: 2 livestock marketing, 3 agricultural multi-purposes, 2 bee-keeping, 3 consumers, 4 SACCOs, one jua-kali, one building construction with a total membership of 1141 and share capital of Ksh. 1,958,000. The SACCOs have the largest share capital accounting for Ksh. 1,680,000 and so far the most active. Most of the other cooperatives have either collapsed or are dormant.

1.3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Tourism is not well marketed owing to the insecurity that prevailed in the past. The district has tourist potential and a number of hotels that can accommodate tourists. There are different species of wildlife in the district and wildlife conservancy (Alware wildlife conservancy) that requires rehabilitation and marketing to tap the tourist potential

Trade: Garissa district is the gateway to North Eastern Province. This has given it a vantage point in terms of trade development. Currently there are seven trading centres distributed along the main transport routes. The district has over 17,000 registered traders with the informal sector having the largest share. Trade in the district revolves around agricultural products, general merchandise and hospitality and service industry.

Industrialization: Garissa town is the major beneficiary of all major trade investment boasting of all major hotels, wholesale shops and some manufacturing industries have been established.

Tourism: The district has tourism potential benefiting from a rich cultural heritage of the Somali people, good hospitality industry with nice hotels and a wealth of wildlife. There is also a giraffe sanctuary that is great good potential for both domestic tourism and international tourism.

1.3.3 Physical Infrastructure

Most of the roads in the district are earth roads which are rendered inaccessible during the rainy season thus inhibiting movement to the rural parts of the district. Housing is a challenge in the district and most of the population lives in the urban areas and in unplanned settlement-the manyattas. Energy is crucial to a growing economy and for development. Garissa district has diesel powered electricity which is unreliable due to power step-ups and step-downs.

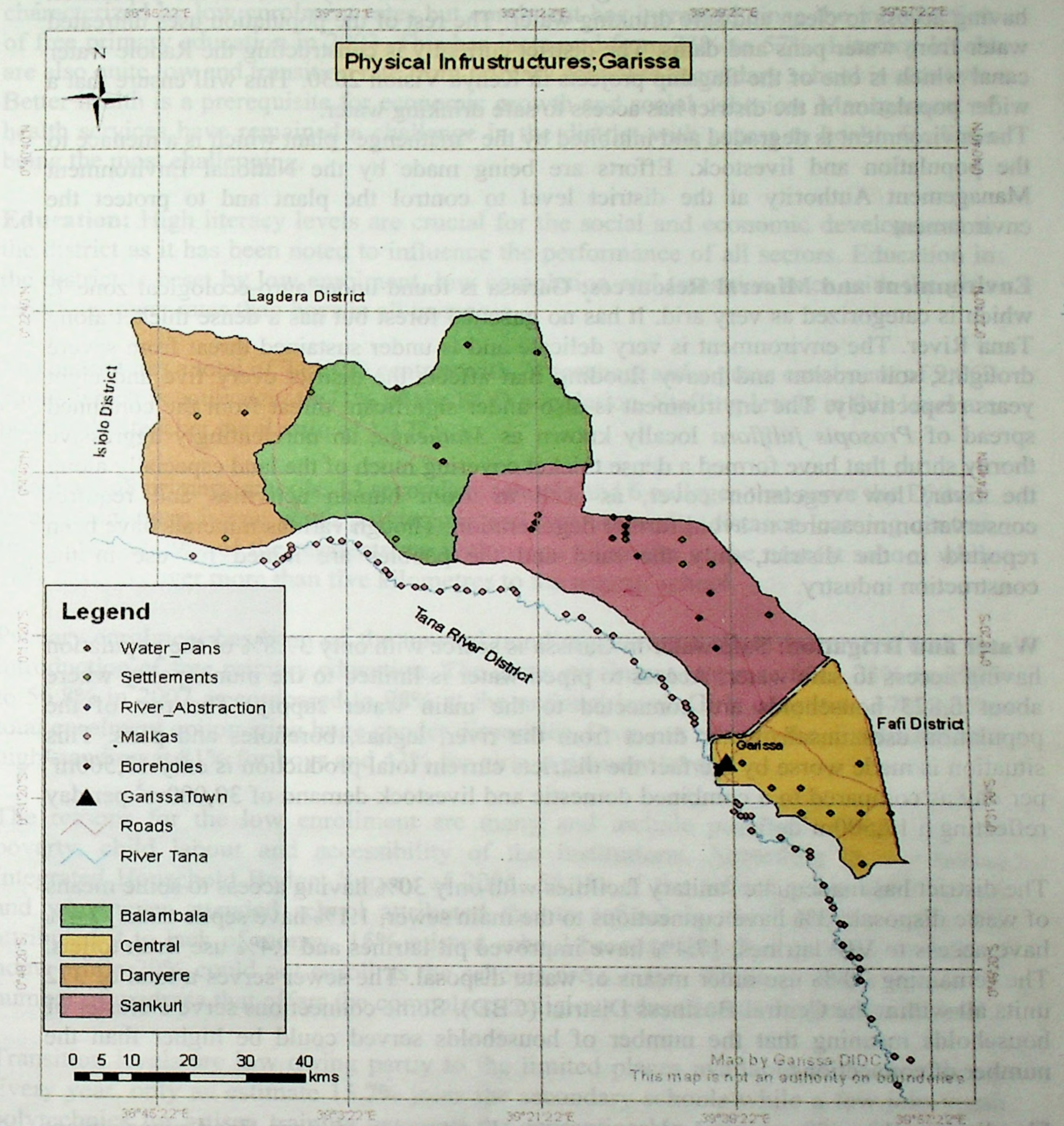
Roads and Public Works: Garissa District has a total road network of 770.55 kilometres. Most of the road network is poor and consists of 406 kilometres of earth surface roads which serve 70.5% of the community, 204 Kms of graveled roads serving 10% of the community and 13 kilometres of bitumen roads. Roads form the basic mode of transport and their state has been a challenge to development. Over 88.4% of the populations in the district are 5 kilometres or more to the nearest Tar/Asphalt road. 221 kilometres of trunk roads are in good conditions while 248 kms are in very bad condition. The entire feeder roads network totaling 300 kms is in bad condition. All the roads are rendered impassable during floods thus curtailing all movements by road in the district. The district has only one bridge on river Tana and is in good condition. Movement across laghas is facilitated through concrete drifts that are also rendered impassable during floods.

Housing: Housing remains a big challenge in the district with a high percentage of the population living in *manyattas*. At present, 70% of the district population is in the urban areas. Housing for this expanding population has been met mainly by the proliferation of informal settlements (*buras*) that seldom have access to essential basic services and infrastructure. Grass straws are the main wall construction material accounting for 47.8%

followed by mud and wood that accounts for 33.1%. 63.1% of the houses in the district are grass thatched while earth is the main floor material accounting for 82.8%. 85% of the houses are owner occupied and 15% rented. 97% of the main dwellings are one roomed making housing largely inadequate. Only 6,823 households are connected to the main water supply systems leaving the rest of the households to rely on water vending, pans and untreated water from the river. Connection to the sewer only accounts for less than 300 households and only covers the central business district.

Energy: The district has diesel-generated electricity supplied only in Garissa town and serving 6.4% of the population. 0.2% of the population has connection to electricity while the entire rural population uses kerosene, diesel and firewood for lighting and heating. The majority of the population use kerosene (81.7%) and 5.3% depend on firewood for lighting. The sources of cooking fuel are woodfuel Kerosene, charcoal, solar energy and LPG gas.

Map 2: Garissa Physical Infrastructures



1.3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district is characterized as being water scarce with only 37% of the population having access to clean and safe drinking water. The rest of the population uses untreated water from water pans and dams. The district currently is constructing the Rahole water canal which is one of the flagship projects in Kenya Vision 2030. This will ensure that a wider population in the district has access to safe drinking water.

The environment is degraded and inhibited by the "mathenge" plant which is a menace to the population and livestock. Efforts are being made by the National Environment Management Authority at the district level to control the plant and to protect the environment

Environment and Mineral Resources: Garissa is found under agro-ecological zone 7, which is categorized as very arid. It has no gazetted forest but has a dense thicket along Tana River. The environment is very delicate and is under sustained threat from severe droughts, soil erosion and heavy flooding that affects the district every five and eight years respectively. The environment is also under significant threat from the continued spread of *Prosopis juliflora* locally known as *Mathenge*, an unrelentingly aggressive thorny shrub that have formed a dense thicket covering much of the land especially along the river, low vegetation cover, as well as from human activities and requires conservation measures to avoid further degeneration. Though various minerals have been reported in the district, only the sand and the pebbles are mined for use in the construction industry.

Water and Irrigation: Safe water in Garissa is scarce with only 37.8% of the population having access to safe water. Access to piped water is limited to the municipality where about 6,823 households are connected to the main water supply. The rest of the population uses unsafe water direct from the river, laghas, boreholes and pans. This situation is made worse by the fact the districts current total production is only 12,500m³ per day as compared to a combined domestic and livestock demand of 30,000m³ per day reflecting a 17,500m³ deficit.

The district has inadequate sanitary facilities with only 30% having access to some means of waste disposal. 3% have connections to the main sewer, 1.1% have septic tanks, 7.4% have access to VIP latrines, 17.4% have improved pit latrines and 1.4% use flush toilets. The remaining 70 % use other means of waste disposal. The sewer serves a total of 372 units all within the Central Business District (CBD). Some connections serve a cluster of households meaning that the number of households served could be higher than the number of connections.

Flooding is also common and always causes disaster due to poor flood management systems.

Irrigation in the district is under small-scale holder with residents utilizing only 200ha of the 2200ha potential land for irrigation. Communally owned diesel powered pumps are used for pumping water from the River Tana through earth canals to the farms.

1.3.5 Human Resource Development

Garissa District has some of the worst social economic indicators in the province characterized by low enrolment rates but enrolment has increased since the introduction of free primary education in 2003. This has increased from 23% to 57%. Literacy levels are also quite low and transition rate from primary school to secondary school is also low. Better health is a prerequisite for economic growth and social cohesion. Management of health services have remained a challenge in the district with access to health facilities being the most challenging.

Education: High literacy levels are crucial for the social and economic development in the district as it has been noted to influence the performance of all sectors. Education in the district is beset by low enrolment, low completion and transition rates with the girls reporting lower rates than boys in all instances.

The district has a total of 74 ECD centres with 74 teachers and a gross enrolment of 9,062 pupils which is equivalent to 71% of the ECD population. Staffing levels at this level are poor with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:122.

There are 68 primary schools, 12 secondary schools and 6 colleges that serve the District. In addition, there is one youth polytechnic and two university distance learning centres. In the district 29% of the residents are within one kilometre to the nearest school while 30% have to cover more than five kilometres to the nearest school.

Primary enrolment has been on the upward trend registering a slight increment with the introduction of free primary education. The gross enrolment rate rose from 23% in 2003 to 56.8% in 2007 as compared to 98% at the national level. Girls constitute 37% of the total enrolment epitomizing huge gender disparities. Drop out rates in the district are also high standing at 81% for boys and 43% for girls at primary levels.

The reasons for the low enrollment are many and include parental attitude, income poverty, child labour and accessibility of the institutions. According to the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey of 2005, 58.1% of the school going age children and who never attended school attributed this to refusal by their parents while 2% attributed it to lack of money. 15% missed school because they had to work or help at home while 20% could not enroll as the schools are too far. There is also a significant number of madrasa that offers the compulsory religious education to the young children.

Transition levels are low owing partly to the limited places available at the next level. Every year, only an estimate 15.7% joins the secondary schools while a few join youth polytechnics for artisan training or enroll for apprenticeship training. 8% of those who join form one drop out before completing the four year secondary education. Access to day secondary schools is difficult as only 6.8% of the community is within one kilometre to the nearest secondary school. 80.9% of the community have to cover over five kilometres to access the nearest school (KIHBS 2005).

Staffing levels are low at all levels giving a teacher pupils ratio of 1:69 and 1:30 at the primary and secondary levels respectively. The population in need of special education in the district has not been established.

Adult Basic Education: Garissa district has very low adult literacy levels at 8.1% and 20.2% for women and men respectively. 51.9% of the population cannot read, 60% cannot write while 57.9% can neither read nor write (KIHBS 2005). Despite the vigorous adult training programmes in the district, only 2.7% of the illiterate population is enrolled in adult learning centres. There is also a high dropout rate of 29% in this sub-sector. This is despite a backdrop of the desired participatory development in which the community is expected to take the lead in development.

Medical Services: Health is at the heart of development and is a key indicator of social welfare. Whereas improvement in health is important, better health is a prerequisite for economic growth and social cohesion. Management of health services have remained a challenge to the district with access being the most challenging. The district is served by the provincial general hospital, a sub-district hospital, 25 private clinics, 16 dispensaries, 1 health centre and 4 nursing homes with a total bed capacity of 220. The doctor to patient ratio stands at 1:30,000 and the nurse patient ratio is 1:4,481. Good health care services are skewed towards the urban areas with only poorly equipped and manned dispensaries operating in the rural areas.

The most prevalent diseases in the district are malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, infections from intestinal worms, respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and anemia. HIV and AIDS prevalence rate is low at 2.7% as compared to 6.7% at the national level. This however is a sharp increase from 0% recorded during the Kenya Demographic Health Survey of 2003. This rise can be attributed, among other reasons, to the fact that only 10% of the population has comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention as per the MICS survey of 2007.

Maternal and child health care has improved over recent years as compared to earlier on but much more needs to be done. At present, only 38% of the births are attended to by skilled personnel and only 23% of the deliveries occur at health institutions. Over 77% of the deliveries take place at home and are attended to by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) or by relatives; although 58% of pregnant mothers attend antenatal clinics. The government, in addressing maternal health care, is discouraging deliveries at home and those aided by TBAs. This however, is a challenge because the reality on the ground indicates that the services of the TBAs are required due to the unavailability of professional delivery services, long distances to health facilities, lack of transport in the interiors and poor infrastructure.

Public Health: The PMTCT performance has been low. The MICS 2007, for instance indicates that only 43% of women know where to be tested for HIV, while 30% have been counselled on PMTCT and 21% have taken the test. According to KDHS 2003, only 2.5% men know that MTCT can be prevented by the mother taking drugs during pregnancy and 27.5% knows that MTCT can occur through breast feeding. The Neo-natal maternal mortality rates stands at 50/1000 and Post-natal mortality at 41/1000.

Immunization cover age has also increased in the district due to intensified immunization campaigns. The MICS in 2007 indicates that 82% of the children are immunised against TB, 41% against polio, 27% on DPT and 68% on measles in the district. However, only 9% of the children are fully immunized. The study also indicates that only 27% of the infants are weighed at birth, 16% of these have been found to be underweight. The general implication for the district is high infant mortality rates at 47/1000 and also high underweight

five-mortality rate at 69/1000. This is however an improvement from 78/1000 recorded in 2002.

Life expectancy compares well with the national level as it is 60 years for men and 58.7 years women

1.3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Uptake of information, communication and technology is low in the district and research and innovation is also low.

Information and Communication: The district has three telephone service providers catering for 65% of the population. The mobile phone coverage is however limited to the municipality. There are six private cyber cafes in addition to the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC). There are also four Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) all located within Garissa town. The district has access to six radio stations; three of which broadcast in the local dialect while one national television station, KBC, has a dedicated broadcast signal for Garissa. Investments in DSTV, GTV and free to air satellites has nevertheless enabled access to more national and international broadcast possible. On print media all major national newspapers are circulated but this is limited to the town.

There are ten private courier service providers and fifty licensed stamp vendors. Postal services are still out of reach of many residents; with over 80% of the population being beyond 5 kilometres from the nearest Post Office

1.3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district enjoys relatively good security with only a total of 46 crime incidences reported on average. This could possibly be due to the low levels of awareness on the need to report crimes or actual reduction in crime rates. Incidences of assault and *bhang* smoking however are on the rise and are a major cause of concern to the security machineries and community in general. 50% of the population concurs that cases of robberies have reduced. This can further be collaborated by the fact that 69% of the population feels very safe while only 10% of the district population feel unsafe as per the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS 2005). This compares well with the rest of the country where only 34% feels safe. Reforms within the police force, has also born fruits as 31% of the population concurs that the police service have improved. Much more will however need to be done as 43% of the population feels there has been no change. The prevailing peace is attributable to a higher presence of police and military personnel coupled with increased community policing. Illegal guns are prevalent in the district and efforts are being made to mop them up.

Corruption is low in the district with 38% feeling that it has reduced. However, 46.4% of the population feels that there has not been any change.

Immigration and Registration of Persons: The district is characterized by low registration levels. According to MICS of 2007, only 23% of the children are registered at birth. Registration of persons is also characterized by low registration levels and an

increasing number of late applicants. Collection of national identity cards is also low with a high number of identity cards (IDs) still remaining uncollected from the District Registrar's Office.

1.3.8 Public Administration

The Public Administration sector in the district is represented by Ministry of State for Planning and National Development and Vision 2030 (District Development Office), Ministry of Finance (District Treasury) and Ministry of Local Government (Garissa Municipal Council). The District Development Office is charged with coordination of all development activities. The Accountant disburses funds to the district; while the Local Authority provides services to citizens of the district.

1.3.9 Special Programmes

Gender issues in the district are deeply rooted in culture and traditions. Access to economic resources is also low for women owing to the traditional divisions of labour that places women at the household's levels for domestic chores. Garissa district has a youthful population majority of them are unskilled. Cases of early marriages are high in the district and are a major cause for school dropouts.

Youth and Sports: Garissa district has a youthful population of 46,555 persons. Majority of the youth have missed out on formal education and have also never enrolled in polytechnics thus many of them are unskilled. The district has 126 registered youth groups that under take various activities such as small-scale businesses, environmental conservation, HIV/AIDS awareness and anti female genital mutilation campaigns.

A considerable number of youth groups are engaged in crop and livestock production and deal with livestock products like milk, hides and skins. In the year 2007, a total of 218 groups were funded under the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES) and each received Kshs. 50,000/= totaling to one million shillings.

Gender and Children Affairs: Gender issues in the district are deeply rooted in culture and traditions. Education disparities abound with a ratio of 1:2 (girls to boys) in both primary and secondary schools. Literacy levels are lower for women at 8.1% against 21% for men. Access to economic resources is also low for women owing to the traditional division of labour that places women at the household's levels for domestic chores.

According to Kenya Demographic Health Survey of 2003, the mean age for first marriage for boys is 26.5 years while the mean for girls is 20.5 years. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is widely practiced in the district with 97% of women having undergone FGM (KIHBS 2005/06). The district has over 1,368 children engaged in labour and a total of 7,524 orphans. Cases of early marriages are high in the district and this is a major cause for high school dropout rates.

1.3.10 District Fact Sheet

The fact sheet below gives the basic social economic indicators of the district at the start of the plan period (2008).

District Fact Sheet

Area (km ²)	Data
Total Area	5,688.1
Water mass	Nil
Gazetted forests	Nil
National reserves	1
Arable Area (KM ²)	1,100
Non Arable Area (KM ²)	4,588.1
Total Urban Area (KM ²)	182
Topography and Climate	
Lowest altitude (Metres)	200
Highest altitude (Metres)	400
Temperature range	
High (°C)	38
Low (°C)	20
Rainfall	
High (mm)	132.8
Low (mm)	31.0
Annual Mean Rainfall (mm)	434.8
Average Relative humidity (mm)	56.4
Wind speed (Knots)	6
Demographic and Population Profiles - 2008	
Population size 2008	
Total Population	137,493
Total number of males	72,254
Total number of females	65,239
Sex ratio (females/males)	90: 100
Projected population	
2010	140,622
2012	143,432
Infantile Population 2008	
Females aged one year and below	2114
Males aged one year and below	2129
Total population	4243
Population under five 2008	
Female population under five	10,076
Male population under five	10,954
Total	21,030
Pre-school population	
Female population aged between 3-5 yrs	6,067
Male population aged between 3-5yrs	6,589
Total population	12,656
Primary school age group	
Female population aged between 6-13 yrs	16,238
Male population aged between 6-13yrs	18,721
Total population	34,959
Secondary school age group	
Female population aged between 14-17 yrs	7,220
Male population aged between 14-17yrs	8,510
Total population 14-17 yrs	15,729

Area (km2)	Data
Youthful population	19,759
Female population aged between 15-29yrs	21,331
Male population aged between 15-29yrs	41,090
Total population 15-29 yrs	
Labour force	32,685
Female population aged between 15-64yrs	34,974
Male population aged between 15-64yrs	67,659
Total population 15-64 yrs	
Reproductive age group	31,415
Female population aged 15 -49 years	
Aged population	989
Female population aged between 65yrs and above	1320
Male population aged between 65yrs and above	2309
Total population 65yrs and above	
Eligible voting population 18 yrs and above by administrative division 2008	
Name of division	42,046
Central	7,134
Sankuri	7,763
Balambala	5,139
Danyere	62,082
Total population 18yrs and above	
Urban population	43,352
Females	47,939
Males	91,290
Total	
Rural population	21,887
Females	24,316
Males	46,203
Total	
Division with highest density (persons/ km ²)	Central
	109
Division Lowest density (persons/ km ²)	Sankuri
	8.5
District population density	24.2
Crude birth rate	48/1000
Crude death rate	8/1000
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	47/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	50/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	41/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	163/1000
Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)	69/1000
Life expectancy (KDHS 2003)	
Females (Years)	58.7
Males (Years)	60.0
Fertility rate	7
Female/Male ratio (2008)	90:100
Total No. of Households	22,915

Area (km2)	Data
Average household size	6
Female headed households	31.8
Male headed households	68.2
Child-Headed households	1,604
Children in need of special protection	
Child Labour	1,368
Orphans	7,524
No. of physically handicapped	5,500
No of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	13,680
Distribution of population by disability type	
Missing hand (%)	0.0
Missing foot (%)	44.2
Lame (%)	0.0
Blind (%)	0.0
Deaf (%)	0.0
Dumb (%)	0.0
Mental (%)	27.9
Paralyzed (%)	27.9
Other (%)	0.0
Poverty indicators	
Absolute poverty (%)	60
No. of District Population Poor	78,170
Rural poor (%)	65
No. of District Rural Population Poor	30,032
Urban poor (%)	60
Food poverty	
No. of District Urban Population Poor	54,774
% of Food Poor Population	57
Contribution of sectors to household income	
Agriculture - livestock & crop (%)	88.8
Rural self employed (%)	1
Wage employment (%)	8.2
Urban self employment (%)	2
No. of unemployed	44,530
Livestock Farming	
Main livestock breeds (Cattle)	Boran
Main livestock breed (sheep)	Black Head Persian
Main livestock breed (Goats)	Galla
Main livestock breed (Camel)	Dromedary one humped (Benabir)
No. of cattle	87,110
No. of camels	36,270
No. of goats	204,100
No. of Sheep	109,260
No. of Donkeys	19,000
No. of dairy cattle	72
Bee Apiaries	Nil
Bee Hives (Assorted)	3,600
Average Milk Production per year	
Quantity (litres)	7,301,000
Value (Ksh)	438,060,000/=
Average Beef Production per year	
Quantity (metric tonnes)	60.2
Value (Ksh)	10,834,200/=

Area (km ²)	Data
Average Mutton Production per year	313.3
Quantity (metric tonnes)	75,165,000/=
Value (Ksh)	
Average Egg Production per year	510,000
Quantity (number)	4,080,025/=
Value (Ksh)	
Average Poultry Production per year	22,768
Quantity(No.)	2,334,600/=
Value (Ksh)	
Average Honey Production per year	6,200
Quantity (Kg)	1,240,000/=
Value (Ksh)	
Crop farming	149
Total no. of farms	30
Average plot size -large scale farmers (acres)	2
Average plot size -Small scale farmers (acres)	3,330
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	N/A
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	Trust land
Land ownership	Bananas, Tomatoes, Mangoes
Main crops produced	Melon, Pawpaw, Onions
Major type of farming	Irrigation, Rain fed
Main storage facility	Traditional houses (<i>herios</i>), very few modern stores
Fish Production	15 (Registered 7)
No. of Fishermen	6 (Fish Traders)
No. of Fish Farm Families	None
No. of Fish Ponds	N/A
Area of Fish Ponds in M ²	Mud Fish, Cat fish, Bone Fish
Main Species of Fish catch	Tilapia, Eel fish, Nil
No. of landing beaches	
Fishing Gear	4
No. of Fishing nets	19
No. of hooks/spears	None
No. of traps	1
No. of fishing Boats	10,603
Fish Harvest	Weight(kg) Value (Ksh) 530,150/=
Wildlife Resources	Elephants, Lions, Cheetahs, Leopards, Hippopotamus, Crocodiles, Hunters, H beasts, Grants Gazelle, Thompson gazelle, Gera Civil jackals, Spotted hy Buffaloes, Grey Zebras, T Giraffes, Dik-dik and Babo
No. of Animal by types	1 (Community Sanctuary)
No. of wildlife estates-private by type	35
No. of KWS staff	4
No. of KWS camps	None
No. of licenses sold last year and by type	15
No. of poachers arrested	Nil
No. of firearms confiscated	
Mines, Minerals and estimate quantities	

Area (km2)	Data
Name of the Mine	Building Sand, Gypsum, Conglomerate, Quartz pebbles, Clays, Gemstone
Type of the Mineral and estimated quantity	Occurrence for most of them.
Life span of the mine	Not yet assessed.
Forestry	
No. of Gazetted Forests	Nil
No. of Non-Gazetted Forest	1
Size of gazetted forest	None
Size of non-gazetted forest (Ha)	110,000
Main forest products	Gum Arabica, Resins, Poles, Posts, Firewood, Charcoal, Herbal Medicine.
No. of people engaged in forestry	45,000
No. of seedlings produced	250,000
Quantity of timber produced in tones	Nil
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	12
SACCOs	4
Agriculture	2
Livestock	1
Unions(Consumers)	2
Bee Keepers	1
Building Construction	1
Jua Kali	1
No. of active cooperative societies	4
No. of dormant cooperative societies	8
No. of collapsed cooperative societies	1
Total registered membership by type	
SACCO	250
Agriculture	240
Livestock	70
Unions(Consumers)	31
Bee Keepers	60
Building Construction	10
Jua Kali	20
Total turn-over by type (Ksh)	
SACCO	1,680,000
Agriculture	108,000
Livestock	Nil
Unions(Consumers)	Nil
Bee Keepers	120,000
Building Construction	Nil
Jua Kali	50,000
Water and Sanitation	
No. of households with access to piped water	12,603
No. of households with access to potable water	10,312
No. of permanent rivers	1
No. of shallow wells	2
No. of protected springs	Nil
No. of un-protected springs	Nil
No. of water pans	4
No. of boreholes	2
No. of dams	1 (Sub-surface dam)
Households with roof catchments	443 (appx)

Area (km ²)	Data
Average distance to nearest potable water point (km)	30
Percentage distribution of Household by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: (%)	
0	3.8
1-4	23.4
5-14	53.1
15-29	15.5
30-59	2.5
60+	1.7
Number of water resource users association (WRUA) established	•
Households with latrines (%)	26.1
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	0.0
VIP latrine	0.0
Pit latrine	26.1
Uncovered pit latrine	8.1
Covered pit latrine	18.1
Bucket	0.0
Other	0.0
none	47.7
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local authority	
Collected by private firm	Nil
Garbage pit	1.1
Burning	9.9
Public garbage heap	69.6
Farm garden	18.1
Neighbourhood community group	Nil
Other	0.7
	0.6
Education	
Pre-Primary	74
No. of ECD centres	74
No. of ECD Teachers	
Total enrolment	
Boys	5,993
Girls	3,069
Total	9,062
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:122
Teacher/Pupil ratio	71.5
Total enrolment rates (%):	3
Average years of school attendance (years)	
Primary Education	
No. of Primary Schools	68
No. of Teachers	285
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:69
Total enrolment	
Boys	12,387
Girls	7,468
Total	19,855
Total enrolment rates (%):	56.8
Percentage attending school 6-13 years	
Boys (%)	76.3

Area (km ²)	Data
Girls (%)	40
Percentage attending school 14-18 years	
Boys (%)	10.8
Girls (%)	4.9
Total drop-out rates	
Boys (%)	81
Girls (%)	43
Average years of school attendance (years)	8
Communities' distribution by distance to the nearest public primary school (%):	
0 - 1 km	59.1
1.1- 4.9 km	10.8
5km and more	30.1
Secondary Education	
No. of secondary schools	12
No. of teachers	106
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:31
Total enrolment	
Boys	2,250
Girls	1,024
Total	3,274
Total enrolment rates (%)	15.7
Total drop out rates (%)	8
Average years of school attendance (years)	4
Communities' distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school (%):	
0 - 1 km	13.6
1.1- 4.9 km	5.5
5km and more	80.9
Tertiary Education	
University (Distance Learning Centres)	2
No. of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	6
Teachers' Training Colleges	1
Medical Training College	1
Village Polytechnics	2
Commercial colleges	3
Institute of Technology	1
Literacy (population aged 15+)	
Ability to read:	
Can read (%)	42.1
Cannot read (%)	57.9
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	39.7
Cannot write (%)	60.3
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	42.1
Cannot read and write (%)	57.9
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals (public)	
Provincial	1
Sub-District	1
Nursing homes	2
Health Centers	1

State Clinics	17
Bed capacity:	25
Provincial hospital	260
Sub – district hospital	36
Total (public facilities)	296
Doctor/patient ratio	1:30,000
Nurse/Patient Ratio	1:4,481
HIV Prevalence Rate (%)	2.6
Average distance to health centre (km)	45
Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility (%)	
0 -1 km	
1.1 – 4.9 km	11.8
5 km and more	nil
Expectant Mothers Attending ANC (%)	88.2
Expectant mothers who deliver in health facilities (%)	58
Women Over 18 on Contraceptives (%)	20
Children Immunization Coverage (%)	3
No. of Traditional Birth Attendants	78
No. of Community Health Workers	162
Five most prevalent diseases in the District (%)	40
Malaria/fever	46.6
Stomach-ache	6.6
Respiratory diseases	5.2
Upper	0.7
Lower	
Diarrhea	5.2
Flu	3.7
Malaria control:	
Children under five who sleep under bed net (%):	35.1
Untreated net	12.3
Treated net	
Morbidity rates (%)	15.5
Male	22.4
Female	18.9
Total district	
Delivery place (%)	22.3
Hospital	0.0
Health centre	0.0
Dispensary/clinic	0.3
Maternity home	77.4
At home	
Delivery assistant (%)	3.0
Doctor	19.2
Midwife/nurse	76.4
TBA	0.0
Self	0.0
Other	1.4
Trained TBA	
Energy	
No. Of households with electricity connection	4150
No. Of trading centres connected with electricity	3
No. of trading centre without electricity	3

Area (km2)	Data
Secondary schools with electricity	9
Secondary schools without electricity	3
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%):	
Firewood	80.9
Grass	0.7
Paraffin	1.2
Electricity	0.2
Gas (LPG)	Nil
Charcoal	15.9
Biomass residue	Nil
Biogas	Nil
Other	1.1
HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%):	
Firewood	5.3
Grass	Nil
Paraffin	81.7
Electricity	6.4
Gas (LPG)	0
solar	0
dry cell (torch)	5.5
candles	1.1
HH distribution by cooking appliance type (%):	
Traditional fire stone	78.5
Improved traditional stone fire	4.2
Ordinary jiko	6.2
Improved jiko	9.6
Kerosene stove	0.6
Gas cooker	Nil
Electric cooker	Nil
Other	0.9
Institutions using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	
Schools	22
Hospitals	1
Prisons	Nil
Institutions using LPG	
Schools	9
Hospitals	2
Prisons	Nil
Institutions using kerosene	
Schools	38
Hospitals	Nil
Prisons	Nil
Institutions using solar energy	
Schools	4
Hospitals	Nil
Prisons	Nil
Institutions that have established wood lots	
Schools	Nil
Hospitals	Nil
Prisons	Nil
Transport	
Total Road Network	770.55km
Earth surface	406km

Area (km2)	Data
Gravel surface	204.55km
Bitumen surface	13 km
Railway line length	N/A
No. of railway stations	None
No. of sea/lake ports	None
Airports	1
Air strips	728
No. of telephone connections	65
% of mobile network coverage	1
No. of Post Offices	Nil
No. of Sub-Post Offices	6
No. of cyber cafes	10
No. of private courier services	50
No. of licensed stamp vendors	15.4
Community distribution by distance to nearest post office:	3.8
0 - 1 km	80.8
1.1 - 4.9 km	
5 km and more	
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	7
No. of trading centres	17,000
No. of registered retail traders	20
No. of registered wholesale traders	
Industry	2
No. of manufacturing industries	3
No. of bakeries	N/A
Total production by industries	N/A
Total consumption	N/A
Surplus/ deficiency	1
No. of Jua Kali Associations	45
No. of Jua Kali Artisans	
Tourism: No of hotels	Nil
Five star	Nil
Four star	1
Three star	Nil
Two star	Nil
One star	4
Unclassified Hotels	15
Bars and restaurants	
Financial Services	4
No. of banks	6
No. of micro-finance institution	Nil
No. of village banks	Nil
Building society	Nil
Village banks	
Insurance companies / branches	1
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%):	
Stone	1.3
Brick/block	11.6
Mud or wood	33.1

Area (km2)	Data
Mud/cement	4.1
Wood only	1.0
Corrugated iron sheet	Nil
Grass straw	47.8
Tin	Nil
Other	1.1
HH distribution by main floor materials (%):	
Cement	16.1
Tiles	Nil
Wood	1.1
Earth	82.8
Other	Nil
HH distribution by roofing materials (%)	
Corrugated Iron sheet	35.5
Tiles	Nil
Concrete	Nil
Asbestos sheet	Nil
Grass	63.0
Makuti	Nil
Tin	Nil
Other	1.5
Government houses by category :	
LG	120
MG	84
HG	14
Environment:	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	11
Environmental audit executed	10
Solid waste management sites	1
Hill tops and slope and mountain areas protected	Nil
Rivers , lakes and wetlands protected	1
Number of coastal sites protected	N/A
Number of quarry sites renovated	2
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes	9 tree planting projects carried out by: young Muslim primary and secondary sch, Disabled school, Boys town sec school among others.
Community Development and Social Welfare Sector	
No. of active women groups	325
Location of active women groups	
Central	294
Sankuri	15
Danyere	6
Balambala	10
Total membership of women groups	6,500
No. of community based projects	542
Location of community based projects	
Central	488
Sankuri	28
Danyere	10

	Balambala	16
Funding sources of community based projects		GoK, NGOs, Bi-Lateral Organizations,
No. of youth groups		129
Activities of youth groups		Livestock Marketing HIV/AIDS Awareness, Small Scale Business, Environmental Conservation, FGM Campaigns, etc.
No. of Orphans and Vulnerable Children		13,680

Source: District Planning Unit, Garissa, 2008



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan (DDP). It examines the plan in terms of what it intended to achieve in both physical and financial aspects, sources of funds and comments on reasons for non implementation. It also presents the district plan linkage with other national development policies and plans, analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives and major development challenges and cross-cutting issues. It therefore, sets a stage for development of projects and programmes for the current DDP (2008-2012)

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN (2002 - 2008)

2.1.1 Overview of the 2002 - 2008 Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". During the previous plan period, the government and other stakeholders increased financial resources with the aim of improving local infrastructure.

The recovery programme for North Eastern Province, Marsabit, Moyale and Isiolo was implemented, which focused on specific programmes and interventions in the region. Garissa was one of the districts where the recovery programme was implemented. In addition the district complied with the implementation of the Sessional Paper no. 2 of 1996, on "Rural Electrification by 2002". Various projects and programmes were initiated towards the end of the plan period and various other projects were also proposed for implementation mainly to add value to milk, hides and skins.

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Though various strategies were put in place, the poverty incidence remained high. This was largely linked to persistent droughts and floods that affected local economic livelihoods. In addition, there was lack of capacity to sustainably manage the local resource base largely due to high levels of illiteracy. The district continued to export primary products due its inability to add value to the local products resulting in low incomes.

During the implementation of the plan the district experienced severe droughts in 2005/2006 and also floods in 2006/2007. This had an adverse impact on social and economic infrastructure such as roads and irrigation structures. The phenomenon affected the pace of implementation of projects planned in the previous District Development Plan (DDP) as more resources were diverted into repairing of the damaged structures. The floods, apart from displacing residents, especially those along the river, also caused spread of diseases such as the infamous Rift Valley Fever (RVF). This resulted in economic losses to the livestock sector since marketing of the animal was hampered.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN (2002 – 2008)

2.1.1 Overview of the 2002 – 2008 Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. During the previous plan period, the government and other stakeholders increased financial resources with the aim of improving social infrastructure.

A special programme for North Eastern Province, Marsabit, Moyale and Isiolo was launched which focused on specific programmes and interventions in the region. Garissa was one of the districts where the recovery programme was implemented. In addition the district continued with the implementation of the Sessional Paper no. 2 of 1996, on “*Rapid Industrialization by 2020*”, by introducing small-scale industries to add value to livestock products; livestock production being the main source of the communities’ livelihoods. Towards this direction, the building of a modern slaughterhouse was initiated towards the end of the plan period and various other projects were also proposed for implementation mainly to add value to milk, hides and skins.

Though various strategies were put in place, the poverty incidence remained high. This was largely linked to persistent droughts and floods that affected local economic livelihoods. In addition, there was lack of capacity to sustainably manage the local resource base largely due to high levels of illiteracy. The district continued to export primary products due its inability to add value to the local products resulting in low incomes.

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2.1.2 Projects' Implementation Status 2002-2008

The district fared moderately in the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan due to supporting political environment. In the Human Resource sector; the education sub sector saw increased participation from the Government, stakeholders and donors due to the Free Primary Education Policy and subsequent programme. Notable partners that supported the education sector included USAID that supported infrastructure support project, UNICEF, CDF; Local Authorities, CARE, MIKONO International, Handicap international, EMACK, Arid Lands Resource Management Programme (ALRMP), Kenya Girl Guides Association and local communities. The school Boards of Governors and Parents and Teachers' Association (PTAs) also identified projects for implementation.

The health sub sector recorded 80% in implementation of the planned activities due to increased support from stakeholders such as the UNICEF, DANIDA, CDF, Local Authorities, WHO, NGOs, the ALRMP and the Ministry of Health.

Social services sub sector over achieved its target by 16% due to the establishment of the women enterprise fund which was not planned for at the start of the Plan. The district target was to support 100 women groups and 300 groups were supported during the plan period. The proposed stadium was also not established due to lack of funds.

In the Agriculture and Rural Development sector the agriculture sub sector performed as planned due to the initiation of new projects that helped achieve the set targets. These projects included: Njaa Marufuku Programme I where 15 projects were implemented, KSPFS 7 projects; NALEP 7 projects; KAPP 4 projects; NMK II 4 projects; Water harvesting projects -4 projects and UNICEF-multi-storey garden.

The livestock sector managed only 40% achievement due to lack of funding for the proposed projects; Veterinary services recorded 70% achievement though some projects that were implemented had not been planned for. These included vaccinations against the Rift Valley Fever, renovation of the veterinary office and construction of the regional veterinary investigation laboratory. The fisheries sub sector recorded poor performance due to the lack of funding to establish fishponds at the Agriculture Training Centre.

In the physical infrastructure sector, the roads and public works sub sector recorded an achievement of only 30% due to inadequate funding. Water and sanitation implemented 50% of the projects planned. This achievement was as a result of the implementation of the Garissa Water Supply which is now complete and operational.

In the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector the level of achievement was minimal in the three sub sectors due to lack of funds to implement the planned projects.

In the Information Communication Technology sector, the District Information and Documentation Centre achieved 90%. A library and computer room was constructed and made operational through funding from the UNDP. Telkom Kenya implemented 70% of its planned projects while the meteorological department implemented 40 % of the planned projects due to lack of funds.

In the Public Administration Sector only 48% of the planned projects were implemented; the Poverty Eradication Fund did not have adequate funds for distribution to identified groups while the groups which had been given loans did not repay. This therefore, led to other groups not being able to benefit from the revolving fund.

The Public Safety, Law and Order had a mixed performance during the previous plan period. The judiciary implemented 100% of its planned projects which involved extension of the law courts. This was completed and is operational. The police only achieved 5% of the planned projects due to lack of funds thus only procuring vehicles for police patrols. The Children's Department achieved 30% due to the ongoing construction of a Child Rescue Centre in Garissa Town. Civil registration did not increase its coverage as intended hence covering only 23% of the population. Other sub sectors in the sector such as the prisons, Garissa County Council and the probation sub sectors achieved 65%, 75% and 60% respectively.

A summary of the projects proposed and implemented is given in the table 7 below

Table 7: Review of Projects Proposed in the Previous Plan 2002 – 2008

Department	No of projects in the previous plan	No of projects completed	No. of ongoing projects	No of projects not started/stalled	Total project cost (Ksh)
Rural Water supply	14	2	4	12	7m
Livestock development	8	9	2	-	2m
Crop development	6	12	3	-	2m
Veterinary	8	10	-	-	5m
Fisheries	1	0	-	1	0
Cooperatives	3	2	-	1	0.1M
Roads & Public works	11	7	1	4	204m
Energy	4	1	-	3	5M
Trade	3	2	1	1	1m
Industry	7	3	-	4	1m
Tourism	6	4	-	2	0.1
Culture	1	1	1	-	0.5
Education	29	21	-	8	9m
Adult Education	4	3	-	1	0.1
Health & Nutrition	11	11	-	-	5M
Labor	1	0	2	1	0
Water supply & Sanitation	2	1	6	1	100M
Meteorological Department	3	3	2	-	0.8
Environment	7	5	5	2	0.3
Sports	2	0	-	2	0
Social Services	4	4	3	-	1M
Children	2	2	2	-	5M
Provincial Administration	5	2	-	3	0.6
Police	7	2	-	5	0.5

	plan	Completed	1	1	-	0.5
Judiciary	1	1	1	-	1	0
Civil Registration	1	0	-	-	-	0.3
Prisons	3	6	-	-	-	0.4M
Probation	2	2	-	-	1	100m
Telkom	5	4	-	-	-	3.13m
DIX	2	2	-	-	-	0
Applied Technology	6	0	-	-	6	0.5M
Technical Training	2	1	-	-	1	0.1M
Planning	3	3	-	-	-	9.7
Municipality	12	6	-	-	6	13.9
Garissa County Council	5	5	6	-	-	478.53M (approx.)
TOTAL	191	137	39	66		

Source: District Planning Unit, Garissa, 2008

On cross cutting issues, the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the region has continued to rise despite interventions by various Community Based Organizations through the National AIDS Control Council and other stakeholders. According to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) of 2003 the prevalence was less than 1% against the then national average of 7%. This has now risen to 2.6%. Challenges faced in this area include high levels of denial and stigma in the community, illiteracy, high poverty levels due to droughts, vastness of the district coupled with poor communication network and nomadic lifestyle especially where activities are not tailor made to the lifestyle.

2.1.3 Constraints

A number of constraints were faced during the implementation of 2002-2008 DDP as illustrated below:-

High poverty levels affected projects, especially those that required community contribution as a pre-financing condition before release of donor funds. This tended to slow down implementation rate of donor funded programmes such as Community Development Trust Fund and Arid Lands Resource Management Project II.

In addition, natural disasters such as floods, drought and Rift Valley Fever led to change of priorities and funds affecting plan implementation.

Other constraints faced were inadequate, irregular or non availability of funds for ongoing or proposed projects. There was also a shortage of technical staff, low participation by the local community in the implementation of planned activities, lack of a clear monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the District Development Plan, poor dissemination of the previous plan, poor infrastructure, lack of political goodwill and inconsistent government interventions that delayed implementation of

on development management in the district. It is noticeable that devolved funds had a positive impact in the implementation of the DDP and contributed towards the realization of the district's objectives particularly in education, health and water sub sectors.

Participation of stakeholders in various sectors is important and directly relates to the degree of implementation of the projects proposed in the DDP; of particular mention is the education sector where donors, NGOs, the Government and the community participated actively in education programmes especially the free primary education programme. Other sectors that operated with full participation of their stakeholders are health, agriculture and livestock sub sectors where NGOs, the private sector, donors, government and the community came together to implement planned activities.

The need to regularly review the DDP also comes out clearly as reflected in the number of projects that were implemented outside the DDP. During the current plan period, efforts shall be made to continuously monitor and evaluate projects in the District Development Plan 2008-2012. There is also need to establish a strategy that will enhance partnership and networking among stakeholders.

During the previous plan period, ad hoc monitoring was carried out. This lacked proper feedback mechanism. There is therefore, need to enhance regular monitoring and evaluation in the district. There is need for strong sectoral consultations to ensure implemented projects achieve intended objectives and impact.

The district will also need to target much of its devolved funds to productive sectors with a view of supporting poverty programmes. During the last plan period, investments focused more on education, water, health, and roads.

During the plan period, natural disasters affected the implementation of programmes resulting in relocation of funds and other resources from core planned activities to emergency response. This emphasizes the need for proper disaster management that can be more feasible through integrated development planning; with adequate contingency funds being set aside to address shocks such as droughts and floods.

It is imperative to also disseminate the district development plan to all actors in the district so as to provide for strong linkages and ownership. This was missing during the plan under review and contributed greatly to the low levels of implementation

2.2 LINKAGES WITH KENYA VISION 2030, NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average

rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

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

2.3 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

2.3.1 Challenges

2.3.1.1. Roads

Garissa district has a poor road network consisting of 406 Kms of earth surface roads, 204km gravel and 13 Kms of bitumen roads. Roads are the most common mode of transport in the district despite their poor state. 221 kilometres of trunk roads are in good conditions while 248 kilometres are in very bad condition. The entire feeder roads network totaling 300 kilometres are in bad condition. All the roads are rendered impassable during floods thus curtailing all movements by road in the district. The district has only one bridge on river Tana and is in good condition. Movement across laggas (shallow wells) is facilitated through drifts.

2.3.1.2. Inadequate Water Supply and Sanitation

Garissa is a water scarce district with only 37.8% of the population having access to safe water. Access to piped water is limited to the municipality where about 6,823 households have connection to the main water supply. The rest of the population uses unsafe water direct from the river, laggas, boreholes and pans. This is further amplified by the fact the district's current total production is only 12,500m³ per day against a combined domestic and livestock demand of 30,000m³ per day reflecting a 17,000m³ deficit.

About 30% of the households have access to sanitary means and distributed as follow: 3% have connections to the main sewer, 1.1% have septic tanks, 7.4% have access to VIP latrines, 17.4 % have improved pit latrines, 1.4% use flush toilets and 70 % use other means. The sewer serves a total of 372 units all within the Central Business District (CBD).

Irrigation in the district is under small-scale holder utilizing only 2,000ha of the 22,000ha potential land for irrigation. Communally owned Diesel powered pumps are used for irrigation, pumping water from the River Tana through earth canals.

Flooding is also common and always occasions disaster due to poor flood management systems.

2.3.1.3. Low Literacy Levels

The low literacy level has been cited as an issue with significant bearing on the performance of all sectors. Education in the district is beset by high low/non-enrolment, low completion and low transition rates with the girls reporting lower rates than boys. Garissa district has very low adult literacy levels (8.1% and 20.2% for women and men respectively).

Staffing levels are low at all levels giving a teacher pupils ratio of 1:69 and 1:30 at the primary and secondary levels respectively

2.3.2 Cross Cutting Issues

2.3.2.1 Poverty

The district has large numbers of poor people in both its urban and rural areas. The population living under absolute poverty is estimated to be 68 per cent of the total district population. They are heavily dependent on relief food from the government and other organizations. These high incidences of poverty can be attributed to; frequent droughts, regular floods, as was the case with El Nino rains, which reduced goats' population by 80 percent, cattle by 20 percent and camels by 50 percent. Farmers along the river Tana also lost their water pumps through floods and their farms were destroyed pushing them further below the poverty line.

Due to drought, farmers lost livestock which is the main source of their livelihoods leading to increased levels of poverty. During this plan period much will be done to engage the people in activities, which can earn higher incomes. These will include crop farming, re-stocking, providing credit facilities and trade.

A SWOT analysis is presented in the table below.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Strong civil society involvement; huge agricultural potential adequate water for irrigation; proximity to two major highways; Garissa is a transit town and gate way to north eastern; availability of minerals; relatively good security; ample land; huge population.	Little diversification in production; dependency on donor support; high illiteracy levels; poor livestock and crop husbandry; low investment capacities; poor land tenure system; rural urban migration; poor flood and drought management system; weak farmers associations and organizations; Weak marketing systems.
Opportunities	Threats
Investments in livestock and crop production; value addition; use of ICT; Availability of an air strip.	Natural environmental shocks; prosopis jurifrola; disease outbreak; rural urban migration; wildlife menace; HIV/AIDS.

2.3.2.2. HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district is on the upward trend. The HIV/Aids prevalence rate was less than 1% (KDHS 2003) against a national average of 7%. The District Health Information System (DHIS) however estimates it to be 2.6%. There are three VCT sites, three PMTCT sites and one ART site in the district. The Constraints and Problems faced in implementation of intervention on prevention of new infections include:- High levels of stigma, inadequate support for operations and monitoring of activities for CACCs & DTCs, vastness of the district coupled with poor transport and communication network, nomadic lifestyle especially where activities are not appropriate, illiteracy, high poverty levels due to droughts, cross-border movements, inability to fund CBOs by NACC and inadequate transport.

The district will endeavor to intensify HIV/AIDS campaigns by seeking to increase funding and logistical support to DTCs & CACCs, preparing an Integrated HIV/AIDS District plan based on the KNASP, seek funding for CBOs, mainstream HIV/AIDS activities in all sectors.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strength	Weaknesses
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district, DTC, CACCs Trained staff Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High levels of stigma · Vastness of the district coupled with poor communication network · Illiteracy · Cross-border movements · Low counseling for couples · High denial rates · Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities · Low staffing levels in health institutions · Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland

Strength	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · areas · ARVs not available in all dispensaries · Only 60% of TB treatment sites also provide HIV testing · Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients inadequate nutrition support · There is a low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups and those that exist are not sustainable · low support to PLWHAs in the District · Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS · Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district · Lack of harmonization of donor support · Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mobile VCT and PMTCT services · BCC campaigns to promote couple counseling, safe sex and fight stigma · Increase ART services · Training and capacity building · Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs. · Impact assessment survey of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource · Initiate Home care Based programmes · Establish youth friendly testing centres corner · Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers · Food shortage · Floods · Epidemics · Poor transport and communication network · Number of OVCs is increasing significantly · High rate of denial · Increasing urban population · Rising poverty levels · Rising numbers of single mothers

2.3.3.3 Low Usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an enabler that is central to economic and social development. Innovative use of ICT therefore offers enormous potential benefits to local communities, will offer job opportunities, improve access to information and services, increase efficiencies for business and transform governance. The ICT infrastructure is only available in Garissa town leaving out the rural areas. There are six cyber cafes in the town and several computer-training colleges offering basic skills. Mobile phone coverage is fairly good covering 65% of the district.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Private sector involvement · Presence of mobile phone players · E-government services · ICT costs are relatively low · Availability of locally useful information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of skills · Low computerization levels · Poor ICT infrastructure and system · Inequitable access · Low levels of literacy and education

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ICT marketing information system for the livestock sector · Availability of wide range of technologies · Growing ICT knowledgeable youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ICT phobia and elitism · Poor technology transfer · Distrust and fear of ICT content
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Accelerated roll out of telecommunication infrastructure · Delivery of educational contents in schools and distance education · Development of wide area networks (WAN) to facilitate government linkages · Development of a district specific website · Public service delivery through ICT (e-service) · National policy to stimulate ICT · Enhancement of security and safety · Laying of the fibre optic cable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of ICT skills in the labour force · ICT worsens disparities in the Information society · Redundant and inappropriate technologies · A weak economy further threatened by the global information society · New social problems arise

2.3.3.4. Gender Disparities

The population of women in the district is about 47% compared to 53% of men. Women head 31% (7104) of the total 22,915 households in the district. Gender disparities exist at both primary and secondary schools with 76% boys' versus 40% girls and 10% versus 4.9% girls being in school respectively; although the dropout rate is higher for boys than girls at 81% and 43% respectively. The high divorce rate in the district makes women to be vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to lack of economic resources.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proportionate population · Clear gender responsibilities · Policy environment · Political good will · Strong civil society participation and other stakeholders · Good network of organizations advocating on gender issues · Strong international commitment to gender parity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High illiteracy levels · High poverty levels · Highly patriarchal society · Early marriages · Traditional divisions of labour · FGM
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Changing cultural beliefs and practices · Political will and support · Government good will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · HIV AND AIDS · Poverty · Environmental degradation · Urbanization

2.3.3.5. Youthful Population

The youth population constitutes 33.8% of the total district population. The challenges facing the youth include: high unemployment levels, lack of youth friendly services to

address HIV/AIDS, poor access to reproductive health, high incidences of drug abuse, poor skills development, spread of HIV and AIDS, low involvement in decision making process, droughts that hinder youth environment activities, high poverty levels, cultural and religious factors that affect the youth like early marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), low enrolment and completion rates in the district, and inadequate training institutions like village polytechnics to develop skills for the youth.

In responding to these challenges, the district will device clear cut strategies targeting the youth. These include employment creation, establishment of youth friendly service centres and recreational facilities, expanding the capacity for youth training also strengthening the management of the Youth Enterprise Fund.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Advocacy skills · Big population · Energetic · Youth Enterprise Fund · NACC structures · CDF resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identity crisis · Drug abuse · Inadequate support by community · Infatuation with "abroad" · Low literacy levels · Low altitude towards certain category of jobs · Weak youth leadership structure · Victim hood mentality
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Linkage with international and regional youth institution · Engaging the services of young people in development · Partnership with private sector to promote internship program. · Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora. · General goodwill from the political class on youth development. · Exploiting ICT technology-website, forum. · Resources from development partners · Thriving construction industry · Revival of the livestock sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate funding. · Lack of political goodwill. · Negative perceptions about the youth · Unemployment · HIV/Aids · Drug abuse. · Negative, impact of brain drain among the youth. · Negative Cultural practices · Clan conflicts

2.3.3.6. Concerns of the Physically Challenged

A study has not been conducted to ascertain the number of people living with disabilities, the various categories and causes of disabilities. There is however, a total of 400 disabled persons registered with the Association for the Physically Handicapped.

Physically challenged people are not adequately represented in the decision-making positions in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At the household level, physically challenged persons are stigmatised and still viewed as a curse to the family. This severely limits the opportunity for people with disability to develop skills to effectively participate in development activities. Concerns of the physically challenged have also neither been adequately addressed nor taken into account when planning for the district. The existing scenario is depicted by the low number of buildings or transport facilities in the district (public or private) that have taken into consideration the needs of

the physically challenged. This has led to limited access to both government and non-government services.

Strategic measures need to be taken to ensure equal participation of the physically challenged in power structures and decision-making. People with disabilities in the district are represented in the District Development Committee (DDC) the main decision making organ in the district and also in some of the DDC's sub committees such as the District Technical Committee of HIV/AIDS, District Steering Group and the District Social Services Committee. There is also need to strengthen the organisations for people with disabilities.

SWOT Analysis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengths · 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weaknesses ·
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Good advocacy skill · Disability bill · Organized · Existence of Association for Physically Handicapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Negative altitude by the society · Slow enactment of the disability bill · Lack of mobility · Lack of comprehensive data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Opportunities · 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Threats ·
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training in vocational skills · Participation in the decision making organs in the district · Development of a rehabilitation centre · Government goodwill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Relegation of issues of disability · Poor infrastructures

2.3.3.7. Environmental Degradation

Garissa is classified under ecological zone vii, which is categorized as very arid. It has minimal vegetation cover and is prone to wind and water erosion. In addition, liquid and solid waste disposal management is poor within the municipality. Access to sanitation is also poor with 73.9% of the population having no access to toilet facilities.

The environment is under sustained threat from severe droughts, soil erosion and heavy flooding that occurs in the district every five or eight years. Besides this, there is also the conventional annual flooding and droughts. The most recent of the severe incidences were recorded in 2006 for the floods and 2007 for the drought. The environment is also under significant threat from the continued spread of *Prosopis juliflora* (*mathenge tree*), an unrelentingly aggressive thorny shrub that have formed a dense thicket covering much of the land and especially along the river. The district also relies much on wood energy leading to increased depletion of tree and other vegetations. There is increasing need for conservation measures to avoid further degeneration. These measures are outlined in chapter 3 as strategies and programmes.

SWOT Analysis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengths · 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weaknesses ·
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Long hours of sunshine · Strong winds · Early warning systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Overgrazing · Over dependence on wood fuel · Weak range management

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proximity to River Tana · Legal system for management · Traditional knowledge on conservation · Expansive tracks Land · Partners willing to support conservation · Environmentally positive population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Illiteracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Alternative energy sources · Mining · Eco tourism · Forestation through dry land species · Global attention to environmental issues · Environmentally positive population · Devolved funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Flooding and droughts · Overstocking · Prosopis juriflora · Erosion · Rising poverty levels · Pollution · Population-people and animals

2.3.3.8. National Diversity

The population in Garissa District is 98% Somali. Internally, the Somalis identify themselves with clans, which is a key factor in development and in distribution of resources in the district, employment and also leadership selection. There are two main clans in Garissa namely the Abudwaq and the Aulihan. Other smaller clans found in the district include the Abdaila and the Dogodia.

SWOT Analysis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Unity of purpose · Same language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Desegregation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Unifying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poverty

2.3.3.9. Disaster Management

The district is prone to natural disasters either resulting from heavy floods and severe droughts that recur every eight and five years respectively, resulting in heavy loses of livestock and consequently loses of livelihood, outbreak of diseases, hunger, loss of food crops and farm implements along the river. Displacement is also common during the floods and especially along the river Tana. The district has put in place early warning systems and has coordination mechanisms through the District Steering Group. Disaster preparedness is however weak as the district does not have a contingency plan and all the settlements are not planned. Weather forecasts are also not stringently adhered to in planning and management.

SWOT Analysis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Early warning systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ineffective early warning system

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strong Presence of CSOs · Support through CDF · Strong coordination mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Little diversification on livelihood · Weak disaster management skills and systems · Poor physical planning · Low funding for disaster mitigation · Low altitudes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Political will · District disaster fund · Proximity to Tana river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Flooding and droughts · Rising poverty levels · Disease outbreak

2.4 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

Agriculture and Rural Development

Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Agriculture				
	Low adoption of technologies	High illiteracy levels among the farmers; Lack of willingness by farmers to change from Pastoralist to crop farmers;	Increased adoption of technologies	Pass simplified extension packages and technologies; Use the local language to communicate with the farmers; Increase awareness on the importance of education	Develop simple extension packages and technologies; Conduct technology transfer demonstrations; Initiate literacy awareness campaign.
	Low crop yields	Low rainfall; Pests and diseases; Destruction of field crops by wild animals; Use of uncertified seeds; Lack of adequate appropriate farm tools and equipments	Increase the acreage under irrigation farming; Intensify pest and disease control; Reduce crop losses due to pests, diseases and wildlife; Farmers to use certified planting material; Use the appropriate tools and equipment appropriately	Encourage runoff water harvesting for crop farming; Promote production of drought tolerant crop varieties; Use integrated pest and disease control methods; Wild animals to be confined to specific areas; Farmers source planting material from registered stockists; Farmers purchase and	Conduct trainings and demonstrations on water harvesting pest and disease control and production of drought tolerant crop varieties; KWS to look into the possibility of relocating and starting game parks for the wild animals; Encourage the input stockists to stock the right tools and equipment.

Sub-sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				use tools and equipment appropriately.	
	Flooding of farms along Tana river	Poor river bank protection; release of water from dams by electric generating Agency	farmers to leave the 30 km distance from the river for farming activities; KENGEN to review their water release pattern	Farmers to engage in river bank protection	Multi-sectoral approach to be used in river bank protection.
	Low investment in irrigation farming	High cost of irrigation infrastructure coupled by lack of credit facility; High poverty level; Communal land tenure that deters investments by individuals.	Increase land area under irrigation farming; Increased investment in farming	Group farms to purchase irrigation pumps jointly.	Agricultural Finance Corporation to review their operation to cater for Garissa farmers; Land to be surveyed and title deeds issued.
	Low returns from farm produce	Low prices of tomatoes during peak period due to over production; High transportation costs due to poor roads; High cost of farm inputs	Increased enterprise returns Have accessible roads	Efficient use of farm inputs; Encourage farm enterprise diversification; Construct and repairs made to the major roads; Promote value addition of the locally produced farm products; Farmers form Association to benefit from collective buying and selling of farm inputs and produce	Increased training on farming as a business; Farmers and entrepreneurs trained on Agro-processing and encouraged to start processing industries; Encourage more input suppliers to venture into business and encourage health competition.

Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Livestock				

Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low livestock Productivity	Lack of policy Lack of ASAL policy	Improve livestock productivity by 2012	Review functions of the Department Harmonize Divisions and functions. Roll out a participatory process on designing an ASAL policy	
	Poor/low staffing levels	Increase staffing levels by 140% by 2010.		Recruitment of new staff.
	Low GOK Recurrent funding level	Improve funding by 240 % by 2012. (from 0.6 to 2.4m)	Improve service delivery	
	Inconsistent project funding	Timely disbursement of funds by 2009		
	Inadequate extension services	Intensify extension services through information dissemination	Establish information desks	Develop management information systems and install in field stations
	Poor animal husbandry practices	Promotion of integrated production systems in livestock sub-sector. Capacity building on new and improved production technologies Capacity build staff on modern production systems and technologies.	Improved quality and quantity of production per animal	Train farmers on new technologies and management of animals
	Low livestock production	Introduction of quality livestock breeding materials.	Introduction of community based breeding control program	Upgrade existing breeds through AI
	Dominance by invasive species	Environmental protection and conservation through	Re establishment of community managed grazing block	

Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Rapid denudation of range land	appropriate livestock management systems and range rehabilitation	Reseeding of 40% of denuded lands with perennial grasses. Management of wet and dry season grazing areas.	
	Natural Shocks such as drought, floods,	Mainstream early warning systems. Establish a running & active off take fund. Establish insurance scheme for livestock	Establish and operationalize community early warning committees	Intensify use of traditional knowledge
	Weak livestock water infrastructure	Provide water for livestock.	De-silt 50 % of water pans	Intensify water harvesting
	Livestock Diseases	Improve livestock surveillance coverage by 40% by 2012. Monitoring at livestock markets stepped up	Reduced disease incidences	Mass vaccinations against serious diseases.
	Poor market infrastructure(Collapsed stock routes, out spans, holding grounds and facilities along the routes)	Rehabilitation of market infrastructure on key stock routes by 60% by 2012. Construction of shades at milk vendors market by 2010. Construction of Camel milk mini dairy by 2009 Construction of sanitary facilities at Garissa livestock by 2009. Construct shades and watering improve watering facilities at Garissa Livestock market by 2009.	Map out all key stock routes by 2010. Improve milk quality.	
	High haulage costs	Construction of one satellite abattoir by 2012	Complete construction of modern abattoir	
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills amongst the pastoralists	Improve pastoral entrepreneurial skills.		

Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Lack of credit facilities	Improve staff entrepreneurial skills. Improve terms of business between pastoralists and KMC		
Wildlife				
Human/wildlife conflict	Crops destruction by wildlife Livestock attacks by wild animals. Encroachment of forests by human beings Uncontrolled movement of wild animals.	Reduce wildlife-human conflict by 50% by 2012	Sensitise community on the proper wildlife management	Community involvement in wildlife management. Ring Fence farms. Compensation of those attacked by wild animals.

Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Issue	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Tourism				
Underdevelopment of subsector	Low Publicity inadequate marketing of potential	To promote Garissa as an ideal game and conference tourism site	Aggressive marketing of Game as game and conference site	Develop the requisite subsectors such as roads, hotels,

Human Resource Development sector

Issues/problems	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Education				
Un conducive learning environments due to inadequate and inappropriate infrastructure	High poverty levels	Increase access and retention by 50% by 2012	Construction of 92 classrooms, 146 toilets, provide 3435 desks and 39 water tanks	Promote and develop partnership between GOK/USAID, GOK/ALRMP, CDF/LATF
Gross enrolment rate – 30%; girls retention rate in primary is 49%	Nomadic, poverty, long distance to schools	Raise gross enrolment rate to 40% in order to increase access to education by 2009	Raise gross enrolment level to 40% by 2009	Create mobile schools, low cost boarding schools and integrated curriculum
Quality – below average performance at KCPE/KCSE with low transition rates e.g. KCPE m/s of 252 in 2007	Understaffing, lack of proper career guidance and inadequate capacity for regular standards	Attain at least 30% successful pupils going to national and provincial secondary schools and 55%	Improve KCPE performance from 252 to 274 by 2010 and KCSE to 7.500 by 2010	Enhance capacity for standard assessment through inservice improve staff to recommend

Issues/problems	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
	assessment	qualifying for and tertiary		pupil : teacher ratio
ECDE: low access to ECDE education and lack of teachers	High poverty levels, Preference for religious matter than secular education Lack of capacity for quality teaching by teachers Inadequate materials	Raise access and retention to 45% by 2010	Raise access and completion by 10% by end of 2008 Have adequate trained ECDE staff	Effective use of community support grants Training both teachers and SMC in ECD managements Provide adequate learning materials in liaison with development partners
Secondary education: Inequalities in terms of access to secondary education between boys and girls No access to professional courses after form 4	Lack of education opportunities (secondary) for girls Lack of proper career guidance Poor performance	Increase access to secondary education by girls Have more students access competitive careers	Improve KCSE performance Have equal secondary opportunities for boys and girls	Develop model girls secondary schools Scholarships to bright needy girls Teach ICT in schools
School feeding health and nutrition Lack of food hampers access to secondary education while compromising retention and completion	High poverty levels Marginal nature of the district	Ensure improved health, nutrition and well being of pupils Help communities be self sufficiency in food	Raise gross enrolment rate to 4% and retain children in school	Construct 5 food stores in 5 schools and central grain silo.
Health				
Poor human health	Inadequately equipped facilities Inadequate personnel Inadequate drugs High poverty levels Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees. Poor transport and communication Long distances to health facilities High levels of illiteracy	To increase access to proper medical care by 30% by 2012	Ensure that adequately supplied and equipped health facilities are accessible to 80% of the population by 2012 Increase sensitization campaigns on preventive and promotive health. Reduce morbidity rate by 40% by 2012 Increase the percentage of under five children immunized from 41% to 70 % in	Establish new health institutions and upgrade the present ones to health centres Deploy more health personnel; Provide adequate drugs. Train CHWS's and TBA's Establish community and home drug management kits Avail transport for health services , for example ambulance

Issues/problems	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
	High staff turnovers Preference for traditional medicine		2012 Increase funds to the malarial control programme by 60% by 2012 Increase the number of households with a toilet/ latrine facility from 4% to 50% by 2012	Carry out capacity building among health facilities management committees. Install radio facilities to improve communication between the health centres. Sensitize communities on importance of immunization Train and empower health facility management committees.

Physical Infrastructure Sector

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Roads				
Poor roads infrastructure	Inadequate funds Mismanagement of resources Insecurity Natural disasters-floods Heavy commercial vehicle	To improve infrastructure network in the District	To increase the length of road under bitumen from the current 6 kms to 80kms by 2012 To increase maintenance of roads to all weather standards by 2012 To open more access roads in and to the divisions	Provide funds for major and access roads Open up more access roads in the district Properly maintain all roads
Housing				
Poor and inadequate housing	Marginal investment in housing High poverty levels Lack of affordable alternative housing technologies Lack of secure land tenure, Lack of physical planning for the urban areas Lack of reliable and	To increase access better housing by 30% by 2012	To allocate 10 % of LATF to housing. To develop a physical plan for all settlements To collect data on housing situation 2009 To increase access to basic social services by 30%	Sensitisation local authorities Conduct a house survey To provide street lighting on all streets Provide alternative and affordable housing technologies Extend water sewerage

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Roads				
	adequate data on housing Poor basic social infrastructures and services			infrastructure Provide waste bins in strategic locations in all settlements
Energy				
Inadequate access to electricity and rampant power outages Diminishing fuel	Exclusion of the district from the national grid. Over dependence on wood fuel Lack of skills and technologies	Increase business and employment opportunities in the district by 70% To increase the proportion with access to energy saving technologies by 30%	To carry out rural electrification to Sankuri, Balambala and central divisions by 2012 To connect the district to the national grid by 2012 To promote utilization of alternative energy sources/technologies in the district	Expand electricity cover to all trading centres Promote the use of renewable energy such as solar. Enhance management of power supply Provision of energy saving jikos Supply and training in new technologies

Sub-Sector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Transport				
Transport	Poor transport system	Poor conditions of the roads Low investment in transport No regular freight	To develop rural access roads to all weather roads	To access transport services to the rural areas	Roads rehabilitation to ease communication and reduce the cost of transport and improve security. Road safety campaigns Mobilizing private sector investment

Environment, Water and Sanitation sector

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Water and Irrigation				
Inadequate access to safe drinking water Dependence on rain fed agriculture	Persistent drought; Poor water management interventions Pressure on water points from large livestock herds.	To increase the proportion of population with access to sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation from 37.8% to 55% by	To reduce an accounted for water from 70% to 20% by 2012 To carry out 26 No surveys/feasibility studies	Carry out feasibility surveys Training for water users committees Construction of water canals Surface run off harvesting Roof catchments

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>Poor water harvesting techniques</p> <p>Poor distribution of water resources in the district</p> <p>High investment cost (pumps and canals)</p> <p>Community is pastoralists</p> <p>Frequent flooding</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>Increase land under irrigation by 5192 Ha by 2012</p>	<p>To build capacity of all water users associations by 2012</p> <p>To construct 54 km Danyere (rahole) canal to divert water from Tana River to the hinterland for both livestock and domestic use</p> <p>To develop existing and new water supplies</p> <p>To develop large irrigation systems</p> <p>Establish 16 pump fed irrigation schemes</p> <p>Survey and design construction of irrigation infrastructure</p>	<p>Water treatment</p> <p>Flood management</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Strengthen Farmers organization for participatory irrigation development and management</p> <p>Mobilizing private sector participation</p> <p>River bank protection</p>
Poor management of existing water works	Inadequate knowledge and capacity of water users associations and community	To strengthen the capacity of 13 water users associations by 2012	<p>To form and train 10 water users associations by 2012</p> <p>To sensitize community and water users associations by 2012</p> <p>To recruit five water service providers by 2012</p> <p>To construct 184 pit latrines and 76 bathrooms at water sources by 2012</p>	<p>Trainings</p> <p>Awareness creation</p> <p>Capacity assessments</p> <p>Recruitment new water service providers</p>

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Underutilization of water potential	No comprehensive geological surveys Undeveloped water harvesting systems	To increase the utilization of the existing water potential to 30,000m ³ by 2012	To carry out a 15 hydro-geological survey by 2012 To carry out 10 feasibility studies on new and existing water supplies by 2012 To carry out 1 water demand assessment by 2012	To map out existing water source using traditional knowledge/techniques and geology department.
Poor sanitation	Awareness and attitude change Inadequate sewerage system	To increase access to proper sanitation to 50% by 2015	To construct a sewerage system for Garissa town by 2012 To raise awareness on proper sanitation by 80% by 2012	Development of a sewerage system Training and awareness creation

Research Innovation and Technology

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low uptake of ICT	Lack of skills Low computerisation levels Poor ICT infrastructure and system Inequitable access Low levels of literacy and education ICT phobia and elitism Poor technology transfer Distrust and fear of ICT content Lack of power in the rural areas	To fast track development of ICT and increase access levels by 40%	To roll out rural telecommunication network Increasing connectivity to power in rural areas Increase computer to staff ratio to 1:2 by 2009 To establish a wide area network linking up all government departments by 2009 To develop one district website by 2009 Upscale DIDC to all divisions by 2010 To train all district government staff in basic computer skills	Training all district government staff and community representatives in basic computer skills To procure ICT equipments Expansion of electricity coverage and embracing of alternative power sources

Governance, Justice Law and Order

Garissa District Development Plan 2008 -2012

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Immigration and Registration of Persons				
Low registration coverage	Lack of awareness Lengthy vetting process Inadequate capacity within the department Bureaucracy Use Manual registration system	To increase registration levels by 50% by 2012	To increase community awareness on the registration process by 100% To increase staffing levels Full Computerization of the registration process by 2010	Awareness campaigns Deploy an ICT based registration system Procure adequate equipments and add funds
Judiciary				
Slow dispensation of cases	Few prosecutors Manual file management system	To increase the number of cases dispensed with to 80% by 2012	Increase the number of prosecutors to 5 by 2012	Deployment of staff Computerization of the judicial system
Electoral				
Low voters registration and turnout levels	Commission of Lack of awareness Apathy Pastoralist lifestyle	Kenya To increase participation in the electoral process by 40%	To increase awareness To increase registration levels by 40% by 2012	Awareness campaigns Increase the number of voting centres Mobile registration outreach
Prisons				
Poor housing for staff and prisoners Low productivity of the prison industry/farms	Lack of funds Inadequate facilities Lack of proper equipments and work environment Lack of skilled specialist	To construct 100 houses, expand ward for inmates, and refurbish the industry	To construct 100 staff houses by 2010 To construct 4 male and 2 female wards by 2012 To expand the prison farm by 20 ha by 2012 To complete and equip the prison industry by 2012 Increase the number of skilled personnel	Increase funding to the prisons department. Mobilize support from stakeholders Deploy more skilled personnel and train existing ones
Probation				
-Low awareness of probation services -High rate of recidivism on petty offenders	Suspicion and hatred Weak community service system	Integration and rehabilitation of offenders	Rehabilitation and resettlement of offender in the society	Counseling, sensitization and capacity support

Special Programmes

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
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Children				
Child protection	No children court Religious and cultural practices Lack of social protection scheme Poor birth registration Poverty	To enhance children rights	Completion of the rehabilitation centre Increasing enrolments in schools	Campaigns, advocacy and sensitisation Construction of rehabilitation centre Support to OVCs Registrations
Youth Affairs				
High rate of unemployment	Slow economic growth Corruption Nepotism Demand for experience by employers.	Increase employment levels.	Increase awareness of self employment Impart technical skills for self enhance Financial support of youth-run enterprises	Initiate self reliance awareness campaign Increase financial and advisory support to Youth who intend to venture into business.
Health problems in the District	Uneven distribution of health facilities	To make health facilities youth friendly. Increase facilities that offer preventive and curative health services for the youth	Increase funds to support health services provision.	Information on health should be made available to the youth.
Educational and training problems and illiteracy	Insufficient educational and technical training facilities	Increase the literacy level in the district. Increase opportunities for technical/vocational training	Increase funds to support literacy education among the youth Increase funds to provide technical education to the youth.	Increase literacy awareness campaigns Creation of awareness on the importance of acquiring knowledge.
Recreational problems	Inadequate sports and other recreational facilities.	Increase recreational facilities e.g. recreational Youth centre	Increase funds to support recreational facilities for the Youth	Increase awareness on productive use of leisure time among the youth in the district.
Environmental degradation in the district	Pollution Poor waste management Deforestation	Increase the level of awareness on environmental issues among the youth.	Increase funds to support proper waste management Tree planting in the district	Initiate a clean environment awareness campaign e.g. through periodic clean-ups
Art and culture	The Youth are at a crossroads between western culture and traditional culture	-Increase the awareness of respecting cultural attributes among the youth	Increase funds to support cultural activities in the district	Initiate cultural awareness campaign
Information and communication Technology	Lack of access to ICT especially in rural areas	Increase awareness of the importance of ICT in exploiting	Increase funds to supports information and	Encourage the Youth to take advantage of the

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Children				
(ICT) and mass media problems		career, business and education opportunities for the Youth.	communicator technology (ICT) facilitating in the District.	benefits associated with ICT to Youth development.
Sports				
Lack of sports facilities	No sustained development of facilities /limited access to available Facilities.	Improve sports facilities.	Improve two community sports grounds in Garissa.	Partner schools to improve their playgrounds for use by teachers and community.
Poor management of sports associations	Lack of trained Officials to manage the associations	Training of technical officials to manage associations.	Train at least 2 officials per association.	Organize members associations attend technical courses at national level.
Un sustainability of youth centers in the district.	Low funding of the activities of the youth centers.	To look for ways of assisting the youth centers to sustain their activities.	Increase assistance to youth center through GOK and NGOs.	Propose to improve funding to youth centers.
Gender				
Low involvement of women in leadership and decision making processes	Cultural/religious practices High illiteracy levels	To enhance women participation in decision making process	To up proportion of women in all committee to 30% by 2009 To increase women enrolment on adult classes by 40% by 2012 To deepen advocacy and awareness	Advocacy awareness campaigns Affirmative action Increasing number of ALC teachers
Social Services				
Negative cultural practices	eradications Poverty Illiteracy Highly patriarchal society	To reduce the prevalence of negative cultural practices by 50% by 2012	To reduce FGM prevalence by 50% by 2012 To reduce divorce rates by 20 % by 2012 To reduce incidences of early marriages by 10%	Advocacy awareness creation Use of religious leaders Use of local material and media
Dormant and weak community groups Low funding levels	Competition for funding Clanism Low management capacity Poor fund raising skills High illiteracy levels	To streamline groups management and build capacity	To undertake trainings for community based groups Streamline formation and establishment of groups	Building capacity

Public Administration

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Planning and	National	Development		
Weak coordination Lack of authentic and comprehensive data Weak monitoring and evaluation culture No annual plans No Mid term evaluation of DDPs Low funding to district priorities	Parallel committees Lack of equipments Weak linkage between the DDP and sectors plans Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives. Lack of surveys Low/no funding Apathy Poor linkage of DDPs with the national budget	To Foster sustainable social economic development at the district level through collect interpretation, dissemination and implementation of government policies	To disseminate the DDP to all sub-DDCs by 2008 To continuously interpret and disseminate policies To rationalise all development committees by 2009 and continually align projects to the plan To continuously update a district database To procure 1 4WD vehicle by 2008	Capacity building on planning and M&E Carrying out regular surveys Procurement of equipments Continued updating of district database Interpretation and Dissemination of policies Undertaking regular DDP reviews Increase funding to district priorities
Finance				
Slow processing	Use Manual systems Poor skills Inadequate personnel	To improve the efficiency in processing by 50% by 2010	To fully computerise and network the finance department by 2009 To train all staff requisite skills	To deploy a financial management system Training of staff Deployment of additional staff
Office of the	President			
Weak service delivery	Poor accommodation at divisions Lack of transport and office equipments Inadequate staff High staff turnover Inadequate funding Weak Divisional and location committees Poor access to information e.g. policies	To improve service delivery by 70% by 2012	To deploy ICT system in all divisions headquarters by 2010 To procure vehicles for all divisions by 2012 Develop housing and offices for staff	Procure vehicles and equipments Deploy ICT systems at all divisions headquarters Increase funding Capacity building for all divisional and location committee Increase staff Construction
Local Government				
Poor service delivery and management	Poor culture on solid waste disposal Inefficiency in revenue collection and management Low revenue base for the county council	To improve service delivery and efficiency by 50% by 2012	To enhance revenue collection and management by 50% by 2012 To liaise with central government personnel for technical	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres Construct proper drainage systems Establish waste management site Construct organized markets.

Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Illiterate councillors Lack of technical personnel Lack of enforcement mechanisms Lack well managed markets. Poor drainage in urban centres. Poor planning of towns. Land grabbing		backstopping To institute enforcement mechanisms and staff the structure To improve on management of all markets Increase number of public toilets in trading centres and markets by 70%.	Undertake lighting Sensitisations waster disposal managements Establishing with government departments Fundraising

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the district projects and programmes to be implemented during the 2008-2012 plan period. They are prioritised based on consultations with the stakeholders and in line with the guiding Kenya Vision 2030. The projects and programmes are presented according to the new Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programmes.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

3.1.1 Sector Vision

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

3.1.2 Sector Mission

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a vibrant commercial sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management.

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The sector is the main source of livelihood in the district therefore development of the sector will ensure reduction in poverty levels, increased incomes and employment creation for all, including the youth. The district will develop strategies aimed at producing and marketing agricultural related products, such as the already ongoing construction of modern abattoir that will oversee value addition of livestock products. The district is also increasing the land under irrigation for increased crop production for its population.

3.1.4 Importance of the Sector to the District

Agriculture

Agriculture being a key livelihood sector is tied to Millennium Development Goal number 1, whose target is to halve the proportion of people affected by poverty and hunger by 2015. Poverty trends in the district have been increasing and currently stand at 62%. 57% of the population is food poor and has been on food relief. The hunger situation worsens during droughts and floods. 30% of the children are underweight, 29% are stunting and 7% are wasting. The district has immense agricultural potential with 110,000 Ha of arable land which is to be exploited for both rain fed and irrigation farming. Currently, 28,330Ha is under k-crope.

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3.1.1. Sector Vision

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

3.1.2 Sector Mission

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is the main source of livelihood in the district therefore development of the sector will ensure reduction in poverty levels, increased incomes and employment creation for all, including the youth. The district will develop strategies aimed at producing and marketing agricultural related products, such as the already ongoing construction of modern abattoir that will oversee value addition of livestock products. The district is also increasing the land under irrigation for increased crop production for its population.

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The agricultural sub sector is therefore increasingly being looked upon to contribute to the district food security as well as poverty reduction.

Livestock Development

Livestock rearing is the backbone of the local economy, providing over 90% of domestic income earnings and is practiced by over 90% of the district population. The sector has significant bearing on all Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) but have strong bearings on MDGS 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7. Commercialisation of livestock production holds the key to poverty reduction in the district. Currently the poverty level in the district is high with 62% of the population living under poverty. Reducing the poor from 62 % to 27% and the food hungry from 57% to 26% by 2012 will be possible through improving livestock productivity and marketing.

Fisheries Development

The fisheries sub-sector is crucial to the district and provides a significant opportunity for livelihood diversification and hence a safety net from shocks affecting the livestock and agriculture sub sectors. In addition to providing alternative employment, increased fish farming provides an alternative source of protein and vitamins and will help in reduction of instances of children malnutrition and cases of stunted growth, which currently stands at 29%. Overall, the fisheries sub sector has growth potential that could contribute significantly to achievement of MDG 1.

Cooperatives

The cooperative sub sector cuts across all sectors of the economy. Cooperatives have been formed to take care of agricultural production, processing and marketing. Cooperatives contribute to the supply of agricultural and livestock inputs and will play a lead role in actualizing the chain links through all sectors leading to maximization of opportunities and an increase in efficiency.

There are 16 registered co-operatives in the district distributed in various sectors with a total membership of 1141 and share capital of Ksh. 8,612,210. Revival, strengthening and formation of more cooperatives have the potential to spur socio- economic growth in the district through increased access to education, credit facilities, marketing and also for mobilization of capital for investments.

Lands

Land is critical to the economic, social and cultural development of district. Garissa is 90% dependent on natural resources whose basis is land. It is also a major reason for conflicts in the district and is sensitive and culturally complex. Being a major factor of production, land is critical in facilitating attainment of economic growth, poverty reduction and gender equity. It has implications on all MDGs targets and the way it is managed will significantly determine the extent of achievement on all targets.

Forestry

The district seriously needs to diversify production to strengthen its livelihood base and also spread economic and social risks associated with the collapse of the dominant sectors. Garissa has no gazetted forest, but a large percentage of its population depends on the open canopy forest along the River Tana for cultivation, grazing, wood fuel, honey, herbal medicine, water source and building material. Other forest products such as aloe vera and gum resin have been identified as having great potential and will be cultivated for commercial purposes. The district surface is largely bare and development of forests has an important role in prevention of soil erosion and also increasing foliage for browsers. Over all, the forestry sub-sector has enormous contribution and support to other economic activities in the district and is important for a sustainable environment, poverty reduction, such as, tourism, building, construction, herbal medicine and food security.

3.1.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP)	Extensions services
Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)	Providing irrigation pumps to farmers Training of groups, Funding
Handicap International	Food Security –starting September Nutrition component activities.
Kenya Agricultural Research Institution (KARI)	Research and technologies
Cooperatives	Farmers organisation for economies of scale
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency relief support
Department of Trade	Promotion and marketing
Department of Water	Provision of water for irrigation, livestock and human use
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Research on disease, Early Warning and Prosopis management
Department of Information and Communication	Information on markets trends Publicity and advertisement of products Training of communities –media
Departments of Roads & Public works	Infrastructure development and maintenance
Constituencies Development Fund (CDF)	Funding to community initiatives
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Funding to community projects
Ministries of Health (Medical Services and Public Health)	Health services
Department of Man Power	Mobilisation, training and financial support to youth groups Formation and Registration of groups Funding to women enterprise
Local Community	Participation in production, community labour, good practices and management.
Provincial Administration	Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions Dissemination of policies and good practices
CARE	Funding and capacity building
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Initiative	Funding to groups for food security
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project (ALLPRO)	Infrastructure and funding
Horticultural Crop Development Authority	Marketing of agricultural produce

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Livestock Production	Policy direction, implementation and extension services and coordination
Department of Agriculture	Policy direction, implementation and extension services, coordination
Ministry of Lands	Land adjudication and planning
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE)	Provision and management of credit facilities, training in business skills
Kenya Red Cross Society	Distribution of Relief food Disaster management
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	Extension services Training of staff and community
Chamber of Commerce and Industry/private sector	Promotion of agro-business Credit facilities and cash transfer
Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI)	Supply and trainings in appropriate technologies
Action Against Hunger	Funding and technical backstopping
Garissa County Council	Land adjudication
Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	Certification of products
Africa Union	Provide funds Support to veterinary services

3.1.6. Sector/sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Animal health improvement;	Inadequate animal health personnel; Inadequate veterinary drugs; Inadequate crushes for livestock vaccination; Veterinary Investigation Lab. (VIL). Limited knowledge on animal health, poor vaccine storage and transport	Training more CAHWs and TA from the community; Equipping drug users with annual drugs; Encouraging private pharmacies; Rehabilitating existing dips; Documentation of indigenous veterinary knowledge; Complete and equip the VIL; Vaccination campaigns to rid the area of Rinderpest, provision of cold storage facilities
	Improve livestock marketing	Lack of external and local livestock market ,and Poor market infrastructures	Establish abattoirs, holding ground and Disease Free Zones, Provide information on marketing and link local people with international markets; Establish local cottage industries, Rehabilitation of market infrastructure on key stock routes, Construction of shades for milk vendors market, Construction of Camel milk mini dairy, Construction of sanitary facilities at Garissa livestock market, Construct shades and watering facilities at Garissa Livestock market.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Improve livestock breeds and animal husbandry for agro pastoral areas to increase milk production and carcass weight and quality	Lack of appropriate livestock breeds; Lack of skills in handling hybrid livestock; inbreeding	Introduce grade cattle like crosses of Arshire and Sahiwal and Fresian breed for dairy purposes; Intensify extension services to the agro pastoralists; Introduce layers and broilers for the local market and export; Introduce bee keeping along the river; Conduct research on the appropriate breeds and establish a breeding program. Improve the species of the livestock.
	Improvement of grazing pattern;	Lack of seasonal grazing pattern leading to shortage of pasture; Conflict during droughts; Environmental degradation due to overgrazing, droughts and flooding	Establish a strategic drought reserve; Organize community to have a grazing pattern (wet and dry); Reseeding 40% of denuded lands with perennial grasses De-silt 50 % of water pans, Mainstream early warning systems.
	Capacity building	Inadequate staff, funding and skills for farmers and staff	Deploying of more staff and increasing budget to the departments, trainings on entrepreneurial skills
Agriculture	Improve agricultural output;	Low rainfall; inadequate extension services; Destruction of farms by Wild animals	Developing irrigation farming; Improving soil health, improve access to affordable and appropriate inputs Agricultural demonstration, farm mechanization
	Improvement on the value of crop output (products)	Lack of initial capital, Inaccessibility to most parts due to poor roads; Lack of enough water and electric power for industrial development; Lack of industrial land (zone) in Garissa Town.	Attract private sector intervention in agro industries. Increase access to credit. Enhance roads and market infrastructure
	Marketing of Agricultural Products.	Lack of crop diversification and poor timing, Lack of market information. Poor storage,	Intensify extension services. Promote of producer and processor cooperative societies Market promotion and development, value addition, develop on farm storage facilities Establish farmers resource centre
	Improve dry land farming.	Drought, poor technologies. High cost of inputs	Focus on sorghum and katumani maize production along laggas to improve on food security.
	Increase the land under irrigation.	Lack of capital for farm preparation; Farmers lack skills, Shifting river course, Lack of market for the produce.	Facilitating access to credit, Form farming groups Intensify technology transfer Encourage gravity irrigation system; Strengthen the Agricultural Mechanic section, introducing drip irrigation, purchase of irrigation pumps

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Increase the participation of people in co-operatives.	Weak cooperative culture, leadership and management	Train members on the need for cooperatives; Organize market surveys to assist farmers' get more funds, linkages with credit institutions
	Research and Development of crops which can survive in the region.	Lack of land for research Lack of staff for the station.	Provide land for KARI to undertake both animal and crop research; Revitalize the importance of crop development as an emerging vital activity in the region by developing crops variety suitable for the region; Introduce a breeding centre to research and produce animal which best suit the area.
	Credit to farmers.	Lack of lending institutions; Religious beliefs that do not favour interests; Lack of collateral; High interest rates.	Encourage village banks which are acceptable in the region; Quasi, government lending institutions will be invited to assist farmers; Farms will be surveyed and title deeds issued to farmers for ownership; Five urban centers will be surveyed and planned to improve availability of collaterals in the district and improve investment.
Fisheries development	Encourage fisheries activities through demonstration; Establishment of fishponds.	Limited surface water in the district; High initial costs involved in establishment of fishpond; Lack of funds, transport and fisheries staff.	To encourage fish farming groups; Training fishermen on simple fish processing and preservation methods for food security; Training fishermen on improved fishing methods; Hold training for fish farmers; Develop fish fry centre.
Lands	Land adjudication and planning	Political interference, land tenure system Under-utilization of land resources; lack of information to communities on land matters; Inadequate funding to speed up land adjudication process	Continued land adjudication, Participatory approach to land use planning; Providing information to communities on land matters; Settling the landless poor in the district,
Co-operative Development	Improve management of co-operatives; Revive dormant societies; Broaden financial base for societies	Fear and apathy, Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills; Weak capital base; Poor performance of the productive sectors;	Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports; Formation of new cooperative societies, Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employee and ordinary members to improve the management of cooperative; Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Saccos and front offices; Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income;
Forestry and	Conservation of the	Poor infrastructures,	Establishing conservancies and promote

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
wild life	Wildlife and Bio-diversity	Low awareness, negative publicity, low funding,	the district tourism potential, open up the sites, Encourage partnership

3.1.7. Projects/Programmes By Sub Sector

a) Ongoing Projects: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Abattoir and refrigerated meat transport (ALLPRO) Central Division	To increase the earnings of livestock farmers.	1 abattoir constructed	Construction of abattoirs (Ongoing) Purchase of refrigerated trucks
Livelihood support project Central, Danyere, Sankuri, Balambala	Improve animal production, income and standards of living	Grants to 15 groups per year, 16 trainings per year	Community mobilization, training, demonstrations, breed improvement and pastoral tours

b) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Market linkages and partnership establishment Central Division	1	To establish market linkages with key collaborators and prime markets by 2010	5 international markets by 2010	Market research and linkage. Excursions and market visits. Information exchange Documentation
Breed improvement Central Division	2	To increase milk and meat production and resistance to diseases and drought	1 mobile AI units Extend AI Services to three divisions by 2012	Introduce AI services Training pastoralist in breed improvement Institute a communication system
Cottage industries Central Division	3	To add value to livestock products and improve farmer income by 80% by 2012	To establish 5 cottage industries in the District for value addition by 2012	Mini dairies (Camel milk, Goat milk and cattle milk) 1 each. Hides and skins drying bandas & tanneries.(1 each) Gums and Resins collection, quality control and grading warehouses. 1 Honey refinery. Fodder drying shades and hay barns. Documentation.
Improve livestock handling and	3	To	Rehabilitation of	Stock route mapping,

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
marketing infrastructure Central Division		rehabilitate all livestock handling infrastructure	market infrastructure on key stock routes by 60% by 2012. Construction of shades at milk vendors market by 2010. Construction of sanitary facilities at Garissa livestock by 2009. Construct shades and watering improve watering facilities at Garissa Livestock market buy 2009.	construction, equipping and fencing, water facilities, Construction of Milk Shades, improving sanitation at milk markets and equipping the facility
Commercialization of production Central Division	4	To increase income	Mobilizes 7 train20 groups per year	Community mobilization and training of enterprise groups on improved technical skills, entrepreneurship and agribusiness. Documentation. Mainstream early warning system
Rehabilitation of range lands	5	To enhance posture production	Reseeding of 40% of denuded lands with perennial grasses. Management of wet and dry season grazing areas.	Reseeding, planting of trees, fencing
Formation of farmers cooperative societies Central Division	6	To harness benefits of economies of scale	1 cooperative society formed	Mobilization and capacity building
De-Silting of strategic dams and pans	7	To increases access to water for livestock	De-silt 5 water pans and 2 dams per year	excavation
Establish and actualize a community based participatory monitoring and evaluation Central, Danyere, Sankuri, Balambala	8	To enhance monitoring and evaluation at community level	2 groups per division	Development of a Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system.(CBPM&E) Training of CBPM&E contact persons Documentation
Poultry keeping Central Division	9	To increase income and poultry productivity	To increase egg production by 50%	Supply of chicks Cockerel exchange programme Establish a poultry hatching center

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				supply chicks locally

b) New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Livestock Disease control and management programme Central, Danyere, Sankuri, Balambala	1	To eliminate CBPP and rinderpest to increase access to international market	Vaccinate 350,000 cattle each year	Vaccination of cattle against contagious bovine preural pneumonia and rinderpest
		To reduce infection to both livestock and people	Vaccinate 350,000 cattle and 70,000 camel per year	Vaccination of cattle and camel against black quarter and Anthrax
		To control and reduce vector diseases	Vaccinate 2000 dogs per year	Vaccinate dogs against rabies
				Establishment of cattle dips and spraying, Trapping,
Construction of vaccination crutches Central, Danyere, Sankuri, Balambala	2	To speed vaccination at the divisions level	Construct seven crutches per year	Construction of crutches to assist in vaccination
½ yearly disease surveillance along international borders	3	To reduce cases of CBPP and rinderpest and allow for international marketing	2 surveillance exercises per year	Monitoring and treating any disease
Establishment of a disease free zone	4	Cleaning of stocks destined for markets	One zone to be established by 2012	Designate a livestock corridor, sensitizations and mobilizations, rapid diagnosis, monthly surveillances, certifications
Training of CAHWS Central, Danyere, Sankuri, Balambala	2	To improve on proper use of animal drugs and reduce animal mortality	Train two CAHWS per division per year	Training and equipping of CAHWS with essential drugs to respond to minor diseases
Renovation of veterinary stations Central Division	6	Strengthen the divisional level capacity to deal with outbreaks	Renovate 1 station by 2010	Renovation of stations
Capacity building for animal health	8	To improve service delivery to the pastoralist by 50%	Procurement of 2 4WDs and 4 motor cycles Cover 4 divisions	Posting of vet staff to all divisions Procurement 2 4WDs and 4 motor cycles of Training of farmers on disease control
Contingency fund for emergencies	5	Enhance response to outbreaks of unconventional	KES 10 million contingency fund established by 2012	Establishment of the fund

		comprehensive disease data base established	Computerization and data collection
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Project Proposal: Fisheries Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
		To increase fish farming	Development of 1 20x50 m fish pond by 2010	Excavation, drenching, fixtures, core trenching and purchase of fingerlings

Project Proposal: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
		Increase adoption of technologies	20 focal areas by 2012	Develop simple extension packages and technologies -Conduct technology transfer demonstrations. Initiate a literacy awareness campaign.
		Support 400 Self Help Groups undertaking agricultural projects by 2012	400 self help groups trained and given grants by 2012	Grants and Trainings of groups
		To reduce soil erosion and to conserve water in the district	Construct 8 water pans Spot river bank protection by 2012	Water harvesting for crop production (Excavate two water pans at each of the four divisions Riverbank protection

Project Proposal: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		To increase the land under irrigation from the current 10% to 30% by 2012	Utilize at least 6000 ha of land for irrigation farming by 2012	Design and Development of new irrigation system/scheme Expansion of area under irrigation farming (30 farms opened in Central, Sankuri and Balambala) Capacity building for farmers on horticulture Develop 4 large scale

				schemes in central, Sankuri and Balambala-300Ha each with lined canals(with electric fence) Mobilizing private sector to invest in irrigation
Food processing and value addition Garissa town	2	To increase farmers earnings by 80% by 2012	To construct 2 processing industries by 2012	Construct and equip a fruit and vegetable canning factory at Garissa town (will include machines,2 lorries,2 Canters,3 pick-ups)
Construct and equip horticultural produce Cold storage facilities Sankuri and Central division	3	To increase earnings by 80% by reducing post-harvest loses by 2012	2 cold storage rooms by 2010	Construct and equip Horticultural produce cold rooms at Sankuri and Central division.
Farm input supply Central, Sankuri, Balambala and Danyere	4	To improve on food security by providing appropriate farm inputs to farmers	Construct and stock4 agro veterinary shops by 2012	Construct and fully stock agro-veterinary inputs stores
Horticultural farmers cooperative society Central Division	5	To reduce production cost and maximize margins	form horticultural farmers cooperative society 1 fresh produce market to be constructed by 2012	Mobilization of membership, trainings and members education, seed capital, linkages with credit institutions, markets and producers
Agricultural mechanization services Central Division	6	To enhance crop production through better efficiency	One double cabin pick Purchase workshop equipment Purchase survey equipment, Purchase of Low loader by 2011	Procurement of one double cabin pick-up, workshop equipment, survey equipment & low loader
Agriculture Training Centre Central Division	7	To enhance training capacity at the college	Perimeter fence 1 dairy unit 1 poultry unit 1 20 roomed hostel	Designing, Construction, equipping and stocking
Office capacity support for equipments. Central, Balambala and Danyere	8	To strengthen capacity for service delivery	2 photocopiers,3 computers and accessories, 1 laptop, solar, office furniture panel by 2009	Procurement, supply and installations

Production of new crops Central Sankuri Balambala, Danyere	9	To increase food security and improve on earnings	20 ha planted with cotton in each division by 2012	production. Orphan crops (Traditional crops: cowpeas, sorghum and beans
Farm produce marketing Central Division	10	To facilitate marketing of farm produce	1 wholesale and retail market. By 2012	To construct farm produce market and designate market days
Establishment of fruit tree nurseries Central Division	11	To improve on fruits production	900 farmers trained by 2012	Supply of seedlings and Training on tree nursery management. To 160 farmers annually from the 4 divisions.

a) Ongoing Projects: Land

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modika Physical Development Plan Central Division	To provide for planed land use system	1 land use map developed by 2012	Surveying and mapping

b) New Project Proposals: Lands

Project Name Location Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of physical plans Central, Balambala, Danyere, Sankuri	1	To facilitate development through proper land use	Garissa Township Balambala Danyere Sankuri Dujis Regional plan for Garissa District	Data collection, surveying Preparation of base maps, Plan preparation Publication and approval
Land adjudication Central Division	2	To develop a land use database and plan	1 data land use base	Surveying and analysis and development of maps

c) New Project Proposals: Forestry and Wildlife

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets establish	Description of Activities
Community eco-tourism conservancy Saka, Balambala, Bouraghi	1	To improve conservancy and community benefits	2 conservancy by 2012	Training of communities and community rangers, community surveillance, construction of an office, promotion and linkages with KTB Saka, Balambala, Bouraghi giraffe sanctuary.
Development Akwata National reserve	2	To improve conservation	Develop the reserve	Open up roads, building of tourism facilities, provincial

		tourism		wildlife forums at provincial and district level
Development of Rahole national reserve Danyere	3	To improve conservation and increase tourism	Develop the reserve by 2012	Develop roads, construction of buildings and other facilities, human resource development, 2 hotels and 3 campsites
Construction of classrooms Danyere	4	To increase access to education	3 classrooms	Constructions

a) Ongoing Projects: Forest

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension service District Wide	To create awareness of forest values and products and increase conservation	ALL sub locations covered by 2012	Training Sensitization and Barazas
Dry land eucalyptus projects	To enhance river bank protection	10 ha planted with dry land eucalyptus by 2012	Provision of seedlings and extension services
Control and management of <i>mathenge</i> Korakora	To reduce the spread of <i>mathenge</i> through exploitation for economic gains	10 ha by cleared by 2012	Establishment of Demonstration plot, promotion of economic uses e.g. charcoal, timber, and fodder

b) New Project Proposals: Forest

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Commercialization of Gamarabica in Balambala	1	To promote community enterprise and diversification of revenue streams from forest products	100ha planted with Gamarabica by 2012	Seedling production, capacity building of groups on modern techniques of harvesting, grading and marketing
Flood mitigation project –along the river	2	To lessen the effects of floods along river Tana	100ha planted with trees by 2012	Planting and management of trees
Control and management of <i>mathenge</i>	3	To reduce the spread of <i>mathenge</i> through exploitation for economic gains	100ha Cleared of <i>Mathenge</i> by 2012	Harvesting and marketing

b) New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revival and strengthening of cooperatives movement in the	1	To revive the cooperative movement in the district	Revive 5 cooperatives, establish 5 new ones and strengthen the existing ones by 2012	Mobilization, trainings, linkages with credit providers, linkages with producers and markets,

			strengthening... provision of information, registration, monthly market survey and analysis
		to enhance capacity to...	Designing, construction and equipping
			1 office block fully equipped by 2011

5.2. Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector depends on other sectors for research, technology, training, transport energy and mobilization of resources. Therefore, it is inter-linked with other sectors. Conversely other sectors depend on it for revenue, raw materials and employment.

5.2.1 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The District will strive to address cross cutting challenges through mainstreaming of MDGs in all programmes and project designs. Campaigns and sensitizations will be undertaken on HIV and AIDS prevention and control and also on disaster management and response. The district will promote the participation of women and youth in decision making and in access to socio-economic resources. ICT will be integrated as tools for farm management, crop processing as well as enabling access and dissemination of information in all the sectors.

5.3. TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

This sector is a major source of government revenue in form of duties, license fees, and stamp fees among others. The contribution of this sector in the district is therefore crucial towards the realization of the MDGs and Kenya Vision 2030.

5.3.1 Sector Vision

A modern and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders

5.3.2 Sector Mission

To establish a vibrant tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development

The district will promote local entrepreneurs and ensure that there are investors from other parts of the country and world. The district will play a key role in the promotion of tourism in the available reserves through development of infrastructure and improvement of security. The local entrepreneurs will be encouraged to put up tourist hotels to accommodate both local and international tourists.

3.2.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

Industry: Given the resources available in the district, the sub sector is geared towards revitalizing the existing industries and creation of new ones by encouraging increased participation of local entrepreneurs in the commercial and industrial sub sector.

Tourism: The district recognizes the importance of tourism in promoting national heritage. Due to the fact that the district has a lot of wildlife, some activities have already been initiated to attract tourists to the giraffe sanctuary at Bour-almi Location.

Culture: This sub sector is very vital to the district for the promotion of local and traditional music, performing arts and also giving grants to cultural groups to improve their skills.

Trade: Garissa District is the gateway to North Eastern Province and trade is the major activity in the town coupled with wholesale and retail business. The sub sector is very vital in provision of marketing information and also promotion of production of quality goods and services that can tap export market.

3.2.5 Role of Stake Holders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Industrial Estate (KIE)	Give credit to traders and training of traders on entrepreneur skills
Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI)	Development of industries in the district
CARE International, Garissa	Training formal groups on entrepreneur skills
Kenya Wildlife Services	Promote tourism in the district
Chamber of commerce and Industry/private sector	Promotion of agro-business Credit facilities and cash transfer

3.2.6 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Development, promotion and preservation of cultural heritage	Low funding levels, under staffing, negative cultural practices rooted in traditions	Construction and management of cultural centre, promoting local and traditional music, performances, grants to cultural groups

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Increasing access to credit, skills and appropriate technologies for business growth as well as promotion of the distinct business potential	Lack of trainings and exposure, Access to credit Poor roads and communication networks, poor markets, adverse weather conditions Poor entrepreneurial skills, High cost of doing business	Increased trainings, regular exhibitions, Strengthen business organizations like the Chamber of commerce and Industry, promotion of the district business potential and building jua kali shades
Tourism	Promotion of tourism	Poor infrastructure	Preparation of campsites at Arwale game reserves: establishment of Bour-almi giraffe sanctuary in central division; train the community of conservation of flora and fauna

a) Ongoing Projects: Culture

Project Name Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office block construction Central Division, Garissa	To provide services to cultural matters of development	Administration offices put in place by 2012	General construction activities, clearing, digging and constructing

b) New Proposed Projects: Culture

Project Name Location/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
AMPH theatre construction Central Division Garissa	1	Performing space for all cultural activities	Theatre construction completed for use	Procurement, construction and equipping
District cultural festivals Central Division	2	To promote culture in the district	5 annual cultural festivals by 2012	Mobilization and exhibitions
District social-cultural profile: Garissa district	3	To document the social-cultural lifestyles in the district	1 profile by 2011	Consultancy, and workshops, publishing
Recreational facilities Central Division	4	To community integration through culture	Music instruments	Procurement of music instruments
Botanic garden	5	To promote traditional health care system	1 botanical garden	Securing land Supply of seedling
Cultural development grants Central Division	6	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization	Provision of support grants to at least 5 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization; trainings provision of grants; monitoring and evaluation
HIV awareness campaigns	7	To increase	One	Sensitizations

Project Name Location/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		awareness on HIV&AIDS	workshop per quarter	Workshops, Publications
Cultural Museum Central Division-Garissa	8	To promote districts cultural heritage and tourism	Museum structure full with recreational places by 2012	Design, construction, equipping, collecting and placing
Information and communication (ICT)	9	To facilitate promotions of culture locally and internationally	3 computers, internet connection, photocopiers	Procurement of equipments, installation, and internet connectivity

a) Ongoing Projects: Trade

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Joint loans Board improve availability of credit		1000 traders access loans	Offer loans Training Consultancy services

b) New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Opening a Business solution center Central Division	1	Increase Employment and Incomes by Strengthening the Micro and Small Enterprises	1000 businesses strengthened per year	Designing, construction, equipping, furnishing,, installation of internet and trainings, Business information centre Training Incubation services Financial services Management and business services Market linkages Business profiling and business plan
Training of Traders District wide	2	To enhance business management and entrepreneurial skills	1000 Traders trained by 2012	Training and business advisory services
Garissa District Investment Profile District wide	3	To document and market the district investment potentials	1 investment profile by 2010	Consultancy and publication
Building Ministry of Trade offices Central Division	4	To provide better working conditions	Completion of office by 2012	Designing, procurement, Construction, and furnishing and equipping

b) New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of industrial and trade Investment in Garissa District Wide	1	To market and showcase the potentials in the district and attract investors	1 regional investors Conference held by 2010	Mobilization, exhibitions, and presentations
Training and awareness creation District Wide	2	To build industrial skills	4 trainings per year	Trainings and demonstrations on existing industrial opportunities
Trade exhibitions	3	To promote appropriate and cleaner technologies	1 exhibition per year construct	Mobilization and Exhibitions
Development of jua kali shades District Wide	4	To provide incubation for 200 jua kali artisans	1 jua kali complex by 2011	Design, Construction and electrification

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Physical Infrastructure sector consists of Roads, Kenya Wildlife Service, Public Works, Energy Development, Transport and Housing. The sector has been identified as a foundation for economic recovery by supporting the productive sectors in realizing their growth targets and hence poverty alleviation.

3.3.1 Sector Vision

Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in Support of Vision 2030

3.3.2. Sector Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable Economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

3.3.3 District Response to the Sector Mission and Vision

Garissa District will strive to improve the available infrastructure to ensure transport of agricultural products and enhance trade. The district recognizes poor and inadequate infrastructure as a big challenge in the fight against poverty and puts a lot of emphasis in providing the necessary infrastructural facilities to promote development. The poor conditions of roads will be addressed by tarmacking the major roads and gravelling feeder roads. The minor roads will be graded regularly to enable easy communication in the district. Efforts will be made to sink more boreholes, de-silt water pans as well as develop new ones and also develop piped water and storage infrastructures for increased access to safe water. The district also proposes the connection of the district electricity supply to the national grid to address the perennial power outages experienced in the

district and also extend the electricity supply to all market centres. The district will ensure high quality control standards to ensure durability and value for money

3.3.4. Importance of the Sector in the District

Roads and Public Works

Provision of motor able road network facilitates business communities, farmers and travelers to move their products to markets on time. The district also requires other physical infrastructure and public utilities to achieve growth targets in other sectors. Therefore this sector is crucial in provision of an enabling environment for socio-economic development.

Housing

The sub-sector facilitates access to adequate, affordable and quality housing in sustainable human Settlement. Sessional Paper No. 3 on National Housing Policy for Kenya of 2004 recognizes the linkages between adequate housing and dignity, security and privacy of persons; poverty reduction through employment creation, improved health and increased productivity. Housing remains a big challenge in the district with a high percentage of the population living in manyattas (unplanned settlements). The sector will facilitate formation and enhancement of cooperatives as a trigger for housing development through education and credit mobilization. Further the sectors will increase access to affordable housing technologies as well as maintaining existing government houses.

Transport

The sub-sector facilitates accessible and efficient transportation services and meteorological information which are critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increasing the competitiveness of goods and services. The district has an emerging agro-based industry whose success will rely heavily on efficient, effective and appropriate transport system for access to supplies and markets. Weather data is critical for development in the district. The meteorological department will disseminate reliable data to support design of roads and other infrastructure, agriculture systems as well as enhancing disaster preparedness and response

Energy

The sub-sector facilitates the provision of clean, affordable, reliable, secure and sustainable energy services for development. The district is not connected to the national grid but relies on a diesel generator for electricity supply, which is only available in Garissa town and currently accessible to 4,020 units. The Rural Electrification Programme is thus a priority in the district. There is need to focus on generating more electric power especially from Tana River and/or connect to the national grid. Other sources of energy such as wind and solar should also be considered. The district experiences sun light all year round and thus solar energy is greatly reliable. Development of energy saving technologies is also of high importance

Local Government

This sub-sector's role is to promote good governance, provision of infrastructure and sustainable service delivery for enhanced social economic development. The two local authorities present in the district will play a lead role in the sustainable management of environment, provision of basic social infrastructure and services as well as enhancing local communities' participation in development and delivering good governance. The local authorities are also the trustee of land in the district and are therefore critical to its proper management and utilization for development

3.3.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Airport Authority (KAA);	Development and maintenance of air strip
Private sector	Mobilization of funds and development
Meteorological Department	Management of weather data
Local Authorities	Funding, provision of land, development of infrastructures, revenue collection
Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)	Supply and management of electricity
Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen);	Generation of power
National Irrigation Board (NIB)	Infrastructure development
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWPC)	Infrastructure development
National Housing Corporation (NHC);	Development of houses
Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund (CSHSF)	Mobilization of funds
Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund (KENSUF)	Infrastructure development

3.3.6 Sector /sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Improvement of the roads network.	Flooding, low funding, weak technical capacity for contractors	Improve the roads to bitumen and gravel standards; construct drifts Focus on the major roads to improve transportation of produce; Periodically maintain roads to improve accessibility.
Housing	Increase access to better and affordable housing	Lack of building materials, land tenure system, lack in technologies and technical capacities, high cost, Poor basic social infrastructures and services	Develop housing estates, training and provision of affordable housing technologies, urban planning, To provide street lighting on all town streets Extend water and sewerage infrastructure Provide waste bins in strategic locations in all settlements, establish housing cooperatives, providing a secure land tenure system
Energy	Expand the generation capacity, Reduce fuel wood	High cost of fuel, Breakdown of generators, high poverty level, lack of technologies, limited electricity generation	Increasing power capacity through connection to the national grid or through installation of extra generators, To provide fuel saving jikos and Promote solar energy in the district

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	consumption, Connect the district to the national power grid and explore alternative energy	capacity,	
Transport and Communication	Improve transport in the district.	Poor road network and insecurity in most parts; vastness of the district and low population density. Inadequate weather stations, limited understanding of weather and its implication to development in the district	Roads rehabilitation to ease communication and reduce the cost of transport, road safety education, enhance collection and dissemination of weather data, training and sensitizations on weather

3.3.7 Projects/Programmes

Roads

a) On going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Garissa-Nuno road	To improve transport in the district	20kms tarmac 2012	Construction of the road to bitumen standards

b) New Project Proposals: Roads

PROJECT NAME	Priority	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Modika-Modogashe road	1	To improve transport	Tarmack 167 KMs by 2012	Construction of the road to bitumen standards
Bura-Balambala road	2	To service the agricultural farms	Gravel 254 kms by 2012	Gravelling and improvement of drainage system
Renovation of government houses Central Divion	3	To better living conditions for government staff	All government houses in the district by 2012	Renovations and repairs

a) Ongoing Project: Housing

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Renovation of government houses	To improve conditions of government houses	200 houses renovated by 2012	Renovations and painting
Acquire title deed for	To secure government	All government	Surveys and application for

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
all government houses	assets/houses	houses secured by 2012	titles deeds
Capacity building on appropriate building technologies	To develop capacities for alternative building technologies	5 trainings per year	Mobilizations and trainings

b) New Project Proposals/Programmes: Energy

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Rural Electrification Sankuri	1	To increase access to clean energy	Cover Sankuri and Garissa municipality by 2012	Extension of power lines, installation of transformers,
Connection to the national grid Central	2	To supply sufficient and reliable power to the district	Connection by 2011	Mapping and installations
Exploitation of Other Alternative Sources of energy: Garissa	3	To increase access to affordable and sustainable energy	Solar and biogas in schools and institutions	Procurements and provision of solar panels and biogas units, and trainings

3.3.8 Cross Sector Linkages

Housing: The sub sector has linkages with land, water, private sector, health cooperative, commerce and industry, roads, energy, environment and forestry. All these sectors have a crucial role to play in terms of mobilisation of the required resources for housing development, sensitisation and advocacy and in provision of the requisite social infrastructures and amenities.

Energy Linkages: Supply of sustainable, affordable and appropriate energy at all times is key to the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030 and all MDGs and hence the performance of all sectors. Energy has a prompts micro enterprise development, growth in education, health services, ICT and transport. The energy sector can also utilize sun and wind as sources of energy and also substitute biomass for wood fuel, which is common in Garissa. Over dependence on wood fuel also affects the environment due to increased de-forestation.

Roads and Public Works Linkages: Provision of roads and other infrastructure facilitates economic growth through increased efficiency in transport as well as opening up and linking regions. It improves access to social services such as education and health. It also provides technical capacities for design and development of all infrastructures in the district

3.3.9 Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The district will have strategies that will enable the population to acquire better housing. This will be through assistance from the housing department that has a low cost technology that produces bricks that are affordable for construction of houses. To deal with the prevailing energy crisis in the district, there is need to go for alternative sources

of energy like solar since the district enjoys longer hours of sunshine throughout the day all the year round.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

This sector plays an important role in the development of the district as a whole. It includes the following sub-sectors; Water and Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1. Sector Vision

Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

3.4.2. Sector Mission

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.

3.4.3. District Response to Vision and Mission

The district population understands the importance of a clean environment, clean and safe water and sanitation. Communities are been trained on health education and water management. A sewerage system is also under construction to solve sanitation problems within the town. Sensitization of the communities on the importance of environmental conservation is also being carried out in the district by various stakeholders.

3.4.4. Importance of the Sector to the District

Environment

A healthy environment is the bedrock on which all development efforts ultimately depend. Environment is an important element of most efforts to reduce poverty and encompasses issues, many of which are closely linked to the direct reliance of the poor people on ecosystem goods and services such as clean water, soil conservation and sustainable supply of forest products for consumption or income generation. The district has no industries and its production is entirely dependent on the environment. Environmental issues need to be taken into consideration as degradation of the environment during development will compromise the livelihoods of the people. The highest morbidity in the district is comprised of environmental diseases and its good management and protection will be instrumental to good health.

Mining and Geology

Mining is important in supporting traditional livelihoods and also in providing materials for the emerging construction industry in the district. Reconnaissance surveys have been carried out and mineral deposits found. These deposits include clay, found along the riverbank, rhodolites and other gemstones in Danyere and Mbalambala and good quality

building sand mainly found along the *laggas*. Other deposits include conglomerates especially the quartz feldspathic types and quartz-pebbles mostly used in the building and construction industry. Ongoing mining activities include those for sand and pebbles. The sector will facilitate a regulated and sustainable exploitation of these minerals to generate employment and wealth

Water and Sanitation

This sub-sector promotes and supports integrated water resource management and development to enhance water availability and accessibility. Garissa remains a water deficit district with only 37% of the population having access to safe water. This is despite huge potential present in surface runoff harvesting, River Tana, roof water catchments and ground water supply. Only 30% of the population has access to proper sanitation meaning that a lot need to be done to redress this. The sub sector will there fore play a lead role in increasing access water and sanitation as well as in the sustainable management of water resources

3.4.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE
Kenya Water Institute (KEWI)	Training of personnel
Northern Water Service Board	Coordination of water services
Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	Management of water resources
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Funding community water projects
National Irrigation Board (NIB)	Infrastructure development
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWPC)	Infrastructure development

3.4.6 Sector/sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Sanitation	To increase access to safe drinking water and enhance management. Provide water for industrial and domestic. livestock use	Lack of funds. inadequate sewerage system. weak management capacity. poor distribution of water resources. culture and attitude. lack of baseline data. poor water harvesting technologies	Designs and implement a sewerage system in the district. capacity building for water users associations. sinking of boreholes, feasibility studies. health education. surface runoff harvesting. roof catchments. development of canals. water need assessment survey
Natural resources and environment	Promote rural afforestation: Promote agro-forestry: Enhance environmental conservation: Promote proper land tenure system: Soil and Water conservation. explore and	Weak range land management culture. High dependency on wood biomass. Institutional weakness for protection of forest Communal Land tenure system Overgrazing: Poor mining practices: illegal charcoal burning. spread of <i>mathenge</i> . low funding. adverse weather.	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities: Gazettement of forests: Increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries: Control overgrazing and soil erosion: Promote alternative sources of energy to wood: Sensitisation on the importance of environmental conservation: Supervision of mining activities and rehabilitation of disused mines

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	coordinate mining	high cost to alternative energy technologies	

3.4.7 Projects/Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects: National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Environmental education Garissa	To create awareness and sensitize stakeholders on pertinent environmental issues	local community CBOs NGOs GoK Department	Barazas Seminars Workshops, production and dissemination of Brochures and Posters
Compliance and enforcement of EIA /EA District Wide	To enhance Compliance to GMCA Act and regulations	All existing ongoing and new development. Project,	Inspections EA/EIA reports Legal actions
Compliance and Enforcement of effluent discharge and waste management regulations	Compliance to EMCA Act regulation	All Hotels, Lodges, institutions, homes etc	Inspections, and enforcing Compliance by stakeholders(no)
Formation of grassroots environmental committees	To create environmental governance structures in the district	Local communities CBOs NGOs	Formation of divisional, location and sub-location environment committees
Restoration of degraded site	To rehabilitate existing degraded sites	Within CBD of Garissa	Leveling Backfilling Landscaping Planting of trees and Fencing

b) New Project Proposals: National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Control and management of <i>prosopis(mathenge)</i> District Wide	1	To reclaim land and also Reduce <i>mathenge</i> infestation by 20% by 2012	2008-2012 Reduce <i>Prosopis</i> spread by 2012	Bush clearing, Pods collection, Use as firewood and timber, Cutting for -shelter construction
Control and management of plastic bags menace Central	2	To reduce plastic pollution in the district by 60% by 2012	2008-2012 Reduce pollution by 60% by 2012	Collections, Recycling and reuse
Capacity building of district and divisional government committees Central	3	To increase enforcement of environment issues	2008-2012 To train all district and divisional committee.	Trainings and sensitization
Streamline solid and liquid	4	To improve	Establish	Provision of property

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
waste management Central		garbage management by 80% by 2012	disposal sites by 2012	managed disposal site, Provision of refuse collection sites, Provision of waste transport vehicles
Compliance and enforcement of EIA/EA and effluent discharge and waste management regulations	5	To achieve sound environmental management	2008-2012 Monitor discharge waste management	Inspections, Stoppage orders and Legal actions

b) New Project Proposals: Geology

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Geological mapping Danyere	1	To establish the geological structure of the district	Production of 1 geological map by 2012	Rock and mineral sampling
Mineral exploration and investigation Danyere	2	To establish the district mineral potential areas	All mineral occurrences and deposits mapped by 2012	Detailed geological and geo chemical mapping
Evaluation and assessments	3	To establish quality and value of minerals in the district	All mineral occurrences analyzed by 2012	Drilling, assessments and detailed analysis
Rehabilitation of dis-used/abandoned quarries 50m	5	To rehabilitate abandoned quarries	3 quarries rehabilitation by 2012	Refilling and trees/vegetation planting
Geo-hazards investigation	4	To minimize geo hazards related catastrophes	Identify & establish geo-hazardous sites by 2012	Site visits, and delineation of all the sensitive geo hazard prone areas

a) Ongoing Projects: Meteorology

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Establish Rainfall stations District wide	To improve on weather data collection in the district.	Provide 5 rain gauges and one vehicle by the year 2010	Establish rainfall stations in all primary and secondary schools, and Divisional headquarters by providing rain gauges for easy monitoring; Provide a serviceable vehicle for monitoring the stations.
Renovation of staff houses Central Division	To improve the condition of housing	6 Residential houses and offices	Renovation and painting

b) New Project Proposals: Meteorology

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Activities
Training and sensitizations on impacts of	1	To develop capacities for data based planning and development	All heads of departments, NGO, CSOs,	Mobilizations trainings

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Activities	Of
climate change Central		management	FBO, and community		
Purchase of 1 4WD Vehicle	2	To enhance operation of the department	1 4WD Vehicle by 2009	Procurement	

a) On going Projects/Programmes: Water

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Activities	of
Ground water Hyde geological survey in Dujis Shimbirey, Saka junction, Ohio Abdisament, Ashadin, Aqalar & Aulya	To assess ground water availability in 15 locations by 2012	Assess availability in 15 locations by 2012	Drilling and testing and analysis	
Feasibility studies on new and existing water supplies. Balich, Sankuri ,Dujis, Shimbirey, Balambala	To assess sustainability of water supply and develop designs for development of 10 water systems by 2010	Study/survey 10 water supply by 2012s	Surveys carried out	
Construct of Danyere canal 54kms	Drought mitigation to serve both human & livestock	Construct 54KMs	Canal operation	
Garissa Sewerage Phase II	To increase access to proper sanitation in Garissa town by 2012	Garissa town by 2012	Design, Construction and connection	
Drilling boreholes Dujis, Shimbirey fatuma, Saka, abdisement , Ashadin, ohio- Aqalar & Auliya	To increase access to water	18 boreholes by 2012	Drilling and equipping	
Construction of water pans in Dujis, Saka junction , shimbirey-, Abdisement, Ohio, Togdoob	Access to adequate clean water	20 pans by 2012	Excavation	
Expand Garissa Water supply for urban to pre urban centers to Sankuri Jeririot, Modikar, Raya, Alijibriel Korakora	To access safe water to Household by 2012	Access to adequate clean water 30 Kms		
Strengthen community capacity by undertaking 20 workshops and barazas Aqaral, Saka, Junction, Shimbirey, Adbisement, Ashadin, Ohio, Sankuri, Balambala and Raya	To build communities capacity on water management	10 communities	Barazas & Workshops	
Recruiting rural water service providers Korakora Balambala Saka Shimbirey Sankuri & Dujis	To enhance management of water	5 water service providers	Bidding and contract signing	
Conflict resolution & Management	To reduce incidences of conflicts over water resources by 2010	5 workshops	Reduced conflicts on water resource usage	

b) New Project Proposals/Programmes: Water

Project Name/location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
District Water needs assessment	1	To establish the water demand and quality of available water by 2010	Carry out district wide need assessment by 2010	Development of questionnaires, survey, and chemical and data analysis and report
Water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) District Wide	2	provision of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in the district by 2014	greater Garissa district	Drilling and installation of boreholes in schools, provision of latrines and educating community about hygiene improve/increase
Construction water supplies with piped water for domestic in Balambala, Sankuri, Balich, Dujis, Shimbirey, Danyere & Jarajira centres.	3	Access to adequate clean water	8 water systems by 2012	Piping
Replacement of pumping sets for Balambala, Balich, Sankuri, Saka Dujis, & Shimbirey Korakora	4	Access to adequate clean water	6 pumps installed by 2012	Procurement and installation
Drilling/Construction of shallow wells	5	Access to adequate clean water	3 shallow wells by 2012	Drilling/Construction
Drought mitigation	6	Access to clean water for domestic during drought	2 water browsers by 2012	Procurement of water browsers
Construction of underground storage tanks Dujis, Aqalari, Saka junction shimbirey, Abdisemen, ashadin and ohio.	7	To increase water storage capacity by 2012	10 tanks Constructed by 2012	Construction
Replace 7km old pipeline within the distribution system in Garissa water supply	8	To reduce leakages and an accounted for water by 30% by 2012	7 Kms pipes replaced by 2012	Replacing of old and leaking pipes
Installation of water metres Central	9	To reduce unaccounted for water by 80% by 2012	6000 water meters bought and installed by 2012	Purchase & Installations
Construct sub-service dams at Libahalow Togdoob Ashadin and Dujis	10	To increase access to clean water by 2012	4 sub-service dams constructed by 2012	Construction of sub-service
Construct of storage tanks to Garissa water supply	11	To increase water storage capacity by 4,000m ³	4 tanks each 1000m ³ constructed by 2012	Construct of storage tanks
Construct a parallel rising main from intake to the treatment works Central	12	To increase piping capacity to treatment works by 2012	1 parallel rising main laid by 2012	Construct a new rising main for Garissa water supply
Construction of	13	Access of backwash	1 back wash	Construction of

Project Name/location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
backwash line from treatment works back to the river Central		water to the river by 2012	line from the treatment plant to the river by 2012	backwash line for Garissa water supply
Formation & training of water users at * Dujis Aqaral, Saka, junction, Shimbirey, adbisement. Ashadin, Ohio, Sankuri, Balambala and raya	14	To enhance capacity for water resources management in 20 water scheme by 2010	20 trainings workshops held by 2010	Establishments, registrations and Trainings
Construction of pit latrines and bathrooms korakora raya Balich, Danyere, Saka, Balambala, Dujis, Ashadin, Abdisement (4 each)	15	To increase access to proper sanitation	Construction of 4 pit latrines & 4 bathrooms at each of the water supply by 2012	Construction of toilets and birth rooms
Construction of latrines & bathrooms at new borehole sites Dujis, Shimbirey, Saka junction, Abdisement Ohio & Auliya (4 each)	16	To increase access to proper sanitation	48 latrines and bathrooms constructed by 2012	Digging and construction
Construction of pit latrines, bathrooms at water pans Dujis-Aqalar, saka junction, shimbirey, Abdisement, Ohio, and range lands Togdoob. (4 each)	17	To increase access to proper sanitation	80 pit latrines and bathrooms constructed by 2012	Digging and construction
Construction of pit latrines and bathrooms at sub surface dams Libahalow, Togdoob, Dujis, Ashadin	18	To increase access to proper sanitation	16 pit latrines and bathrooms constructed by 2012	Digging and construction

a) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Irrigation

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Small holders Irrigation Scheme District-Wide	To increase land under irrigation by 34.5 ha by 2009	5 farms-34.5 ha by 2009	Community mobilization Survey and design Purchase of pump set and accessories (pipes and fitting) Construction of irrigation structures (1 main distribution box and 5-T structures) Canal raising Bush clearing*

b) New Project Proposals/Programmes: Irrigation

Project Name/location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
District irrigation profile Central	1	To develop the district irrigation investment plan	Irrigation profile by 2009	Collection of data, computation and production of profile
Capacity building for district irrigation office Central	2	To strengthen the capacity for service delivery	To procure office furnitures,3 computers, survey equipments,1 vehicle and 4 motor bikes,1 photocopiers by 2009	Procurement and installation
Development of pump fed irrigation scheme Central	3	To increase land under irrigation by 192ha by 2012	16 schemes under pump fed irrigation by 2012	Community mobilization Survey and design Purchase of pump set and accessories (pipes and fitting) Construction of irrigation structures and Canal raising
Development of gravity irrigation scheme Balambala, Danyere, Central, Sankuri	4	To increase land under irrigation by 5000ha by 2012	5000 ha by 2012 under irrigation	Survey and design, construction of irrigation infrastructure
Capacity/training	5	To Strengthen management capacity	400 farmers and 4 staff trained on irrigation by 2012	Trainings and demonstrations

3.4.8 Cross Sector Linkages

Water: Garissa being an arid area has many of its activities defined by availability of water. The water sector connects with all other sectors and is very important for economic development as the agriculture (crops and livestock) is the mainstay of the district. Water is crucial for crop and livestock production and its availability guarantees all year round production and therefore sustained livelihoods. Availability of water also has some effect on security as scarcity of water generates tension among local communities. Lack of water also determines people's movement both within and out of the district significantly also affecting delivery of other social programmes such as education and health. In addition, access to improved water supply and sanitation provides extra time for school going children, particularly the girls whose tasks include fetching water and thereby reducing gender disparities. Land and housing also links with water sectors as the district relies on underground water and excavated pans for storage. It also affects the development of land as people concentrate around areas with easy access to water. In relation to agriculture and rural development, the sector also has strong linkages with the forest in as far as catchments areas are concerned. Farms have also been developed along the River Tana leaving the hinterland largely unexploited.

3.4.9 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Water has links with gender as women are the most affected as they cover long distances to access water. Efforts shall be made to increase access to safe water by providing more water projects and dams. This will reduce the long distances that women cover in search of water. Also, this will address the issue of gender disparity in attendance and

performance of girls in schools as they will have more time to concentrate on their studies.

To address the issue of environmental degradation, the sector shall educate residents of Garissa on proper environmental management practices, restore degraded sites, form grassroots environment committees and carry out Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Audits (EA).

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

The human resource development sector comprises four ministries namely Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Medical Services and Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development.

3.5.1. Sector Vision

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

3.5.2 Sector 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.

3.5.3. District Response to Sector vision and Mission

The district recognizes the potential of the district population in the utilization of the human resource available to achieve advanced development. The district will focus on development of the human resource through development of school infrastructure such as classrooms, laboratories, workshops, boarding facilities, provision of water and proper sanitation in schools. There will also be provision of bursaries, increased inspection and deployment of more qualified teachers. Special attention will also be given to adult education through establishment of adult learning facilities at village levels, sensitization campaigns and recruitment of qualified adult education teachers.

The district recognizes the sector as key in increasing productivity and development of the other sectors towards the achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and the MDGs. During the plan period, the district will focus on increasing access to quality health care and reversing the downward trend in health related impact and outcome indicators. This will be through establishment of better-equipped and managed health facilities and intensified health education and advocacy.

3.5.4. Importance of the Sector in the District

Education

This sector will play a key role in the promotion of education and skills for a productive labour force. The district will implement strategies that will encourage high enrolment and completion rate through addressing the challenges of early marriages and

construction of schools to train the large youthful population to be productive in the economy. The sector also focuses on promotion of the informal sector through training in the various tertiary institutions to impart skills required to develop the district.

Public Health and Medical Services

The health sub sector is one of the central pillars for equity and socio-economic development. It is a key sector that contributes to the well functioning of other sectors in the district through a healthy population. The district health indicators point to worsening health situations, which has to be reversed through all means. HIV prevalence at the district level is on a rising trend from less than 1% in 2003 to 2.6% in 2007. This is a major concern to all actors at the district level as elsewhere and at the national level; HIV/AIDS is showing signs of decline with national prevalence declining from 6.7 percent in 2003 to 5.9 percent in 2006. Besides the negative socio-economic impact, HIV and AIDS has also remained an important factor in escalation of the tuberculosis caseload.

With only 3% of women having access to family planning services, the gains achieved in reducing fertility are being lost with the district birth rate currently standing at 7% well above the national average of 5.2%; an increase from 4.9% in 2003.

Overall, mortality still remains high, particularly among women and children. Infant mortality rate (IMR) is estimated at 90 per 1000 as compared to the national average of 77 per 1,000; Under-five mortality stands at 105 per 1000 compared with the national figure of 115 per 1,000 while maternal mortality rate stands at 414 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Other indicators that point at the importance of the sector include average distance to health facilities, which currently is 45Km, doctor patient ratio is at 1:30,000 while 80% of the mothers deliver at home without a skilled attendant. Diseases in order of prevalence that have continued to afflict the community include malaria, respiratory diseases, pneumonia, diarrhoea diseases and anaemia among others.

The district will strive to reverse the health indicators and other challenges in order to achieve its vision. High poverty levels, inadequate environmental sanitation, systems weaknesses and inefficiencies contribute to these deteriorations. The sector is therefore very important in the district and will serve to secure and guarantee healthy populations that can serve the productive sectors to spur the district's socio-economic growth

3.5.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role
Department of Education	Funding, quality control, deployment of teachers and infrastructures development
Public Works Department	Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development
Ministries of Health (both medical and public health)	Sanitation and Immunization programmes for school children Provision of curative and preventive services;

Stake holder	Role
	Expansion of health infrastructure; Provision of technical personnel; Capacity building for the community
UNICEF	Advocacy and logistical support, bursaries and infrastructures development
NGOs	Infrastructures development and advocacy
CBOs and FBOs	Advocacy and mobilization of resources
Department of Water	Provision of water in schools
CDF	Infrastructures development and bursaries
Local Authorities	Provision of land for schools and infrastructures development, support to ECD
Children's Department	Child protection and child rights
Private sector	Establishment of private schools and supply of quality education materials
WFP	Management of school feeding programme
ALRMP	Infrastructures development, funding mobile schools, improving condition of boarding schools
Community	Support to education; Observing and practicing good health care.
Ministry of Lands	Physical planning of schools
UNICEF	Provision of supplies Logistical support Infrastructures development
Handicap International	Support HIV/AIDs activities Health Infrastructure support
APHIA 11	Support HIV/AIDs
CDF	Putting up Health Infrastructure
Local Authorities	Health infrastructure development, waste management Advocacy on HIV/AIDs

3.5.6 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Increase enrolment retention, completion and transition rates at all levels, reduce gender disparity, improve on quality and performance, increase adult literacy rates and levels	Lack of facilities, high pupil teacher/ ratio, retrogressive culture and traditions, poverty and hunger, child labour, finances, inadequate housing for staff, preference for religious rather than secular education, long distance to schools, Negative attitude towards education	Infrastructure development and rehabilitation, E-learning Boarding facilities, school feeding program, reducing teachers students ratio, bursaries, provide sanitary towels to girl child, capacity building for the staff and school committees, Sensitization and awareness creation, Establishing mobile schools, Additional classes, staff housing, Scholarship programmes for bright students from poor families, implementation of the children act, integration of special education with the formal education, Supervision and quality assurance
Health	Increase access to proper medical care Promotive and preventive health	Inadequately equipped facilities; Inadequate personnel;	Establish new health institutions and upgrade the present ones to health centers; Increased health education and campaigns; Deploy more health personnel; Provide adequate drugs; train

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Inadequate drugs: High poverty levels: Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees: Poor transport and communication facilities: Long distances to health facilities: High levels of illiteracy: High staff turnovers. poor health seeking behaviour	CHWS's and TBA's: Establish community and home drug management kits: Avail transport for health services. for example ambulance: Carry out capacity building among health facilities management committees: Install radio call facilities to improve communication between the health centre: Sensitize communities of importance of immunization; train and empower health facility management committees.

3.5.7 Projects / Programmes

b) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of 3 new dispensaries and opening of 4 completed ones Central, Sankuri, Balambala,	1	To increase access to medical care	3 new and 4 existing dispensaries	Design, construction, equipping and staffing
Installation of 5 new cold storage equipments Central	2	To enhance vaccine storage and reduce vaccine losses by 60% Facilitate and enhance immunization of children in remote areas	5 equipments	Procurement and installation
Maternal health programme	3	To promote safe motherhood and reduce maternal mortality rates	Women in reproductive age	PMCT services, maternal health education
Upgrading of Balambala Health center to Sub-district Hospital	4	To increase access to better health services and expand service range	1 sub district hospital	Construction and equipping
Upgrading of Iftin Sub-district to District Hospital development - Wards Incinerator	5	To improve access to health services	1 ward and incinerator	Construction of wards and incinerator
Offices for MOH and administration block Central	6	To improve working condition	3 office rooms	Construction of Depot and store Construction of car park
Upgrading of	7	To improve access to	4 new wards	Construction and

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Madina, Sankuri and Danyere Dispensaries to Health centre status		health services		equipping
PGH – Expansion of TB Wards for emergency response	8	To improve emergency response and curb TB prevalence/spread	3 wards	Construction and equipping
Disease preparedness and Response	9	To enhance investigation and response to disease outbreaks	District wide	Disease Surveillances

b) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Public Health

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activity
Expanded programme on immunization district wide	1	To reduce child mortality rate	To attain 90% full immunization coverage	Sensitization, advocacy and immunization campaigns for children under 5 years
HIV/AIDs awareness creation, treatment and home based care District Wide	2	To reduce HIV/AIDs incidences in the District	Train 10 groups on organization skills, have monthly M&E visits and reports from CACCs, 12 DACC meetings per year, 10 VCTs in the District	Monitor the activities being undertaken by CBOs NGOs, and private sector, Provide material, home based care and support, fund CBOs, NGOs and private sector on HIV/aids campaign, hold monthly CACC meetings,
Construction of staff houses at the dispensaries at Balambala, Block, Libohlow, Kasha, Hadley, Saka	3	To reduce staff turnover by 50% and increase access to medical care by 40%	Construct 11 staff houses	Designing, construction and furnishing
Construct of drugs supplies & Equipment store	4	To keep equipment in safe custody	Medium store	Construction and equipping
Sanitation programme in the District	5	To improve hygiene & Reduce disease in the District	5 training per year 100 VIP latrine per year	On hygiene training per year in each division and construct VIP latrines in the institution and provide slabs & Comment to the community members
Provision of sate water to community at Balambala Division Sankuri division & Treatment chemicals provisions	6	To improve safe drinking water in the school & Community	5 simple treatment supplies project and provision of 200,000 sachets per year.	Construct solar/ windmill powered boreholes at Hadley block saka Daley and filtration Gallery at Danyere
School health programmes in	7	To improve health of	To carry out deworming exercise	Deworming of all school children every year

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activity
Central division, Sankuri Balambala		children in schools and also community	twice per year in all schools	
Malaria control programme. District Wide	8	To reduce incidences of malaria by 50% by 2012	1000 sachet icon 200 liters of larvacid oils per year 72,000 ITN per year.	Procurements and distributions of ITNs, treatments of ITNs, de-silting of open drains in the municipality
Increase staffing levels in all cadres District Wide	9	To enhance capacity for health service delivery and increases medical care coverage by 50% by 2012	To provide critical staff in all health facilities by 2010	Deployments and trainings

b) New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name/ Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
School infrastructure development District Wide	1	To increase access to education and net enrolment rates by 10 by 2012	Construction of 92 classrooms 146 toilets Provide 3435 desks 23 administration blocks 39 water tanks 20 dormitories 3 low cost boarding schools by 2012	Construction of 92 classrooms 146 toilets Provide 3435 desks 23 administration blocks 39 water tanks 20 dormitories 3 low cost boarding schools
		To increase access to secondary education and improve transition rates by 2012	12 classrooms 3 labs 1 library Adm. Block Library and lab equipment 2012	Construction of 6 classrooms 3 labs 1 library Adm. Block @ Library and lab equipment
		To increase ECD enrolments to 100% by 2012	Establish 65 ECD schools by 2012	Provision of community support grants for infrastructure development
		To increase access to education for nomadic children through mobile schools by 2012	Establish 10 mobile schools by 2012	Procurement of camels/donkeys, employment of teachers and provision of materials
Schools staffing District Wide	2	To reduce teachers student ratio and enhance access, quality and performance in education	Achieve teacher/pupil ratio of 1:40 by 2012	Deployment and training

Project Name/ Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Teachers housing	3	No of houses constructed,	Construct 23 teacher houses per year	Designs, Construction and furnishing
Construction of 2 Boarding secondary schools Saka and Modika	4	To increase primary to secondary transition rates in the district	Construct 1 fully equipped and 1 boarding secondary school 2012	Design, procurement, construction, furnishing, equipping and staffing
boarding primary school Libahalow, Modika and Dujis	5	To increase access and retention rates in primary education	Construct and fully equip 3 boarding primary school by 2012	Design, procurement, construction, furnishing, equipping and staffing
Special education Central	6	To increase access to education for children with special needs in the district	Construction of 4 classrooms, 16 toilets, and 280 items of appropriate furniture by 2012	Designs, Construction and supply of equipments and furniture's
Girl child education scholarships District Wide	7	To increase access to education for girls and reduce gender parity	Provide full scholarship to 50 bright needy girls for secondary education every year	Assessments and selection and awarding
Library facilities Danyere, Sankuri, Balambala	8	To increase access to educational materials and enrich educational contents in primary education	Construction and equipping of 1 library in 1 primary school	Construction and purchase of books
Schools Management District Wide	9	To enhance management of education in the district	In service training for 35 newly recruited teachers and 65 Head teachers on curriculum issues	Training sessions
Mobile schools capacity	10	To enhance mobile schools teachers capacity for effective administration of the programme	Train 5 teachers by 2010	Training workshops learning apparatus such as multi-shift and multi-grade and new curriculum trends
ICT for secondary schools Sankuri, Central, Balambala	11	To increase uptake of e-learning and ICT adoption by the youth	Construct laboratories in 2 Sec. Schools Solar/main power provided to secondary schools and computer studies in 3 secondary schools by 2012	Construction of 2 laboratories and installation of power, provision of computer and IT teachers
Quality assurance District Wide	12	To enhance education standards and performance in the district	Training of 3 education officers and 6 TAC tutors per year as key QASOs to enhance capacity for quality assurance and standards Assessment by 2012	Trainings and sensitizations

b) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name/Locations	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Adult education centres, District wide	1	To increase enrolment in adult education	Minimum of 4 learning centre in every sub location by 2009	Mobilization and registration, supply of learning materials, linking centre, retraining of primary school teachers
Awareness and sensitization Campaign, District	2	To raise enrolment to 50%	12 barazas per division/year, quarterly recruitment drives	Barazas, mobilizations and recruitment drives
To Recruit full time teachers	3	To increase enrolment in adult classes	120 new qualified teachers by 2010	Deployment and trainings
Construction Of adult basic education centres (ABE) All divisions	4	To enhance adult learning	Construct 27 ABE center by 2012	Construction, furnishing and equipping
Provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) in all ABE centres	5	To increase enrolment in ABE Centres through Learn and earn concept	Start 2 IGAs per centre by 2012	Trainings in entrepreneurship and provision of grants
Capacity building for present teachers. District	6	To facilitate adult learning through appropriate teaching skills	Train 65 teachers by 2009	Training and orientations workshops
Production of primers (basic adult instructional materials)	7	To provide locally suitable learning materials	Produce 300 books by 2009	Revision of existing materials and production of new ones
Transport	8	To enhance supervision an, campaigns and enrolment drives	Procure one 4WD vehicle by 2009	Procurement of vehicle
Establish mobile schools	9	To increase access to adult education to nomadic communities	Establish 10 mobile schools per year by 2012	Provision of learning materials and transport

a) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Provincial Enterprise Development

Project Nam/Location	Objectives	Target	Description of actives
Management training for MSE associations/SACCOs officials Garissa	Organizational Capacity building	Train 30 officials yearly district wide.	Train officials on running of vibrant JKA associations and SACCOs
Formation of JKAs and SACCOs	Mobilize the Artisans for easier	All jua kali artisans in the	Mobilizations, registrations and trainings and linkages with

Project Nam/Location	Objectives	Target	Description of actives
Garissa	management. assistance and Encourage savings. access to Funds	district	credit institutions and market

b) New Project Proposals: Provincial Enterprise Development

Project Name/ Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Garissa Jua Kali Sheds Dujis	1	Provision of conducive and safe working place for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 160 Juakali artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Formation of JKA and SACCOs Garissa Central Division	2	Mobilize the Artisans for easier management. assistance and Encourage savings. access to Funds	One new Jua Kali Association and a SACCO registered at every commercial Centre	Mobilize Artisans to form JKA and SACCOs which will ease the access to credit, enable them get training and other forms of assistance
Management training for MSE associations SACCOs officials Garissa Central Division	3	Organizational Capacity building	Train 50 officials yearly district wide including study tours.	Train officials on running of vibrant JKA associations and SACCOs
Skill Upgrading Garissa Central Division	4	Conduct regular workshops on skills improvement	Train at least 100 Artisans annually district wide including study tours	Train artisans on the latest technologies and products in the various trades.
Business' Entrepreneurship Training Garissa	5	Train Artisans on business management	Train at least 100 Artisans annually district wide	Training on basic business management, bookkeeping, costing etc.
Mbalambala Jua Kali Sheds Dujis	6	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 80artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Modika Jua Kali Sheds Dujis	7	Provision of conducive and safe working places for the Artisans	Put up sheds to accommodate 120 Artisans by 2012	Put up sheds with electricity, water, access roads and sanitation facilities
Marketing Garissa Central Division	8	Participate in trade fairs and Exhibitions	Have 20 Artisans participate in trade fairs and exhibitions annually	Choose 20 best artisan from the district to participate in local and regional Trade Fairs and exhibitions

3.5.8 Cross Sector Linkages

The education sector has linkages with all other sectors. The performance of the sector has implications on the performance of all the other sectors making them mutually correlated. Other sectors require well developed human resource. The performance of the sector proposals will rely on the physical infrastructure sector (especially public works) for designs and construction; local authorities for the provision of land, water for hospitals and schools, energy sub-sector for the electrification of schools and hospitals; while the productive sector will be instrumental in enhancing affordability of education. The education sector provides exposure and understanding on health care issues as well as human resource development. This sector also depends on forestry for extraction of herbal medicine and purification of air, agriculture for proper nutrition and roads for access to several health and education facilities.

3.5.9 Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The district will target the youth in its programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, because they are most vulnerable. The sector will also intensify support to Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS). To address the issue of youth and gender, the district will establish programmes that will promote involvement of vulnerable groups such as youth and women in socio-economic development. The district will also involve women and youth in decision making as a way of promoting gender equity and youth development. ICT will also be integrated for health information systems through trainings and acquisition of necessary equipments for all health facilities.

The sector will also enhance access to maternal health care and also enhance reproductive health and promote family planning.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

Information and Communication Technology, by virtue of its increasing versatility and potential to enable radical transformation in the way business is organized and conducted, presents unparalleled opportunities to transform the government service delivery and information. ICT is a powerful enabler of development goals of any national economy due to its unique characteristics to dramatically improve internal communication and exchange of information to strengthen and create new economic and social networks. It is pervasive and cross cutting as it can be applied to the full range of economic activities from personal use to business and government. It is multifunctional and flexible, allowing for tailored solutions based on personalization and localization as well as generic applications to meet diverse needs.

3.6.1. Sector Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

3.6.2. Sector Mission

▲ To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology

3.6.3. District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavor to roll out rural telecommunication, network increase computer to staff ratio in government offices to 1:2, establish a wide area network linking up all government departments and also develop one district website. In addition, the district will strive to up-scale the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) to all divisions and train all government staff in the district on ICT for collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of information and statistics. The district will also strive to extend the coverage of all national radio and TV services to all the divisions, strengthening the rural press as a tool for social mobilization and dialogue and also extend mobile telephone coverage to the entire district.

3.6.4. Importance of the Sector in the District

Information and communications sector has a positive effect to the growth of all other sectors. Given the vastness of the district, the low/poor level of roads, low infrastructure development and sparse distribution of the population there will be improved delivery of social services such as health, education and general information.

ICT may provide an enabling environment for the development of markets for the agricultural and livestock products, through access to market information. This has been exemplified in the livestock sector where farmers and traders are able to keep track of livestock prices through the short messaging services (SMS). The district is lacking in most of the socio-economic data and this sector will therefore be vital during baseline surveys and analysing and management of data for planning and development in the district

3.6.5. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Information and Communications	Collection, storage, editing and Dissemination of information
Directorate of e-government	Capacity building and shared
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics:	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of statistical information. The functions of CBS fall into the following four categories
Ministry of Environment – Department of Resources Survey and Remote Sensing	Responsible for collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of Geo-Spatial Data on natural resources
Mobile phone service providers	Infrastructure and services
Postal Corporation	Parcel Services
Telkom Kenya	Infrastructure development and service provision
Media houses	Infrastructure development and broadcasting of locally relevant information
Private sector	Development of infrastructures and services
NSIS	Gathering and providing information on social-economic trends
Community	Seeking and acquiring information

3.6.6 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	To increase uptake of and coverage ICT infrastructures and services in the district	Lack of skills Low computerization levels Poor ICT infrastructure and system Inequitable access Low levels of literacy and education ICT phobia and elitism Poor technology transfer Distrust and fear of ICT content Lack of power in the rural areas	Training all district government staff and community representatives in basic computer skills To procure ICT equipments Expansion of electricity coverage and embracing of alternative power sources Mobilize private sector participation Networking of the district headquarters
Library services	Promoting reading culture	Old retrieval system Limited reach, High Illiteracy	Computerizations of the library Mobile library

3.6.7 Projects / Programmes

b) New Project Proposals: Information

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Re-Branding of Garissa	1	To enhance the district positive image through media campaigns	Bi-annual TV documentaries, 1 serialization in local newspapers	Developing and airing documentaries, development and distribution of brochures, features serialization in the print media and internet
Information and communication- Rural press Central	2	To increase access to information through print media	Fully operationally the press by 2009	Training on management and technical aspects, shooting of local films and cinema shows at community levels, Procurement of computers and design programmes, scanner supply of papers and ink
Purchase of vehicle and Motor bike Central	3	To improve distribution and marketing of local newspaper and local films	Purchase one 4-wheel drive vehicle and one motorbike by 2012	Purchase motor vehicle and motorbike

b) **New Project Proposal: District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)**

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Expansion of DIDC Garissa Central Division	1	To enhance information access	-Construct 4 offices Construct one Conference Hall -Equip the Centre with Furniture	-Construct one IT room, one Library, and 2 offices -Construct a conference Hall and Equip it with furniture
District web site	2	To increase access to information	1 district web	Web design and hosting
Capacity building	3	To increase uptake of ICT and enhance service delivery	All government staff on need basis	Trainings on ICT for government staff

b) **New Project Proposals: Private Sector**

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Digital villages Central	1	To increase access to information through ICT and reduce the digital divide	4 villages by 2012	Promoting private sectors investments in Construction of facilities and procurement of equipments and services

a) **Ongoing Projects: Kenya National Library Services**

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Computerization and Internet connection Central	To enhance access to information	Computerization and networking	Installation of computers and networking

b) **New Project Proposals: Kenya National Library Services**

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Mobile Centre in Sankuri	1	To increase access to literatures and promote a reading culture in the community	1 mobile center	Construction of store, supply of reading materials and purchase of camels

3.6.8 Cross Sector Linkages

Information and Communication Technology, by virtue of its increasing usefulness and potential to enable radical transformation in the way service is offered to members of the public, presents an opportunity for improved service delivery. It therefore has strong linkages with all sectors and hence promotes knowledge based management. ICT is a

powerful enabler of development goals of any economy due to its unique characteristics to dramatically improve internal and external communication and also exchange of information to strengthen and create new economic and social networks.

3.6.9. Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will encourage investments in cyber cafes, trainings in ICT, support ICT programmes in school and package and disseminate vital information on environment, gender, HIV and AIDS and youth the sector will also promote

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

This sector is plays a key role in the development of the district. It has several ministries (sub-sectors) such as Provincial Administration and Internal Security, judiciary, Electoral Commission of Kenya and Registration of Persons.

3.7.1. Sector Vision

To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya

3.7.2. Sector Mission

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

3.7.3. District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district recognizes the importance of good governance as a stimulant to social economic and political development. The district will therefore endeavor to identify and plan for the local resources and help in their effective utilization toward the district objectives. The district will improve on the infrastructure requisite for effective administration of law and order. This will include police stations, administration police lines and courts. The District Focus for Rural Development structures will be strengthened and used at all levels to ensure participatory development planning and management. Finance management will be streamlined with effective auditing of all public funds in government, local authorities, parastatals and civil society to ensure proper utilization of funds for desired results. Efforts will also be made to build a culture of integrity for the benefit of enhanced service delivery.

3.7.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

Garissa District has been experiencing increasing flow of public and private resources for development. There is also a growing urban population being caused by social and economic wants among the population; in addition to an increasing population of migrant workers. This therefore, calls for appropriate management of law and order to ensure safety, confidence, trust as well as smooth, social and economic integration. This sector is

the lead sector in ensuring that the rule of the law is upheld. The sector facilitates a stable environment for the flourishing of other sectors in the economy. The sector also plays a critical role in economic development of the district by promoting good governance, maintenance of the rule of law, accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs. The sector also facilitates the provision of equal access to justice for all as well as respect for human rights, peace and tranquillity.

3.7.5. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security (various departments)	Maintaining law and order, mobilization of community and resources, administration of justice
Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons (various departments)	Vetting and registration of persons
Police	Maintaining security, law and order
Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)	Advocacy and campaigns
Probation	Over see community service order programme
Prisons	Rehabilitation of convicts
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Community	Observing law and participation in development
Kenya Anti- Corruption Commission	Investigation of corruption, advocacy

3.7.6 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To deploy ICT system in all divisions headquarters by 2010 To procure vehicles for all divisions by 2012	Poor accommodation at divisions Lack of transport and office equipments Inadequate staff High staff turnover Inadequate funding Weak Divisional and location committees Poor access to information e.g. policies	Procure vehicles and equipments Deploy ICT systems at all divisions headquarters Increase funding Capacity building for all divisional and location committee Increase staff
Prisons	. To construct 100 staff houses . To construct 4 male and 2 female wards . To expand the prison farm by 20 ha . To complete and equip the prison industry . Increase the number of skilled personnel	Poor housing for staff and prisoners Low productivity of the prison industry farms Lack of funds Lack of skilled specialist	Increase funding to the prisons department. Mobilize support from stakeholders Deploy more skilled personnel and train existing ones, improving the living conditions for staff and inmates

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Police	Keeping law and order. Access to justice	Low budget allocation; Aging vehicle fleets; No centralized housing for officers; Aging radios; Lack of willingness from the community to give information in crime-investigation; Few prosecutors; Few judges (3 courts) only 2 judges; Inadequate cells – 2 but small; Slow dispensation of cases ; Illiteracy; Negative community views; Language barriers; Lack of awareness and understanding on security mashlah system war in Somali and the porous Kenya Somali border; Poor perception of traditional and other societies conflict resolution systems	Regular servicing of vehicle; Replacement of vehicles after every 200,000km; To construct centralized housing units for personnel; Awareness campaigns- workshops and Barazas; Maintain minimum of 4 prosecutors at all time in the district; Carry out outreach session for community policing; Sensitization for chiefs and Assistant chiefs; Strengthen the local/traditional conflict resolution mechanism; Construction of office blocks; Procure communication budgets
Electoral commission of Kenya	To increase awareness on electoral processes To increase registration levels by 40%	Lack of awareness; Apathy; Pastoralism; Low voter registration	Awareness campaigns; Increase the number of voting centers; Mobile registration outreach
Judiciary	To increase the number of cases dispensed Increase the number of prosecutors	Few prosecutors and Manual file management system, the mashlah system	Deployment of staff; Computerisation of the judicial system
Registration of persons	-To increase community awareness and on the registration process by 100% -To increase staffing levels -Full Computerization of the registration process by 2010	Lack of awareness, Lengthy vetting process, Inadequate capacity within the department, Bureaucracy, and Use of Manual registration system	Awareness campaigns; Deploy an ICT based registration system; Procure adequate equipments and increase funding

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Civil registration	-To increase community awareness and on the registration process by 100% -To increase staffing levels -Full Computerization of the registration process by 2010	Lack of awareness, Lengthy vetting process, Inadequate capacity within the department, Bureaucracy, and Use of Manual registration system	Awareness campaigns; Deploy an ICT based registration system; Procure adequate equipments and add funds, Registration outreaches
Probation	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders	Lack of adequate funding; Inadequate personnel; high recidivism	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department; Promotion of Voluntary probation officers

b) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Chief's and Assistance Chief's Office All Divisions	1	To construct chiefs and assistance chiefs offices in order to serve people well	To complete 15 offices by 2010	Construction of chiefs and assistance chief's offices (35 units).
Purchase of VHF Radio sets for all divisions	2	To purchase divisional VHF Radios in order to improve communication to and from the division	To purchase 4 sets of VHF radio by 2010	Installation of VHF radio sets in 4 division HQS
Rehabilitation of AP's and DO's houses. All Divisions	3	To rehabilitate AP's and DO's houses in order to improve their welfare	To complete rehabilitation by 2012 of all 100 houses	Rehabilitate AP's and DO's houses
Purchase of vehicles	4	To purchase DO's vehicle in order to improve service delivery	To purchase at least 2 vehicles by 2010	Purchase of DO's vehicle (4 in no)
Training chiefs and DO's on disaster management All Divisions	5	To train chiefs and DO's on disaster management in order to reduce the impact of disaster	To train 40 chiefs and 7 DO's on disaster management by 2010	Conduct seminars on disaster management by experts

a) Ongoing Projects: Judiciary

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kadhi's Court Central	To improve court services	1 court Chambers	Construction of court chambers

b) New Proposed Projects: Judiciary

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization Central	1	To enhance court processes	Digitization of records by 2012	Procurement, installation and networking, digitisation of files and training of staff in ICT
High Court Building Central	2	Provide model facilities for judges coming to hear appeals	Model High Court Building.	Design, procurement, construction and equipping
Open court days Central	3	To improve judicial image and	1 day per quarter	Conducting of open court sessions

b) New Projects Proposals: Probation

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Rehabilitation & Resettlement of offenders in the community District Wide	1	-To reduce recidivism and to protect the community & offender.	All the supervisee offenders.	-Assess individual offenders' needs. -Undertake guiding & counseling. -Empowering the needy offenders.
Rehabilitation of District Probation Office Central	2	. Provide suitable and safe office accommodation for the staff	All District Offices	-Repair of cracks, painting, replacement of louvers and Burglar proofing.
Establishment of Tree Nursery and vegetable garden. Central	3	To ensure that the offender undertakes viable and tangible public work.	1,000 seedlings	-Establishment of Tree Nursery and vegetable garden. And replanting in the field

b) New Projects Proposals: Police

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Staff Housing Balambala	1	To improve staff living conditions	50 houses per year	Construction
Office Blocks Mbalambala	2	To provide adequate and ideal office space for operations	One office block per division	Construction, furnishing and equipping
Communication equipments Balambala	3	To enhance police communication and response	7 communication equipments (1/station) and 20 pocket radios per station	Procurement and installation
Computerization of office	4	To improve data and file management	All police offices	Procurement of computers and ICT trainings
Modernization of fleets	5	To enhance patrol and response	7 vehicles	Procurement of cars
Capacity building	6	To enhance police presence and curd crime	Reduce police/population ratio to 1/700	Deployments

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Community policing	7	To enhance security and safety in the district	District wide	Sensitizations and awareness creation

b) New Project Proposals: Immigration

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Garissa District Office block	1	To provide adequate and conducive working environment	1 office	Construction and equipping of the office
Capacity Building (Staff employment and training)	2	To enhance service delivery efficient and quick services at the district and divisional H/Qs	10 Clerical officers and 3 support staff	Deployments and trainings
Purchase of vehicles	3	To facilitate transport and registration outreaches	3 4WD vehicles	Procurement and registration
Appointment and training of Vetting committees/ elders	4	To facilitate screening and speed up registration	At least six elders to be selected from every location	Selection and trainings
6. Public awareness campaign	5	To increase registration levels by 60 % by 2012	Quarterly campaigns in every divisions	Mobilization and sensitizations

b) New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of staff houses	1	To improve staff living conditions	100 middle grade units for staff	Construction, plumbing and electrification
Construction of Prisoners wards	2	To ease congestion in the prisons	Six wards for males prisoners and two for female prisoners	Construction of four wards for male inmates Construction of two wards for female inmates
Construction of sewerage system	3	To improve sanitation in the prison	Have proper sewerage system with high quality materials	Construction of a sewerage system connecting to the main town system
Expansion of prison farm Township Iftin	4	To raise more revenue by selling farm produce to prisoners, staff members and the public	20 hectares ploughed and 2 water pumps installed	Development of an irrigation system, bush clearance, and plough
Rehabilitation of existing facilities	5	To enhance security and Improve prisons image	Visitors waiting bay, prisoners stores, kitchen ,officers mess	Rehabilitation, construction ,equipping and painting
Completion of Prison industry and	6	To provide better training and skills for inmates	Completion of workshop and show room, procurement and	Construction of workshop And showroom Purchase of 20 sewing

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
construction of showroom Township			installation of 20 machines	machines Purchase of salon equipments
Construction /expansion of administration offices Township	7	To provide adequate working space and environment	8 offices by 2012	Construction and furnishing
Construction of a library room Township	8	To enhance education within the prison	Construction of one library by 2012	Construction of library room
Security perimeter wall	9	To boost security in and around the prison	Perimeter fence by 2012	Construction of high wall round the wards
Conference hall Township	10	To facilitate meetings and trainings within the prisons	Completion of the hall by 2012	Construction, furnishing and equipping
Expansion of prisoner/staff dispensary Township	11	To improve access to better medical services	Two rooms and laboratory equipments	Construction of two rooms and equipping
Prisoners' dining hall Township	12	To improve hygiene for inmates	All male and female inmates	Construction of two dining halls

3.7.8 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector offers vital services for the orderly performance of all other by offering security for investments in a conflict free environment. It also makes it possible for administration of justice and the satisfaction of human rights

3.7.9 Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will promote the citizenry scorecard and also build the capacity of the communities on community policing and personal safety. ICT will be encouraged for access and management of information while HIV/AIDS campaigns will be intensified to enhance prevention and support. The sector will also strengthen disaster coordination, response and management. Due attention will also be paid to the needs of special groups to ensure empowerment and inclusion.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

In Garissa District, the public administration sector is represented by the Ministry of Finance (District Treasury), Ministry of State for Planning, National development and Vision 2030 (District Development Office) and the Ministry of Local Government (Garissa Municipal Council and Garissa County Council) among others.

3.8.1 Sector Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

3.8.2. Sector Mission

To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery

3.8.3. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district recognises the importance of the public administration sector and is committed to achieving its goals, which include: enhancing management of public resources, integration and safeguarding of national interest. The district will emphasise on the following key objectives which include: Improve policy formulation, coordination and implementation; Enhance national monitoring and evaluation; Promote unity; Enhance human resource management; development audit for increased productivity and better service delivery. The district will also promote the upholding of public service integrity in all sectors.

3.8.4. Importance of the Sector in the District

Planning: the district has an increasing number of development actors whose coordination is necessary to increase efficiency and give positive returns from investments. The sub-sector also assists in interpretation and dissemination of policies.

Finance: The district is fast emerging as an important business hub in the region and the finance sector will play a key role in providing access to credit and proper management of public enterprises.

Local authorities: the district is growing rapidly and the local government is facilitating the physical planning of the trading centres and construction of proper drainage systems in the district; among other services.

3.8.5. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Planning	To improve the effectiveness of public expenditure management; To develop and implement sound population management policies; Strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system; Documentation management and dissemination of national/district information; Enhancing capacity for local level planning; Coordination and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance	Effective management of public enterprises; Safe guarding government property and assets; Institutionalising monitoring and evaluation of public resources
Ministry of Public service	Staff welfare Ensure efficient utilization of human and financial resources
The General Public and civil societies	Utilize services Give feedback on service delivery

3.8.6 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	Dissemination of the DDP to all sub-DDCs Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies, continually align projects to the Vision 2030 Monitoring and evaluation, Continuously update and manage district database, Enhancing coordination of development in the district	Parallel committees Lack of office equipments and tools Weak linkage between the DDP and sectors plans Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives. Lack of surveys Low/no funding Apathy Poor linkage of DDPs with the national budget	Capacity building on planning and M&E Carrying out regular surveys Procurement of equipments Continued updating of district database Interpretation and Dissemination of policies Undertaking regular DDP reviews Increase funding to district priorities and development of sector work plans in line with MTEF
Finance	To fully computerise and network the finance department and deploy an ICT platform To train all staff on requisite skills Process and carry out financial audit	Use Manual systems Poor skills Inadequate personnel Low appreciation for audit	To deploy a financial management system Training of staff Deployment of additional staff Sensitization on audit
Local authority	Improvement in service delivery	Cultural beliefs and taboos, weak revenue collection and management system, Low revenue base, Illiteracy, Lack of technical personnel, Lack of enforcement mechanisms, Poor drainage in urban centres, Poor planning of towns and Land grabbing, old	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres, Construct proper drainage systems, Establish waste management site, Construct organized markets, street lighting, Sensitisation on waste disposal and managements, Establishing linkages with technical government departments, external

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		debts, politicization, staff rigidity, poor solid and liquid waste management, low community participation	resources mobilization and training of staff

b) New Project Proposals: Planning

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Dissemination of DDP and development of annual work plans District Wide	1	To orient development	1 dissemination per division,	Workshops and planning sessions
Enhanced budgeting of the DDP projects Central	2	To cascade and entrench the MTEF to all sectors in the district	To prepare district MTEF proposals every year	Sector working group meetings, sector reports preparations
District data base Central	3	To enhance data management in the district	All departments, updated data base	Trainings, data collections,
Monitoring and evaluation District Wide	4	To enhance projects and programme response to districts priorities	All Departments and projects	Trainings, Meetings and field visits
Transport	5	To facilitate coordination and M&E in the district	1 4WD Vehicle	Procurement and registration

b) New Project Proposals: Finance

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization of the District Treasury Central	1	To improve efficiency in financial management	Procure, install and network the district treasury by 2012	Procurement; installation and networking and trainings

b) New Project Proposals: Garissa Municipal Council

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads infrastructure development Central Division Iftin Location Sankuri Division	1	To enhance transport and movement within the municipality	Grading, 60kms urban & 110 rural access roads/year, 47 culvert lines, 40Kms of new township and 140kms rural roads, culverting 120m of town roads, murraming 60kms of town roads, maintenance of 5kms of pave roads, construction of 1km of	Designing, Grading, installing culvert lines, murraming,, maintenance and construction

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
			new side roads by 2012	
Street lighting Central	2	To enhance security in the town	Street lights installed along Garissa-Wajir road, Garissa-NEP HQ, 7 other populated streets by 2012	Procurement and Installations
Community capacity building District Wide	3	Enhance community participation in council planning	Hold training and sensitization workshops in all wards by 2012	Trainings and sensitizations
School infrastructures District Wide	4	To enhance access to education	10 class rooms constructed per year.	Construction
School bursaries	5	To increase access to education for needy students	10.09m bursaries given by 2012	Assessments and awarding
Physical plan development Central	6	To facilitate development through proper allocation of land	One physical plan prepared by 2010	Data collection and development of land use plans
Formulation of by laws	7	To regulate and guide council operations	Development and publication by –laws by 2010	Formulation and gazzeting
Disaster management Central	8	To enhance disaster response and management	Equip council with fire fighting equipment and train personnel by 2009	Equipping and trainings
Human resource development Central	9	To develop adequate personnel capacity for council operations	Training for all staff by 2012	Needs assessments and development of a demand driven training programme
Office complex Central	10	To provide adequate space for operation	Complete office block 2012	Design and construction
Revenue management Central	11	To increase efficiency in revenue collection in the municipality	Increase revenue collection by 20% by 2012	Procure equipments and rehabilitate revenue collection centers
Diversify revenue sources	12	To increase revenue collection in the municipality	Identify new sources of revenue by 2009	Assessments, evaluations and registrations
Computerize accounting system	13	To ease financial transactions and improve on records management	Install computers and train personnel by 2009	Procurement of computers, installation and trainings

a) On Going Projects/Programmes: Garissa County Council

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Office automation Central	To increase efficiency in service delivery	Network computers by 2012	Installation of computers and networking
Extension of council offices Central	To have adequate housing	Construct offices by 2012	Construction, electrification and equipping
Office furnishing	To enhance working	Furnish council	Procurement and installation

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
	environment	office by 2012	
Shimbirey school	To improve education infrastructures	2 standard classrooms constructed	Construction and furnishing
Renovation of council offices Central	To improve work environment	Office renovation by 2012	Repairs and painting
Valuations roll District Wide	To improve revenue targeting	Carry out valuation by 2009	Assessments and property valuation

b) New Project/Programme Proposals: Garissa County Council

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Roads infrastructure development	1	To provide accessibility within County	Maintain 50 Kms per year	Grading and installation of culverts
Development of water infrastructure Central	2	Improve accessibility to water	25kms of pipes laid by 2012	Rehabilitate, maintenance, piping water. Construct water tanks and Provide generators
Construction of public toilets in urban/market centres Central	3	To improve access to proper sanitation in 6 market centers	Construct 2 toilets in each of 6 centers by 2012	Pits, supply of water, installation of Septic Tanks
Feasibility studies for all infrastructural projects to be undertaken over the next five years District Wide	4	To ascertain strategies and sustainability of all projects	Feasibility study for all projects done by 2012	Studies and surveys
Routine maintenance of council facilities Central	5	To maintain council assets in good condition	All council facilities maintained by 2012	Replacements, mending, painting
Community capacity building District wide	6	To increase community participation in council affairs and improve governance by 2009	Mobilize and train in all wards by 2009	Trainings and mobilization
Establish a monitoring and evaluation committee	7	To increase efficiency in programmes management	Establish one M&E committee by 2009	Mobilization and training and development of terms of reference
School infrastructures and access and access to education District Wide	8	To improve access to education by 20 % by 2012	Increase Classrooms, bursaries and sanitation facilities by 2012	Construct classrooms, bursary, Equip schools, Construct 16 pit latrine
Construct staff quarter for medics	9	To enhance service delivery and reduce staff turnovers	Construct staff houses in deserving facilities	To construct staff houses
HIV and AIDS control	10	To reduce	All wards	Campaigns and

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
		HIV&AIDS prevalence and mitigate its effects		awareness creation, support to the infected and affected
Preparation of land use plans	11	To facilitate and ease development in the council	All Council land	Surveying and mapping
Renovation of Rahore and national reserve	12	To promote tourism and boost local earnings	Two reserves	Development of facilities and fencing
Establish a disaster management programme	13	To enhance disaster preparedness and response	Council staff	Trainings in disaster management and response
Staff capacity development	14	To enhance capacity for service delivery	All council staff	Training needs assessments and trainings
Computerization of the financial system	15	To increase efficiency in finance management	Computerization by 2012	Installation of computers and trainings

3.8.8 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to services from all other sectors through planning and coordination of development activities. The sector also manages financial resources and ensures good governance in programmes administration. There is also collaboration through monitoring and evaluation of all sectors' programmes and projects. At the private sector level, the sector provides financial services and products necessary for investment and economic growth. Local authorities provide basic social infrastructure and services across all sectors with the aim of improving access to water, housing, land, sanitation, business, health and education. The sector also relies on performance of the other sectors for revenue and technical expertise.

3.8.9. Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting processes and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. The sector will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of various strategies on cross cutting issues

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES' SECTOR

Introduction

This sector comprises of the following subsections; gender and children affairs, youth and sports, regional development authorities, development of northern Kenya and other arid lands and ministry of state for special programmes

3.9.1 . Sector Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

3.9.2. Sector Mission

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

3.9.3. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Some of the socio-economic indicators in Garissa are quite low. This has been reinforced further by certain cultural practices, low literacy levels, natural disasters, low employment levels and weak production systems. The sector will therefore, play a crucial role in mitigating disasters. It will also coordinate, rehabilitate, mobilize and mainstream activities related to vulnerable groups, youth, women and civil societies. The sector will also address Micro and Small Scale Enterprise Development and HIV/ AIDS.

3.9.4. Importance of the Sector in the District

Ministry of State for Special Programmes

The sub sector will coordinate Disaster Risk Reduction in the district and ensure effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels; with special emphasis on prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction. The district will also spearhead the development and strengthening of institutions and mechanisms at all levels, especially at community level, so as to systematically contribute to the building of resilience to hazards and disasters. Further, the district will coordinate the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

HIV and AIDS

The district will implement measures to arrest and reduce the rising HIV/AIDS prevalence rates. These measures will include intensified advocacy and awareness creation using local resources and opinion leaders. Care and support will also be provided to the affected and infected.

Gender and Children Affairs

The district recognizes the importance of gender in its development. The sub sector also streamlines the formation and establishment of groups. It also undertakes community mobilization and social development trainings for community based groups.

Youth and Sports

This district recognises that the youth makes the majority of the population and most of them are unemployed. Efforts will be made to increase employment levels through entrepreneurial trainings and access to credit. Social development of the youth will be enhanced through development of youth friendly services such as sports and music. Attention will be paid to skill development for the youth through revival and

development of more training institution and facilities, and provision of bursaries. Focus will also be made towards promotion of volunteerism and the fight against drug abuse will be intensified.

3.9.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Arid Lands Resource Management Programme	Disaster prevention and management
Department of Social Services	Social mobilization and
Department of Youth Affairs	Youth development
Department of Culture	Funding and promotion of culture
Ministry of Gender, Children's and Social Development (various departments)	Gender mainstreaming
UNICEF	Funding and social mobilization
Kenya Red Cross Society	Disaster response and management
Private sector	Employment
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE)	Trainings and provision of credit
National Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);	Mainstreaming the NGOs
Community Based Organizations (CBOs);	Social mobilization
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs);	Social mobilization and funding
Research Institutions;	Research and Information
National social Security Fund (NSSF)	Social security
Kenya National Library Services	Equipping and managing libraries
Youth groups	Organization and mobilization

3.9.6 Sector /sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Special Programmes	Drought and Natural Resource Management; Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community level; high illiteracy and poverty levels,	Drought preparedness through contingency planning such as early warning systems, capacity building and community developments; mitigation efforts such as livestock off take, grazing reserve management; relief and reconstruction through relief food' supplementary feeding, restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development; support to local development efforts and coordination of disaster management
Youth affairs	Youth employment and participation in development	Lack of skills, Lack of capital, Negative Culture, Weak organisation, Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; high illiteracy; low	Trainings, Linkages with credit institutions, Advocacy and sensitizations, Building and equipping of polytechnics, promoting volunteerism, establishment of youth friendly centers

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		employment opportunities; high poverty levels, drugs	
Sports	Promotion and development of sports in the district	No sporting grounds, Low funding, Inadequate management capacity, weak linkages with national and international sporting events,	Renovation of sporting ground, Sport competitions, sports training, deployment of sport trainers to divisions, supply of sporting equipments
Social services and Gender	Empowerment, Streamlining self help groups, Women development fund, Social mobilization and capacity building.	Culture and traditions, Poverty, quack groups, illiteracy, low funding and transport, inadequate personnel	Trainings, provision of seed funds, Mobilizations and advocacy, vocational rehabilitation, development of action plans
Children's	Safeguarding and protection of children rights	Inadequate personnel and funding; lack of IT equipment; Harmful cultural practices; Lack of a children's court, lack of children rehabilitation centers	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs; enforcement of children's act (2003). Establishment of children court and children's desks at police stations,

3.9.7 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Constituency youth Enterprises Scheme (C-Yes)	-Self-employment and reduce poverty	Youth groups in Garissa district	Development of business plans and provision of credit to youth groups
Monitoring and Evaluation of YEDF	-Establish its sustainability and repayment status	Funded youth groups	Visiting and assessing projects started by the youths
Vetting youth groups for funding	To identify and fund viable youths	Youth groups	Vetting and recommendation of deserving groups
Training/Workshops	-Impart skills, entrepreneurial culture amongst youths	Youth	Organizing seminars/workshops for youth in all divisions

b) New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Garissa youth empowerment center Township	1	To provide a one-stop solution centre offering all youth friendly services	1 full equipped youth empowerment center	Design, construction and equipping and Maintenance of centre and the services offered

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Garissa youth polytechnic Township	2	To create a conducive environment for equipping The youth with relevant skills, knowledge and Attitudes for the labour market	1 youth polytechnic; All youth in the district	Design, construction and equipping, Construction of two workshops, 1 hostel, Classrooms Equipping of workshops Rehabilitation of existing structures
Sports leisure and recreation	3	To develop youth sporting talents and leisure	All youths in the district	Sporting tournaments regionally, Awards to competing teams Support to youth clubs
Establish youth council in Garissa District	4	To enhance youth mobilization, leadership and participation in development	Set one youth council with structures to the Location level	Registration, Membership drives, elections and integration in district development committees
Mainstreaming youth issues District Wide	5	To facilitate programmes reviews and sharpen focus on youths	Bi-annual meetings	Meetings and workshops
Youth crime and drugs District Wide	6	To reduce incidences of drugs abuse among the youth	All youths	Survey on drug use and abuse Dissemination workshops. Rehabilitation/support services Guidance/counseling services.
Environmental Project "Garbage Waste Disposal Management in Garissa Town"	7	To provide employment for 200 youths in the district and clean the town	Garissa municipality	Contractual arrangements, management and disposal of waste

a) On going Projects: Social Services and Gender

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Women enterprise development fund District Wide	To empower women to start income generating activities and strengthen existing ones	Women groups	Assessing, verifying and approving groups for funding, trainings, provision of credit monitoring and evaluation
Registration, Mobilization and capacity building of groups District Wide	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development	Capacity build 50 groups per year	Mobilization; organize workshops and seminars
Registration of persons with disabilities District Wide	To establish population of PWDs, disabilities and needs	District	Registration

b) New Proposed Projects: Social Services

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of a 4WD vehicle Central	1	To facilitate community mobilization	1 4WD by 2008/9	Procurement
Capacity building for community development committees, Location, Divisional and District social development committees	2	To build the committee leadership and development management skills	15 CDCs 15 LSDCs 4 DSDCs 1 DSDC	Mobilization and training sessions, follow up visits
Community initiative grants District Wide	3	To empower community groups for social development	60 groups per year	Screening and funding
Community mobilization, sensitization and awareness	4	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development	All sub locations	Baraza and trainings
Gender mainstreaming	5	To increase women participation in community	All divisions	Mobilizations and sensitizations
Dissemination of the Persons With Disability Act (2001) District Wide	6	To create awareness on the rights of the persons with disabilities and enhance mainstreaming of PWDs	All divisions	Mobilizations and workshops

a) Ongoing Projects: Children

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Garissa children's rescue centre Township	To provide care and protection to children in need	Abandoned children in need of care and protection	Renovation of existing facilities and construction of new ones
OVC-Cash Transfer Project Balambala, Sankuri, Central, Danyere	Supplement income for poor households	Poor and orphaned households	Assessments, identifications and Bi monthly cash support to household

b) New Projects Proposals: Children

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Garissa children's court Central	1	To provide children friendly courts to handle children cases	Children in conflict with law	Construction of court building
Rehabilitation school Central	2	To rehabilitate children's in conflict with law	Children in conflict with law	Acquire land, construct building and equipping
Child protection unit at police stations Central	3	To protect children	Children in conflict with law	Rehabilitation of building, equipping, identification and training of children friendly officers

a) ngoing Projects: Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Drought and Natural Resource Management District Wide	Promote preparedness activities that guarantee peaceful coexistence of ASAL communities and enhance food security at household level through facilitating provision of basic social services	Production of early warning systems on monthly basis through monthly bulletins. mitigation, relief and reconstruction	Capacity building on drought preparedness, contingency planning; mitigation in human and animal health activities, livestock off take, peace meetings and conflict management; food relief, supplementary feeding; restocking; rehabilitation of water facilities, food for work, infrastructure development; Emergency livestock interventions; water organization
Community Driven Development Programme District Wide	Build capacities of communities and community institutions through participatory approaches that enable them develop in a sustainable manner while taking cognizance of the marginalized in society	Have community driven development projects in every division	Capacity building for pilot communities (PICD); training on cross-cutting issues like gender, environmental, HIV/AIDS, Persons with disability; Funding of projects; Monitoring and evaluation
Support to Local Development Component District Wide	Provide enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies through enhancing support to sector services as well as community initiatives that link them to national economies	Boost local development	Policy, Advocacy and Research; specific livestock interventions; specific education related interventions; specific health related interventions; agricultural related interventions

b) New Proposed Projects: Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
District contingency fund	1	To enhance disaster responses and management	KES 100,000,000	Setting management structure, establishing the fund

c) New Proposed Projects: Sports

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Improvement of two community sports ground in Garissa town	1	To develop and promote sports in the district	2 sporting ground by 2012	Constructions and rehabilitations
To train officials of all sports associations in the district	2	To enhance management of sport associations	All sports associations	Training workshops
Identifying, nurturing and	3	To build interest and promote talents	3 district sport teams	Mobilization, sports competitions,

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
training sports talents in three sporting activities Dujis Constituency		in sports		
Animals sports event Central Division	4	To integrate sports and entertainment		Formation and sponsoring of clubs

a) **Ongoing Projects: HIV and AIDS**

Project Name	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
TOWA projects Dujis Constituency	To reduce HIV & AIDS incidences and its impacts	District wide	Prevention of new infections through promotion of counseling and testing and provision of VCT, PMTCT services, mobile VCTs, behavioral change campaigns; Care and support for the infected and affected through, comprehensive care for the infected, provision of ART services; mitigation against socio- economic effects HIV AND AIDS through support to OVC and PLWHA care and co-ordination of HIV AND AIDS activities

b) **New Proposed Projects: HIV & AIDS**

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Global fund for HIV, Malaria and TB Dujis Constituency	1	TO halt and begin to reduce incidences of HIV and AIDS, Malaria and TB	District	Campaigns, VCT services, provision of ITNs screening and treatments for TB,

3.9.8. Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has linkages with all other sectors as it provides skilled labour force necessary for their performance. The sector also provides social mobilization, capacity building for community and recreation facilities and services that are necessary for a healthy population. This is in addition to taking care and ensuring empowerment of all special population groups. The physical infrastructures sector provides the necessary infrastructures for realization of the objectives of the sectors' programmes such as roads, market infrastructures, water facilities and energy. The productive sectors offer the opportunities for economic empowerment while education and health ensure skill development and a healthy population respectively

3.9.9. Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The district recognizes the importance of gender in its development. Efforts will be made to increase the proportion of women in all committees and also to increase female enrolment and retention of all levels of education, including adult education. Efforts will also be made to involve men in issues affecting the welfare of children and women.

Other strategies will include deepening of advocacy and awareness on negative cultural practices such as FGM and divorce. In addition, the district will ensure participation of all groups of people in development activities through trainings, networking and collaborations. It will also strive to promote Goal 1 on achievement of full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people and Goal 3 on elimination of gender disparity. All the sector programmes will ensure gender equity by ensuring women participation in decision making and management

Fight against HIV/AIDS will be intensified through campaigns and provision of support. The sector is in tandem with MDG number 6 which seeks to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS,

The sector will enhance disasters preparedness and mitigation and also lead recovery programmes in the district and also sustain capacity building and empowerment of all special groups.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
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1.5 INTRODUCTION

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

1.6 INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring is undertaken at the district and community level. The specific monitoring tasks and responsibilities are as follows:

The project management committee (PMC) will follow up on daily basis the implementation of project activities based on the already formulated implementation schedule. The PMC shall submit monthly reports and avail the report to the community development committee.

The Location Development Committee (LDC), with the assistance of the CDC, shall compile All M&E reports and feed the information into the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plans for information necessary to members. Information on the financial accomplishments, including the authorized cost of materials delivered and received by the implementing Officer to the CDC. In the case of financial accomplishment is not available, the CDC to make comparisons on the level of implementation. The completed Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee on a monthly basis.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The DPMU, with the assistance of the DDO, consolidate and analyzes the Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plans coming from CDCs. The consolidated Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan are then submitted to the DMEC on a monthly and quarterly basis for onward submission to the DDC. The DDO must provide guidance to the DPMU in the consolidation and analysis of said reports. DMEC shall discuss the completed Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan in its monthly meetings and provide recommendations to identified implementation problems and issues. Reports are submitted to the LDC which acts on the recommendations of the DMEC. Finally, the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the PPC and the Head, RPD.

Representatives from the Rural Planning Department (RPD) and relevant planning bodies shall arrange regular visits to the districts to assess progress of planned activities. Existing guidelines for field visits shall be used. Copies of field visit reports shall be sent to respective line ministries and interested stakeholders. Provincial monitoring and evaluation shall be undertaken on quarterly basis and reports availed to the relevant government departments.

The following committees are proposed for increased ownership and effectiveness in management of development in the district, sub-committees will be established in all wards. These sub-committees will make their reports to the DMEC and other

4.0 INTRODUCTION

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

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring is undertaken at the district and community level. The specific monitoring tasks and responsibilities are as follows:

The project management committee (PMC) will follow up on daily basis the implementation of project activities based on the already formulated implementation schedule. The PMC shall compile monthly reports and avail the report to the community development committee (CDC).

The Location Development Committee (LDC), with the assistance of the CDC, shall compile All M& E reports and feed the information into the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plans for information necessary to members. Information on the financial accomplishments, including the itemized cost of materials delivered and received by the PMCs, is provided by the implementing Officer to the CoDC. In the case of funds being transferred to the PMC, financial accomplishment is culled from the CPMR. Reflecting the financial accomplishment allows the CoDC to make comparisons on the level of resource utilization. The completed Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee on a monthly basis.

The DPMU, with the assistance of the DDO, consolidate and analyzes the Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan coming from CDCs. The consolidated Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan are then submitted to the DMEC on a monthly and quarterly basis for onward submission to the DDC. The DDO must provide guidance to the DPMU in the consolidation and analysis of said reports. DMEC shall discuss the completed Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan in its monthly meetings and provide recommendations to identified implementation problems and issues. Reports are submitted to the DDC which acts on the recommendations of the DMEC. Finally, the monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the PPO and the Head, RPD.

Representatives from the Rural Planning Department (RPD) and relevant planning bodies shall arrange regular visits to the districts to assess progress of planned activities. Consistent guidelines for field visits shall be used. Copies of field visit reports shall be sent respective line ministries and interested stakeholders. Provincial monitoring and evaluation shall be undertaken on quarterly basis and reports availed to the relevant government departments.

The following committees are proposed for increased ownership and effectiveness in management of development in the district, sub committees will be established in all sectors. These sub committees will make their reports to the DMEC and other

stakeholders on a quarterly basis. The secretaries to the committees will be members to the DMEC. These proposed committees include: Agriculture and livestock Committee, Environment Committee, Physical Planning Committee, Education Committee, Youth Committee, Business and Investment Committee, Security Committee, Health Committee, Children Development Committee, Disaster Management Committee. Each committee shall be responsible to ensure that the activities in the action plan that fall under its mandate are accomplished as per the plan. This will include, but not be limited to advising on cost effective and efficient strategies of carrying out the activities, working in collaboration with the various development agents, and mapping priority areas for intervention. The committees will also help in drawing the implementation schedules for the plan. These committees are expected to be innovative in order to make the implementation of the plan a success.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation matrix giving projects/program name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators /tools, implementing agency and role of stakeholders are provided below to give the way forward for the implementation of this plan.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Irrigation development Central, Sankuri and Balambala)	150m	2012	No of acres under irrigation,	MoA reports, visits, farm records, surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, Donors, NGOS	Ministry of Agriculture, ALRMP, donor s,NGOs to fund, water and irrigation to design and construct, private sector to invest, councils to allot land
Food processing and value addition Garissa town	100m	2008-2012	Factories established, % reduction in post harvest loses, % Increase in income, range of products developed,	MoA reports, site visit reports, surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, NGOS,	Ministry of Agriculture, ALRMP, donors, NGOs to fund, community to supply products, council to provide land, public works to design and supervise
Construct and equip horticultural produce Cold storage facilities Sankuri and Central division	40m	2008-2011	No of cold facilities developed, % reduction in post harvest/proce ssing loses, % increase in income	MoA reports, site visit reports surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, DONO RS, NOS	Ministry of Agriculture, ALRMP, donors, NGOs to fund, council to provide land, public works to design and supervise,

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Farm input supply Central, Sankuri, Balambala and Danyere	5m	2008-2012	Range of inputs supplied, No of beneficiaries, % increase in crop production, % increase in income	MoA reports, farm records, surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	NGOS, ALRMP	NGOs, ALRMP to fund, private sector to invest in agro stores
Agricultural mechanization services	16m	2008-2011	No of equipments,	MoA reports, inventories	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, DONORS	Ministry of Agriculture, ALRMP, Donors to fund
Horticultural farmers cooperative society	100m	2008-2010	Cooperative formed, size of membership and share capital, % growth in turnovers, net gain to farmers	MOA reports; assets inventories, site visits, cooperative records, surveys	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry to finance, cooperatives to mobilize and train, community to mobilize
Agriculture Training Centre	40m	2008-2012	No of rooms constructed, No of dairy cattle, No of chicken, total turnover	MOA reports, field visits, farm records	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, NGOS	Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs to fund,
Office capacity support – equipments. Central, Balambala and Danyere	0.45m	2008-2009	No of equipments procured	MoA reports, inventories	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to fund
Promotion of new crops Central Sankuri Balambala, Danyere	4m	2008-2012	Acreage under crops, total crops yield, % increase in income	MoA reports, farm records	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, NGOS	Ministry of Agriculture, ALRMP and NGOs to fund, KARI to research, farmers to do the farming
Farm produce marketing	7m	2008-2012	Market constructed, trade volumes	MoA reports, farmers records	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to fund, council to provide land, media to publicize
Establishment of fruit tree nurseries	0.4m	2008-2012	No of seedlings produced and distributed, acreage under fruits, % increase in total yields	MoA reports, farm records	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	Ministry of Agriculture to fund, Kari to supply appropriate seedlings, farmers to nature
Livestock Production							
Market linkages and partnership establishment	3.75m	2008-2012	% Increase in exports; % Increase in income	MoLP reports	Ministry of livestock	GOK, NGOS, Donors	Ministry, donors and NGOs to fund Trade-

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			% Contribution of livestock to household income				Promotion and marketing, KEBS- Certification of products, media to campaign
Cottage industries	18.85m	2008-2012	No of cottage industries developed, No and range of products, % increase and contribution to household income	MoLP reports, industry records, surveys	Ministry of livestock	GOK, donors	Ministry and donors to fund, councils to provide land, private sector to invest and promote
Establish and actualize a community based participatory monitoring and evaluation	4.3m	2008-2012	No of focal points established	MoLP reports, M&E reports	Ministry of livestock	GOK, NGOS	Ministry and NGOs to fund
Commercialization of production	7.5m	2008-2012	No of trainings held, No of communities trained	MoLP reports, training reports	Ministry of livestock	GOK, NGOS	Ministry and NGOs to fund, mobilize and carry out trainings, community to practice commercial production
Poultry keeping	1.09m	2008-2012	No of poultry supplied, % increase in household income	MoLP reports	Ministry of livestock	GOK,	Ministry to fund, communities to engage in farming
Livestock Breed improvement	18.85m	2008-2012	Number of AI units established; No of pastoralist trained, No of inseminations done	MoLP reports, Inventories,	Ministry of livestock	GOK, DONORS	Ministry and donors to fund, community to adopt and practice production technologies, private sector to invest
Improve livestock handling infrastructure	10.8m	2008-2012	No of stocking routes and holding grounds rehabilitated, no of water	MoLP reports, surveys	Ministry of livestock	GOK, DONORS	Ministry to fund, council to delineate routes, community to mobilize and safeguard the

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			facilities rehabilitated, access to proper sanitation at markets				routes
Formation of livestock farmers cooperative societies	0.3m	2008-2012	No of registered Members and share capital, total gains to farmers	MoLD reports	Ministry of livestock	GOK	Ministry to fund, cooperative to mobilize and train, community to register as members and manage the society
Veterinary Services							
Cattle vaccination against CBPP	14m	2008-2012	No of livestock vaccinated, % Reduction in animal infection and diseases	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK, NGOS	NGOs,ALRMP and GOK to contribute funds and drugs
Annual vaccination of cattle against black quarter and Anthrax	7m	2008-2012	No of animals vaccinated,% reduction in infections	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK, NGOS	NGOs,ALRMP and GOK to contribute funds and drugs
Annual vaccination of dogs against rabies	1.2m	2008-2012	No of dogs vaccinated; % Reduction in infections	Veterinary progress reports, surveys	Veterinary department	GOK, NGOS	NGOs, ALRMP and GOK to contribute funds and drugs
Semi-annual disease surveillance along international borders.	16m	2008-2012	No of surveillance stations established; No of surveillance missions held	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK,N GOS	MINISTRY of livestock and NGOS to fund, community to report incidences
Construction of vaccination crutches	10m	2008-2012	No of crutches established; No of livestock using the crutches	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	Local authority, GOK	Local Authorities and GOK to fund, community to contribute
Training of CAHWS	2.5m	2008-2012	No of CAHWS trained and supplied with drugs:% increase in animal treatments	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	DONORS, GOK, NGOS	GOK, NGOs and ALRMP to facilitate trainings and supply of drugs
Renovation of veterinary stations	12m	2008-2012	No of stations rehabilitated, Range of services	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK,N GOs	GOK and NGOs to fund, Public works to rehabilitate

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			being rendered				
Capacity building	8m	2008-2012	No of additional technical staff posted; No of vehicles and motorcycles issued	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK, NGOs	GOK and NGOs to support
Establishment of a disease free zone	8m	2008-2012	No of disease free zones.% increase in export market share	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK.D ONORS	Local authorities to avail land, provincial administration and community to enforce
Contingency fund for emergencies	5m	2008-2012	Percentage Improvement in disaster response	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK, NGOS	GOK and NGOs to establish the fund. DSG to manage
Diseases database	5m	2008-2012	Data base established	Veterinary progress reports	Veterinary department	GOK, DONORS	Veterinary department and CBS to establish the database
Lands							
Development of physical plans	3m	2008-2012	No. of physical plans produced	Departmental report, plans	Ministry of Land	GOK	Ministry and Local Authorities to fund
Survey of land	10m	2008-2012	No. of institutional plots with demarcated and with title deeds	Departmental report, Maps	Ministry of Land	GOK, DONORS	Ministry and respective institutions to fund, local authorities to allocate
Forestry							
Commercialization of Gum Arabica in Mbalambala	10m	2008-2012	Size of plantation in acres. No of beneficiaries. revenues generated	Field visits, departmental reports	Forest department	GOK	forest dept to provide seedlings and market linkages, community to undertake the farming
Flood mitigation project -along the river	5m	2008-2012	No. of trees planted. Area planted in meters	Field visits, departmental reports	Forest department	GOK	Ministry to fund and the farming community to manage
Control and management of mathenge tree	10m	2008-2012	Ha of land cleared of mathenge by 2012 Range and volume of products developed from mathenge by	Forest department reports, Field visits	Forest department	GOK, DONORS	Ministry and donors to fund and train, community to engage if exploitation of mathenge

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			2012				
Cooperative Development							
Revival and strengthening of cooperative movement in the district	2m	2008-2012	No. of cooperatives revived. share capital. size of membership	Cooperatives reports. departmental reports and visits	Cooperative department	GOK	Ministry of Cooperative to provide funding, mobilization, training and community to manage. credit institutions to provide sharia compliant credit facilities
Construction of a district office	4m	2008-2010	Building constructed	Designs. tender documents. site visits	Cooperative department	GOK	Ministry to fund. public works to design and supervise

4.2.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

Trade							
Joint loans Board	15m	2008-2012	No. Of traders given loans: Amount of loans issued: Percentage increase in income: No of new businesses established	JLB Reports. site visits. business records	District Joint Loan Board	PRIVATE BANKS NGOS.	CBO and NGOs assist in lending the people Private sector and village banks to provide more credit
Opening a Business solution centre	10m	2008-2010	Range and scope of services provided .A solution centre constructed and operational	Department reports Reports	District trade office	DONORS.PRI VATE SECTOR	NGOs and private sector to assist in funding the centre
Training of Traders	1m	2008-2012	No. of traders trained: No. of trainings held	Training Reports. training modules	District trade office	NGOS. DONORS	NGOs, CBOs and private sector to train traders also
Building Ministry of Trade offices	4m	2008-2012	No Offices constructed and operational	Departmental reports. inventory	Trade office. Works Department	GOK	DDC to identify land for offices, public works to supervise and DDC to monitor
Garissa District investment profile	10m	2008-2010	Consultant engaged: No of copies produced and	Events report. copies of the profile	Trade Office	GOK. DONORS	Investment promotion council and donors to facilitate. consultancy. departments and

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
							community to provide information
Industry							
Promotion of industrial and trade investments: Investors conference. Garissa	5m	2008-2010	No and profile of participants; No of new investments; partnerships and market linkages	Conference report	Trade and industry	PRIVATE SECTOR, GOK	Donors, investment promotion council
Training and awareness creation	3m	2008-2012	No of traders trained; No of trainings conducted	Departmental reports	Trade Office	NGOS, DONORS	NGOs, CBOs and private sector to train traders also
Trade exhibitions	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of trade exhibitions held per year	Departmental reports, activity reports	Trade Office	GOK, PRIVATE SECTOR	Ministry and private sector to fund
Development of Jua kali shades	5m	2008-2012	No. of Jua kali shades developed; No of new Jua kali enterprises	Departmental reports, visits	Industry	GOK	Council to provide land and the ministry to provide funds
Tourism							
Community eco-tourism conservancy	5m	2008-2012	No. of Eco Tourism; conservancies set up	KWS reports	KWS	KWS, GOK, DONORS	KWS to fund
Giraffe sanctuary Central Division	100m	2008-2010	No. of tourists visiting the sanctuary. Revenue generated	KWS reports	KWS Local enterprises	GOK, NGOS, DONORS, PRIVATE SECTOR	KWS to fund, Local community to Manage
Development of Rahole national reserve in Danyere	300m	2008-2011	No. of camp sites developed No. of roads graveled in parks No. of tourists visiting the park, Revenue generated	KWS reports,	KWS Local enterprises	GOK, DONORS	KWS to fund .DDC to monitor and assure borders are set, Local
Culture							
Office block construction Central Division-Garissa	18m		No. of buildings and equipments supplied	Department of Culture reports, invoices	Department of Culture	GOK	Ministry to fund, public works to supervise
AMPH theatre complete with recreational facilities Central Division	10m	2008-2012	No. of facilities developed, No of visitors and revenue	Department of Culture reports	Department of Culture	GOK, DONORS	Ministry to fund, public works to design and supervise

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			generated				
District cultural festivals	0.3m	2008-2012	No. of festivals organized	Department of Culture reports	Department of Culture	GOK, PRIVATE SECTOR	Ministry to fund, community to participate
Cultural development grants to groups	0.5m	2008-2012	Size of grants, No. of beneficiaries	Department of Culture reports, group reports	Department of Culture	GOK	Ministry to fund, community to participate
District social-cultural profile. Garissa	4m	2009-2010	District social cultural profile	Department of Culture reports	Department of Culture	GOK, NGOS	Ministry to fund,
HIV awareness campaigns	2.5m	2008-2012	No. of campaigns sessions, No. reached, % rise in awareness	Department of Culture reports, activity reports, surveys	Department of Culture	GOK, NGOS	Ministry, Donors and NACC to fund
Recreational facilities	0.3m	2008-2012	No. of instruments procured, No. of groups supported	Department of Culture reports, inventories	Department of Culture	DONORS, GOK	Ministry and donors to fund
Botanic garden	1m	2008-2012	No. of seedlings planted	Department of Culture reports	Department of Culture	GOK	Ministry and donors to fund, forest to supply seedlings, council to allot land
Cultural Museum construction Central Division-	35m	2008-2012	No. of facilities developed	Museum reports, site visit reports	Department of Culture	GOK	Ministry to fund, public works to supervise
Information and communication (ICT)	0.5m	2008-2010	No. of equipments procured and installed	Museum reports, site visit reports, inventory	Department of Culture	GOK	Ministry and donors to fund

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Roads							
Modika-Modogashe road	3.285b	2008-2012	No. of KMs tarmaked	MoR progress reports, site visit reports	Roads	GOK, donors	GoK and donors to fund, private sectors to provide services, DMEC to monitor
Bura-	936m	2008-	No. of Kms	MoR	Roads	GOK,	GoK and

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Balambala road		2012	graveled Extent of improvement in roads transport	progress reports		donors	donors to fund. private sectors to provide services. DMEC to monitor
Children's park	1.5m	2008-2009	No. and type of facilities prepared No. of children using the park % Increase in child safety awareness	MoR progress reports. site reports	Public works	GOK. donors	Ministry and Donors to fund. council to provide land.
Housing							
Renovation of government houses	70m	2008-2012	No. of houses renovated	Progress reports. site visit reports	Housing	GOK. donors	Ministry to fund. public works to renovate
Acquire title deed for all government houses		2008-2010	No. of title deeds acquired No of government land surveyed	Progress reports	Housing	GOK. donors	Ministry to fund. Survey to survey the plots and process title deeds
Capacity building on appropriate building technologies		2008-2012	No. of people trained. Range of technologies trained on and available for use. No. of houses developed through such technologies	Progress reports. training reports. community visits reports	Housing	GOK. donors	Ministry to fund and undertake the trainings. community to partake in the trainings
Energy							
Rural electrification	500m	2008-2012	No. of new connections. % increase in No. of people with access to clean energy	KPLC reports. surveys	Kenya Power and Lighting company	GOK. donors	GOK and donor to fund. community to do electrification of facilities
Connection of Garissa to the national grid	1bn	2008-2011	Town connected to the national power grid. Reliability of electricity	KPLC reports. surveys	Kenya Power and Lighting company	GOK. donors	GOK and donors to fund.
Exploitation of Other Alternative Sources of energy: Garissa	40M	2008-2012	No. of household and institutions using solar. biogas and	Ministry of energy reports	Kenya Power and Lighting company	GOK. donors	Donors and GOK to fund. community to adopt and invest in alternative

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			LPG				sources of energy

4.2.4 Environment, Water And Sanitation Sector

NEMA							
Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Control and management of <i>prosofis Juriflora</i> (mathenge)	2m	2008-2012	Area in acres cleared of mathenge	NEMA reports, site visits, interviews	NEMA	Gok, donors	NEMA and Donors to fund, SCOs to carry out advocacy, community to increase extraction
Control and management of plastic bags menace	5m	2008-2012	% reduction in plastics in the district. Volume of plastics recycled	NEMA reports, site visits, interviews	NEMA	GOK, donors	NEMA and Donors to fund, NEMA to train; Local authorities to enforce regulations, community to practice safe disposal of plastics
Capacity building of district and divisional government committees	1m	2008-2012	No of committee trained	NEMA reports, Training reports, interviews	NEMA	GOK, donors	NEMA and Donors to fund
Streamline solid and liquid waste management	5m	2008-2012	No of and adequacy of waste disposal sites established by 2012.No. of waste disposal trucks provided.% improvement in cleanliness in the town per year	NEMA reports, site visits, land use plans	NEMA	GOK, donors	NEMA and Donors to fund, local authorities to allocate land and enhance waste disposal, community to be sensitized
Compliance and enforcement of EIA/EA and Effluent discharge and waste management regulations	3m	2008-2012	No. of inspection carried out per year. No. of EIAs endorsed	NEMA reports, site visits, court records	NEMA	GOK, donors	NEMA and Donors to fund, judiciary to arbitrate, institutions to integrate environment protection in their programmes
Geology							
Geological mapping	2m	2008-2012	No. of field visits,	Field reports,	Geology department	GOK, donors	Ministry and donors to

NEMA							
Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			Maps produced	Geological map			provide fund and personnel
Mineral exploration and investigation	5m	2008-2012	No. of mineral deposits and occurrences reported,	Geological reports,	Geology department	GOK, donors	Ministry and donors to provide fund and personnel
Evaluation and assessments	6m	2008-2012	No. of occurrences assessed and evaluated	Geological reports and maps	Geology department	GOK, donors	Ministry donors to provide fund and personnel
Rehabilitation of des used/abandoned quarries	50m	2008-2012	No. of quarries rehabilitated	Site visits, reports	Geology department	GOK, donors	Ministry, local government and donors to fund, NEMA to audit and forest to provide seedlings
Geo-hazards investigation	4m	2008-2012	No. of delineated zones	Field visits and reports	Geology department	GOK, donors	Ministry, local government to fund, metrological to collect and disseminate data
Water							
District Water needs assessment	2m	2008-2009	Water needs Assessment report	Assessment report	NWSB	National water service board	NWSB to fund
Construction of water supplies with piped water for domestic use in Mbalambala, Sankuri, Balicha, Dujis, Shimbirey, danyere& jarajira cetres.	80M	2008-2012	No. of new water connections Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water sources	Progress reports, field visit reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB,CDF, LATF and NGOs to fund
Construction of underground storage tanks Dujis, Aqalarl, Saka junction Shimbirey, Abdisemen, ashadin and ohio.	10M	2008-2010	Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water sources	Progress reports, field visit reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB,CDF, LATF and NGOs to fund
Drilling/Construction of shallow wells	200M	2008-2012	Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water sources	Progress reports, field visit reports	NWSB/JICA	Donors	JICA to fund
Replacement of	10.5M	2008-	Proportion	Progress	NWSB	GOK,	NWSB and

NEMA							
Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
ppumping sets for EBalambala, EBalich, Sankuri, saka Dujis, & Shimbirey Korakora		2012	of population with sustainable access to improved water sources	reports, field visit reports		CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NGOs to fund, community to maintain
Replace 7km old pipeline along the distribution system in Garissa water supply	7M	2008-2012	% Reduction in unaccounted for water, length of pipes laid (KMs)	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Construct a parallel rising main from intake to the treatment works	60M	2008-2012	%Increase of raw water flow to the treatment plant, Proportion of people with access to sustainable water access	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Construction of backwash line from treatment works back to the river	50M	2008-2012	Volume of backwash content accessed to the river	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Construct of storage tanks to Garissa water supply	25M	2008-2012	% increase in water storage capacity	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Installation of water meters	20M	2008-2012	No. of new water meters installed % reduction in unaccounted for water % increase in revenue per year	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Construct sub-service dams at libahalow togdoob Ashadin and Dujis	50M	2008-2012	No. and capacity of dams constructed. Proportion of people with access to safe water	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Drought mitigation	14M	2008-2012	No. of water bowers acquired No. of	Department progress reports, activity	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB, NGOs, CDF, LATF to fund

NEMA							
Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			gensets acquired and issued. No. of pumps and assorted spare parts	reports, invoices			
Construction of pit latrines and bathrooms korakora raya Balich. Danyere. saka. Balambala. Dujis. Ashadin. Abdisement (4 each)	4M	2008-2012	No. of operational pit latrines and bathrooms. Proportion of people with access to enhanced sanitation	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Construction of latrines & bathrooms at new borehole sites Dujis, Shimbirey, Saka junction, Abdisement Ohio & Auliya (4 each)	4.8M	2008-2012	No. of operational pit latrines and bathrooms. Proportion of people with access to enhanced sanitation	Department progress reports, activity reports, surveys	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Construction of pit latrines, bathrooms at water pans Dujis-Aqalar, saka junction, Shimbirey, Abdisement, Ohio, and range lands Togdoob, (4 each)	8m	2008-2012	No. of operational pit latrines and bathrooms per year. Proportion of people with access to enhanced sanitation per year	Department progress reports, activity reports, field visit reports, surveys	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Construction of pit latrines and bathrooms at sub service dams Libahalow, togdoob, Dujis, Ashadin	1.6M	2008-2012	No. of operational pit latrines and bathrooms. Proportion of people with access to enhanced sanitation	Department progress reports, activity reports	NWSB	GOK, CDF, NGOs, NWSB	NWSB and NGOs to fund
Irrigation							
District irrigation profile	1m	2008-2009	Profile developed by 2009	Reports, Profile document	Ministry of water and irrigation-(MOWI)	GOK	MOWI to fund
Capacity building for district irrigation office	10m	2008-2009	No of equipments and vehicles procured by 2009	Department reports, inventories	Ministry of water and irrigation-(MOWI)	GOK	MOWI to fund
Development of pump fed	56m	2008-2012	% Increase of acreage	Department reports,	Ministry of water and	GOK, NGOs	Ministry and NGOs, ALRMP

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Irrigation scheme			of land under irrigation per year	inventories, site visit reports	irrigation-(MOWI)		to fund
Development of gravity irrigation scheme	1bn	2008-2012	% Increase of acreage of land under irrigation per year	Department reports, inventories, site visit reports	Ministry of water and irrigation-(MOWI)	GOK, NGOs	Ministry and NGOs to fund, private sector to invest
Capacity	5m	2008-2012	No. of farmers and staff trained per year	Department reports, training reports	Ministry of water and irrigation-(MOWI)	GOK, NGOs	Ministry and Donors to fund
Meteorology							
Training and sensitizations on impacts of climate change	0.4M	2008-2010	No. of trainings held, No. of trainees, Coping mechanisms developed and levels of resilience	Training reports, surveys	Meteorological department	GOK, NGOs, donors	Ministry, donors, ALRMP II to fund
Purchase of 1 4WD Vehicle	2.5m		No. and type of vehicle procured	Inventory	Meteorological department	GOK, NGOs, donors	Ministry and donors to fund

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Education

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of fund	Stakeholders Responsibility
SSchool infrastructure development	120.7m	2008-2012	No. and type of facilities developed, % Increase in enrolment, % increase in retention, Ratio of boys to girls, net enrolment rate	Ministry of education reports, surveys, site visit reports	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry, NGOs, CDF, LATIF, ALRMP private sector to fund, public works to design and supervise
SSchools staffing	-	2008-2012	Teachers pupils ratio, percentage improvement in exam performance	Ministry of education reports	Ministry of education	GOK	Ministry to employ and deploy

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of fund	Stakeholders Responsibility
Teachers housing	168m	2008-2012	No. of house units constructed, No of teachers housed within schools	Ministry of education reports, surveys, site visit reports	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry, NGOs, CDF, LATF, ALRMP private sector to fund, public works to design and supervise
Library facilities	0.95m	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed, range of materials stocked	Ministry of education reports	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry, NGOs, CDF, LATF, ALRMP private sector to fund, public works to design and supervise
Schools Management	1.05m	2008-2012	No. of trainings held, No of teachers trained	Ministry of education reports, training reports	Ministry of education	GOK	Ministry to fund
ICT for secondary schools	9.9m	2008-2012	No. of laboratories constructed, No of computers installed, No of beneficiaries	Ministry of education reports, surveys, site visits	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry, NGOs, CDF, LATF, ALRMP private sector to fund, public works to design and supervise
Quality assurance	0.203m	2008-2012	No. of quality control staff trained	Ministry of education reports	Ministry of education	GOK	Ministry to fund
Mobile schools capacity	2.096m	2008-2012	No. of schools established	Ministry of education reports	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry, LATF, CDF, NGOs to fund,
Girl child education scholarships	9.875m	2008-2012	No. of scholarships provided,	Ministry of education reports	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry, CDF, Local authorities to fund
Special education	3.36m	2008-2012	No. of special need children enrolled	Ministry of education reports	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry and NGOS to fund.
boarding primary school Libahalow, Modika and Dujis	33.6m	2008-2012	No. of facilities developed, % Increase in enrolment	Ministry of education reports, school register, surveys	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry to fund, public works to design and supervise
2 Boarding secondary schools Saka and Modika	22.7m	2008-2012	No. of facilities developed, % Increase in transition rates	Ministry of education reports, school registers, surveys	Ministry of education	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	Ministry to fund, public works to design and supervise
Adult Education							
Establishing Adult education centres	27m	2008-2009	No. of centres established,	Field visits, centre registers,	Adult education department	GOK	Ministry to provide funds and post teachers,

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of fund	Stakeholders Responsibility
District wide			No and quality of teachers posted, adult enrolment and retention rates	field reports			community to mobilize and enroll for adult education
Awareness and sensitization Campaign	0.6m	2008-2012	No. of sensitization and awareness forums, % increase in enrolment and retention rates	Field visits reports, centres registers	Adult education department	GOK, donors	Ministry and civil societies to fund and carry out mobilization, community to participate in education
To Recruit 120 full time teachers	-	2008-2009	No. of teachers recruited	Class Attendance registers, log books, enrolment registers,	Adult education department	GOK, donors	Ministry and NGOs to fund,
Construction Of 27 adult basic education centres (ABE) All divisions	15.12 m	2008-2012	No. of centres constructed, No of adult users, categories of materials stocked	Site visits, Inventory, Department reports, centre registers	Adult education department	GOK, donors	Ministry and Civil society to fund, local authority to provide land, community to utilize the facilities
Establish mobile schools		2008-2012	No. of schools established, No. of adult learners enrolled	Department report, school records	Adult education department	GOK, donors	Ministry and civil society organizations to fund, community to support
Provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) in all ABE centres	4.05m	2008-2012	No. of IGAs per centre, No. of beneficiaries Grants in cash and materials	Training reports, business records, ABE registers	Adult education department	GOK, donors	Ministry and NGOs to fund
Production of primers (basic adult instructional materials)	0.35	2008-2009	No. of primers developed and produces	Primers, invoices	Adult education department	GOK, donors	Ministry and NGOs to fund,
Capacity building for present teachers	0.26	2008-2009	No. of trainings held, No of teachers trained	Sessions reports, training manuals	Adult education department	GOK, donors	Ministry and civil society organizations to fund
Transport	4m	2008-2009	No. of vehicles procured	Inventory, department reports	Adult education department	GOK	Ministry to procure and register
I Health							

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of fund	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of 3 new dispensaries and opening of 4 completed ones	40m	2008-2009	% of population with access to medical care Distance to medical facilities. % Reduction in child and maternal mortalities	Survey, hospital records, progress reports, inventory	Ministry of Health	GOK, CDF, donors	MOH, CDF, and Donors to fund, Ministry of public work to design and supervise.
Installation of 5 new cold storage equipments	2.6m	2008-2010	% Immunization in rural areas. No. of equipments installed	Survey, hospital records, progress reports, invoices, inventory	Ministry of Health	GOK, CDF, donors	MOH, CDF, Donors to fund
Maternal health programme	10m	2008-2012	No. of PMCT centers. Proportion of mothers attended by skilled health personnel.	Ministry reports, hospital records, surveys	Ministry of Health	GOK, CDF, donors	MoH, UNICEF, NGOs to fund
Upgrading of Mbalambala Health center to Sub-district Hospital	30m	2008-2012	% Of population with access to medical care. No. of additional category of diseases treated, No of new facilities	Hospital records, MOH reports, surveys, inventory	Ministry of Health	GOK, CDF, donors	MoH to assess and fund, Donors and CDF to fund, public work to supervise
Upgrading of Ifthin Sub-district to District Hospital development - Wards Incinerator	40m	2008-2012	% Of population with access to medical care. No. of additional category of diseases treated, No. of new facilities	Hospital records, MOH reports, surveys, inventory	Ministry of Health	GOK, CDF, donors	MoH to assess and fund, Donors and CDF to fund, public work to supervise
Offices for MOH and administration block	5m	2008-2012	Building and facilities constructed	Tender documents, site visits, MOH reports, inventory	Ministry of Health	GOK, CDF, donors	MOH, CDF, and Donors to fund, Ministry of public work to design and supervise
Upgrading of	18m	2008-	% Of	Tender	Ministry of	GOK,	MoH to assess and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Source s of fund	Stakeholders Responsibility
Madina. Sankuri and Danyere Dispensaries to Health centre status		2012	population with access to medical care. No of additional category of diseases treated. No of new facilities and equipments	documents. site visits. MOH reports. inventory	Health	CDF. donors	fund. Donors and CDF to fund. public work to supervise
PGH – Expansion of TB Wards for emergency response	35m	2008-2012	% of TB cases diagnosed and treated	Hospital records. MoH reports. inventory	Ministry of Health	GOK. CDF. donors	MOF. Donors. CDF to fund. public work to supervise
Disease preparedness and Response	3.5m	2008-2012	No of surveillance s. Cases detected	MoH reports	Ministry of Health	GOK. CDF. donors	MOH and donor s to fund
PUBLIC HEALTH							
Expanded programme on immunization district wide	22m	2008-2012	% Reduction in preventable diseases. % Immunization cover %Reduction in <5MR	Field reports. annual reports. surveys	Ministry of public health. UNICEF	GOK. donors	Provincial administration to mobilize. public health to implement. NGOs to supplement funding
HIV/AIDs awareness creation. home based care	12m	2008-2012	% Increase in HIV&AIDS awareness. % increase in condom users;	VCT reports. public health reports	Public health. NACC. NGOs	TOWA	NACC-coordination & funding. MoPH to fund,
Construction of staff houses at the dispensaries at Balambala. Sankuri Saka. Dujis. Danyere	7m	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed.	Tender documents. Asset inventories	MoPH	GOK. CDF. donors	MoPH to fund. public works to design and supervise
Installation of cold chain system-Barich,	0.6m	2008-2009	No. of coolers installed. % Reduction in drugs loses	Asset inventories. MoPH reports	MoPH	GOK. CDF. donors	MoPH to procure and install
Construct of drugs supplies & Equipment store	5m	2008-2012	No of buildings completed	Asset inventory. MoPH reports	MoPH	GOK. CDF. donors	MoPH to fund. public works to design and supervise
Sanitation programme in the District	15m	2008-2012	No. of trainings held;	Training reports. MoPH	MoPH	GOK. CDF. donors	MoPH to fund. community to mobilize

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of fund	Stakeholders Responsibility
			No. of VIP latrines done; No. of concrete slabs distributed; % increase in access to improved sanitation	report		LATIF	
Provision of safe water to community at Balambala Division Sankuri division & Treatment chemicals provisions	5m	2008-2012	-No. of treatment units done. -% Increase in proportion of people with access to improved water source	MoPH reports	MoPH	GOK, CDF, donors LATIF	MoPH to implement, community To partake in good water handling practices
School health programme in Central division, Sankuri Balambala	30m	2008-2012	Promotion of children dewormed	MoPH and Ministry of education reports	MoPH	GOK, donors	MoPH to deworm, schools and community to mobilize children
Malaria control programme for the all-4 division in the District.	5m	2008-2012	In-patient malaria mortality, No. of and length of open drains disilted; No. of ITNs issued; proportion of children and pregnant mothers sleeping under ITNs, % reduction in malaria morbidity	MoPH reports, surveys reports, health institutions registers	MoPH	GOK	MoPH to mobilize and fund, NGOs to supplement funding, CSOs to mobilize, community to practice clean habitats
Increase staffing levels in all cadres	-	2008-2012	Ratio of medical personnel's to population	MoPH reports, surveys	MoPH	GOK	MoH to employ and deploy, Donors to fund local recruitments
Provincial enterprise development(PEDO)-Labour and Human Resources							
Garissa Jua Kali Sheds Dujis	80m	2008 - 2012	No. of shades developed No. of beneficiaries Business turnovers	DDC, P MEC, Dept reports	PEDO	GOK	Ministry to fund, public works to supervise
Formation of JKA and SACCOs Garissa	40m	2008 - 2012	No of Jua Kali Associations formed	DDC, P MEC, Dept reports, visits,	PEDO	GOK, donors	Ministry to fund and mobilize membership, community to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of fund	Stakeholders Responsibility
				associations reports			register
Management training for MSE associations/ SACCOs officials Garissa	1.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of trainings held. No. of trainees	DDC. P.M.E.C. Dept reports. training reports. Associations records	PEDO	GOK. donors	Ministry to fund and mobilize membership. community to register
Skill Upgrading Garissa	2.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of trainings held. No. of trainees. No. of new products	DDC. Dept reports	PEDO	GOK. donors	Ministry to fund. artisans to participate in the trainings
Business Entrepreneurship Training Garissa	2.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of trainings held. No. of trainees. percentage growth in income	DDC. Dept reports. business records	PEDO	GOK. donors	Ministry to fund. artisans to participate in the trainings
Mbalambala Jua Kali Sheds Dujis	40m	2008 - 2012	No. of shades constructed No. of beneficiaries	Dept reports	PEDO	GOK. donors	Ministry to fund. public works to supervise
Modika Jua Kali Sheds Dujis	60m	2008 - 2012	No. of shades developed No. of beneficiaries Business turnovers	DDC. Dept reports	PEDO	GOK. donors	Supplementing funding. training and exchange program
Marketing Garissa	1.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of trade exhibitions held. no. of beneficiaries	DDC. Dept reports	PEDO	GOK. donors	Supplementing funding. Exposure. training

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Information Communication and Technology

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Re-branding Garissa	3m	2008-2012	No. of documentaries made and aired/printed. Change in perception	Surveys. publications and ministry reports	Information department	GOK. donors	GoK donors and private sector to fund. media houses to publicize. community to be district ambassadors
Information and communication-Rural press	2.39m	2008-2011	No. of equipments procured	Inventory and reports	Information department rural press	GOK	GoK to fund

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Purchase of vehicle and Motor bike	3.5m	2008-2011	No. of vehicles procured	Inventory and reports	Information department /rural press	GOK	GoK to fund
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)							
Expansion of DIDC Garissa	5m	2008-2012	No. of additional rooms constructed	Site visit reports, DDO's reports	MoPND & Vision 2030	GOK	Ministry and donors to fund, public works to design and supervise
District web site	10m	2008-2010	Website done, No. of site visitors	Ministry reports	MoPND & Vision 2030	GOK, donors	Ministry to fund
Digital villages	15m	2008-2012	No. of digital villages established	Ministry reports	Private sector	GOK, donors	Private sector to fund
Kenya National Library Services							
Mobile center Sankuri	3m	2008-2010	No. of facilities constructed, % Increase in No of users	Library reports	Kenya national Library	Library, CDF, LATF to provide fund,	

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law And Order

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Provincial Administration							
Construction of Chief's and Assistance Chief's Office	42M	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed	Progress reports, site visit reports	District commissioners office	GOK	GoK to fund, Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Purchase of VHF Radio sets for all divisions,	0.36M	2008-2010	No. of VHF Radios procured, No. of stations with radio communication, Extent of improvement in coordination and service delivery	Progress reports	District commissioners office	GOK	District commissioners office to procure
Rehabilitation of AP's and DO's houses.	220.0M	2008-2012	No. of houses rehabilitated	Progress reports, site visit reports	District commissioners office	GOK	GoK to fund, Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Purchase of vehicles	10.0M	2008-2010	No. of vehicles acquired	Progress reports	District commissioners office	GOK	Government to fund
Training chiefs and DOs on disaster management	1.0	2008-2010	No. of chiefs trained, Extent of improvement in disaster management	Progress reports	District commissioners office	GOK	Government, NGOs to fund, chiefs to participate in the trainings

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			and coordination				
Judiciary							
Computerization and ICT trainings for staff	1m	2008-2010	No. of computers installed. No. of staff trained % Improvement in efficiency	Progress report	Judiciary	GOK	Private sector to provide services
High Court Building	80m	2008-2012	No. of facilities developed	Progress report	Judiciary	GOK	Public works to supervise
Probation							
Rehabilitation & Resettlement of offenders in the community	1.4m	2008-2012	No. of offenders fully rehabilitated. %Reduction in recidivism	Progress reports	Probation department	GOK	Ministry to fund,
Renovation of District Probation Office	0.55m	2008-2009	% Completion in building	Progress reports	Probation department	GOK	Ministry to fund, public works to supervise
Establishment of Tree Nursery and vegetable garden.		2008-2012	No. of trees in the nursery. vegetable garden available	Progress reports	Probation department	GOK	Ministry to fund, Ministry o envt to supervise
Police							
Staff Housing mbalambala	100.0M	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed No. of staff housed in stations Extent of improvement in police mobilization	Progress reports, site visits	Police department	GOK	Ministry to fund. Private sector to provide services, public works to supervise
Office Blocks mbalambala	5m	2008-2011	No. of building constructed	Progress reports, site visits	Police department	GOK	Ministry to fund. Private sector to provide services, public works to supervise
Communication equipments. District wide	10m	2008-2009	No. of equipments acquired. Degree of improvement in coordination and response to crime	Progress reports	Police department	GOK	Ministry to fund, private sector to supply
Computerization of office	1m	2008-2009	No. of computers acquired No. of staff trained Level of efficiency in files management	Progress reports, training reports	Police department	GOK	Ministry to fund, private sector to supply
Modernization	24.5	2008-	No. of vehicle	Crime	Police		Ministry to

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
of fleets		2009	acquired Level of efficiency in crime response and reduction in crime rates	records, progress reports	department		fund ,private sector to supply
Capacity building		2008-2012	No. of police officers deployed Police to population ratio %Reduction in crime rates	Progress reports, Surveys	Police department	GOK	Ministry to deploy more officers
Community policing	2m	2008-2012	No. of community information boxes, No. of member recruited and trained, No. of crimes reported or pre-empted by community No. of trainings	Progress report	Police department	GOK	Ministry to fund, community to support the initiative
Immigration – Registration of Persons							
Garissa Office District block and toilets	16M	2008-2011	Offices constructed,	Designs, progress reports, site visit reports	Registration of persons department	GOK	Ministry to fund, public works to design and supervise, private sector to provide services
Capacity building	-	2008-2012	No. of new staff deployed No of trainings and officers trained	Training reports, progress reports	Registration of persons department	GOK	Ministry to deploy more staff
Procurement of vehicles	5m	2008-2009	No. of vehicles procured		Registration of persons department	GOK	Procurement office to procure
Appointment and training of Vetting committees/ elders	1.2M	2008-2009	No. of committee appointed, Gender ratio No. of trainings and trainees %Improvement in registration time	Training reports, Committees minutes, Progress reports, Surveys	Registration of persons department	GOK	Ministry and NGOs to fund, community to support
Public awareness campaign and registration drives	5M	2008-2012	No. of awareness forums and registration drives held, % Increase in number of registered people	Progress reports, activity reports, surveys	Registration of persons department	GOK, NGOS	Ministry and NGOs to fund, provincial administration to mobilize and community to support through registrations
Prisons Department							
Construction of staff houses	100.0M	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed,	Progress reports, site	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise,

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			No. of housed	visit reports			private sector to provide services
Construction of Prisoners wards	6.0M	2012-2008	No. of wards constructed % Reduction in congestion in prisons	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Construction of sewerage system	2.0M	2012-2010	No. of facilities connected to the sewerage system	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Expansion of prison farm	1.0M	2008-2009	No. of pumps acquired and installed No. of additional acres under cultivation % Increase in crop yield and revenue	Progress reports, site visit reports, farm records	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Rehabilitation of existing facilities	1.0M	2008-2010	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Completion & Prison industry and construction of showroom	5.0M	2008-2010	No. of sewing machines acquired, Show room constructed % Completion of prisons workshop	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Construction /expansion of administration offices	5.0M	2008-20012	No. of office rooms constructed Extent of improvement in service delivery	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Construction of a library room	6.0M	2008-2012	Percentage completion in construction, Reading Materials stocked	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Security perimeter wall	1.0M	2008-2009	Perimeter completion, Extent of security enhancement	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Conference hall	2.0M	2008-2009	Percentage completion of building	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services
Expansion of prisoner/staff dispensary	0.95M	2008-2009	No. of additional rooms done, No. of	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide

			additional equipments acquired				■■■■■
Prisoners dining hall	0.98M	2008-2010	Percentage completion of building	Progress reports, site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK	Public works to supervise, private sector to provide services

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Planning							
Dissemination of DDP and development of annual AWP	5m	2008/9/10/11/12	No. of disseminations done, No. of AWP done Proportion of population aware of the district programmes	Dissemination reports, departmental AWP	DDO's office	GOK, donors	Public reform secretariat to facilitate, all departments to develop AWP
Enhanced budgeting of the DDP projects	2.5m	2008-2012	No. of sector group meetings District MTEF proposals	Meeting minutes, MTEF Plans	DDO's office	GOK, donors	MoPND to convene, all sectors to prepare plans
Monitoring and evaluation	10m	2008-2012	No. of M&E visits, No. of projects and programmes monitored	M&E reports	DMEC, DDO	GOK, donors, NGOS	MED to facilitate, departments, community and civil societies to participate as necessary
Transport	4m	2008/09	No. of 4WDs vehicles procured	Inventory	DDO's office	GOK	Treasury to fund
Finance							
Computerization of the District Treasury and the		2008-2009	No. of computers installed and interconnected No. of ICT trainings and staff trained	Inventory and department reports	District accounts and audit	GOK, donors	Ministry to fund, private sector to supply
Garissa Municipal Council							
Roads infrastructure development	140m	2008-2012	KMs of roads graded, lines of culverts installed, Kms of new	Roads inventory, Council reports, site visits	Garissa Municipal council	GOK,	Council to fund and undertake the works, private sector to supply

			access roads, Meters of new side road constructed				materials and services
Street lighting	1m	2008-2012	No. of street lights installed, No. of streets and roads lit	Council reports, council inventory, site visits	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF	Council to fund
Community capacity building	1.21m	2008-2012	No. of trainings held, No. of participants, degree of improvement in management of community projects	Training reports	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF, GOK	Council to fund, community to partake in the training and
School infrastructures	20.0m	2008-2012	No. of classrooms developed, % increase in enrolment and retention, No. of pupils per stream	Council reports, site visits	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF, GOK	Council to fund, public works to supervise and provide technical backstopping
School bursaries	10.09m	2008-2012	No. of beneficiaries, % Contribution to enrolment, % increase in school retention and transition rates	Council reports, minutes of awarding committee meetings	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF, GOK	Council to fund, community to identify the needy and deserving cases
Physical plan development	1.2m	2008-2010	No. of Physical plan maps developed	Land use maps, council reports	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF, GOK	Council to fund, physical planning department to prepare plans
Formulation and gazzement of by laws	0.4M	2008-2009	By laws formulated and gazzeted	Set of By laws, Council report	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF, GOK	Council to fund
Disaster management	5.6m	2008-2009	No. and type of equipments acquired, No. of trained	Council reports, council inventories	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF, GOK	Council to fund

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			personnel. Rate of success of disaster responses and management				
Human resource development	7.93m	2008-2012	No. of assessment done. No of trainings conducted	Need assessment report. Training reports	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF. GOK	Council to fund and facilitate
Office complex	20m	2008-2012	No. of facilities done	Council report. site visit reports	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF. GOK	Council to fund. private sector to provide services. public works to provide technical back stopping
Revenue management and diversification of sources	8.0m	2008-2009	% increase in revenue collection. New sources of revenue developed. No. and type of equipments acquired	Council reports. council inventory	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF	Council to facilitate. rate payers to cooperate
Computerize accounting system	2.0m	2008-2009	No. of computers installed. Type and efficiency of system developed	Council reports. assets inventory	Garissa Municipal council	LATIF	Council to fund. private sector to supply
Garissa County Council							
Roads infrastructure development	14.05M	2008-2012	Kms of roads graded. No. of culverts installed	Council reports	Garissa County council	LATIF	Council to fund. private sector to provide services. Ministry of Roads to provide technical backstopping
Development of water infrastructure	8.65m	2008-2012	No. of pipelines rehabilitated. Kms of new water lines. No. and capacity of water tanks constructed. No. of generators provided.	Council reports. inventories and field visit reports	Garissa County council	LATIF	County council to fund. District water office to implement. Community to manage

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			proportionate increase in population having access to safe water				
Construction of public toilets and installation of septic tanks in all urban/market centers	1.02M	2008-2010	No. of public toilets constructed. % Increase in population with access to proper sanitation	Council reports, field visit reports	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund and implement
Feasibility studies for all infrastructural projects to be undertaken over the next five years	1m	2008-2012	No of feasibility studies carried out	Feasibility study reports	Garissa County council	LATF	County council
Routine maintenance	14.04M	2008-2012	No. of rehabilitated facilities. Instances of rehabilitation	Council reports	Garissa County council	LATF	Council to fund. Technical central government line departments to implement
Community capacity building	1m	2008-2009	No. of communities trained. Rate of improvement of management of community projects and facilities	Training reports	Garissa County council	LATF	Council to fund and train
Establish a monitoring and evaluation committee	2m	2008-2009	No. of trained staff, committee in place	Training reports, council progress reports	Garissa County council	LATF	Ministry to fund
School infrastructure development	30.94M	2008-2012	No. of class rooms constructed, No. of dining halls constructed, No. of toilets constructed, No. of administration blocks constructed % Increase in enrolment	Council reports, Inventories, school registers	Garissa County council	LATF	Council to fund, public works to provide technical backstopping

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			and retention rates in schools				
Construct staff quarter for medics	4.64m	2008-2012	No of houses constructed. % Reduction in staff turn over	Council and MOH reports, Site visit reports	Garissa County council	LATF	Council to fund, public work to supervise
Construction of health facilities	2.6M	2008	No. of health facilities constructed, % Increase in population with access to medical services and care	Council reports, facility records	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund, Public Works to provide technical backstopping MOH to supply drugs and staff
HIV and AIDS control	8.4M	2008-2012	Total population reached, % Increase in HIV& AIDS awareness % Reduction in prevalence rates	Council reports, VCT registers, Surveys	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund, NACC to coordinate, community to take care
Preparation of land use plans	10.66m	2008-2012	No. of physical plan development ,% of planned land	County council reports, physical plan	Garissa County council	LATF	Council to fund, department of physical planning to plan
Waste disposal and management	4.87M	2008-2012	Code of waste disposal system established, No. of waste disposal equipments acquired, No. of sensitisation meetings and population reached	County council reports,	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund, community to take responsibility over environment, NEMA to offer technical backstopping
Establish a programme for landscaping and tree planting	2.1M	2008-2010	Policy guidelines developed	County council reports	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund, NEMA to provide technical backstopping
Renovation of Rahole and national	6.97M	2008-2012	Area covered, No. of facilities	Site visits, council reports,	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund, KWS to



Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
reserve			developed	invoices			provide technical back stopping
Establish a disaster management programme	1.9M	2008-2012	No. of trainings No. of staff trained, frame work developed	County council reports	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund and implement
Staff capacity development	3.72M	2008-2012	No. of staff profiles developed, No. of trainings conducted, Degree of change in service delivery efficiency	County council reports, surveys	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to undertake need assessments and sponsor trainings
Acquire equipments for revenue collection	9m	2008-2009	No of equipments acquired,	County council reports, inventories and invoices	Garissa County council	LATF	County council to fund, private sector to supply equipments
Computerize accounting system	2.5M	2008-2012	No of computers installed, % improvement in efficiency	County council reports, inventories and invoices	Garissa County council	LATF	Council to fund

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Youth							
Garissa youth empowerment center	12.3M	2008-2010	No. of facilities developed, No and type of equipments installed range of services provided and number of beneficiaries	MoYA reports, invoices, facility register	Ministry of youth	GOK	Ministry to fund, public works to design and supervise
Garissa youth polytechnic	15.8M	2008-2009	No. of facilities developed, No of equipments acquired and installed, No of youths training at the institution	MoYA reports, Invoices and school registers	Ministry of youth	GOK	MoYA to fund, public works to supervise, MOED to deploy teachers, youths to enroll
Sports leisure and recreation	1.5M	2008-2012	No. of sporting events organised, No. of youths participating No. of youth clubs supported	MoYA reports	Ministry of youth	GOK	MoYA to fund,

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establish youth council in Garissa District	0.4M	2008-2009	No. of committees established. No of youth registered. Effectiveness in representation of youth issues	MoYA reports, minutes, activity reports	Ministry of youth	GOK	MoYA to fund. Social services to organize and supervise elections
Mainstreaming youth issues	-	2008-2012	No. of meetings held/attended	MoYA reports, minutes	Ministry of youth	GOK	MoYA to facilitate meetings
Youth crime and drugs prevention	1.3M	2008-2012	No. of youth counseled. No. of youth quitting drugs	MoYA reports, activity reports	Ministry of youth	GOK	MoYA to fund, youth organizations to mobilize youth
Environmental Project "Garbage Waste Disposal Management in Garissa Town"	4.2M	2008-2012	No. of jobs created. Percentage growth in revenue	MoYA reports, project records	Ministry of youth	GOK	MoYA to mobilize youths and funding.
Children's							
Garissa children's court	1m	2008-2009	Building constructed	Children department reports	Children department	GOK, donors	Ministry, UNICEF, to fund, public works to design and supervise
Rehabilitation school	20m	2008-2012	No. of building constructed. No of children rehabilitated	Children department reports, site visit reports, tender documents	Children department	GOK, donors	Council to provide land, ministry to and NGOs to fund, public works to design and supervise
Child protection unit at police stations	1.5m	2008-2009	No. of units established. No of police officer trained. No. of cases being handled	Children department reports	Children department	GOK, donors	Ministry to fund, police to man the desk
Arid Lands Resource Management Programme (ALRMP)							
District contingency fund	100M	2008-2012	Funds mobilized	ALRMP reports	ALRMP	GOK, donors	GOK and donors to fund
Sports							
Improvement two community sports ground in Garissa town	2m	2008-2010	No. of grounds improved	Department reports	Sports department	GOK, donors	Ministry of sports to fund, public works to supervise
To train officials of all sports associations in the district	1m	2008-2012	No. of training sessions held No. of officials trained Degree of Improvement in management of sports associations	Department reports	Sports department	GOK, donors	Ministry to fund and facilitate the trainings
Identifying, nurturing and training sports talents in three sporting activities	5m	2008-2012	No. of sportsmen/women trained	Department reports	Sports department	GOK, donors	Ministry to fund
Social Services							

Project Name	Estimated Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Purchase of a 4WD vehicle	3.5M	2008-2009	No. and type of vehicles procured, Degree of improvement in service delivery	District Social Development Office (DSDO) reports, inventory	DSDO	GOK,	As above
Capacity building for community development committees, Location, Division and District social development committees	2.1M	2008-2009	No. of community development committee trained % Gender representation in the training	Training reports, Training modules	DSDO	GOK, donors	As above
Community mobilization, sensitization and awareness creation on general development issues	0.81M	2008-2012	No. of Barazas held, No. of Income Generating Activities started, No. of new groups formed and registered	DSDO reports, field activity reports	DSDO	GOK, donors	As above
Community initiative grants	1.2m	2008-2012	No. of groups funded with social development grants,	Progress reports; projects monitoring and evaluation reports	Gender and Social Services department: Community	GOK, donors	As above
Staffing	-	2008-2009	No. of new technical staff posted	DSDO reports	Ministry of gender, children and social services	GOK, donors	As above
Gender mainstreaming	1m	2008-2012	No. of workshops held, gender ratio in all committees	Workshop reports	DSDO	GOK, donors	As above
Dissemination of the persons with disability act (2001)	1m	2008-2009	No. of dissemination forums held, no of participants	Workshop reports,	DSDO	GOK, donors, NGOs	As above
HIV/AIDS							
Global fund for HIV, MALARIA and TB	-	2008-2012	% Increase in awareness, inpatient malaria mortality rate, TB incidences	MoH reports, hospital records, civil society reports, surveys	Ministry of health and Civil societies	TOWA	As above

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/ PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator / milestone	Current Situation 2008	Mid-term projections 2010	End term projections 2012
Health			
Infant mortality rate	47 per 1000	40 per 1000	35 per 1000

Under five mortality rate immunization	69 per 1000	74 per 1000	80 per 1000
Immunization Coverage	21.8%	45%	80%
Expectant mothers attending ANC	58%	70%	90%
Deliveries attended by skilled personnel	38%	50%	70%
Proportion of under one year-old children immunized against measles	62.1%	75%	100%
Contraceptive prevalence rate	20%	30%	45%
Children under five sleeping under treated bed nets	12.3%	45%	70%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:30,000	1:25,000	1:20,000
HIV/AIDS incidence	2.7%	2%	<1%
Proportion of population with comprehensive knowledge on HIV	10%	40%	85%
Malaria morbidity	46%	35%	20%
Distance to health facility	45 km	35km	25km
Education			
Pre-Primary school enrolment rate	71.5%	90%	100%
Primary school enrolment rate	56.8%	80%	95%
Primary school drop out rate	62%	50%	35%
Ratio of boys to girls in primary education	2:1	1.1	1.1
Ratio of boys to girls in secondary education	2:1	1:1	1:1
Secondary school Enrolment	15.7%	30%	50%
Secondary school drop out rate	8%	4%	2%
Adult Classes	38	70	108

Number of telephone connections	728	2,000	
Number of cyber cafes	6	10	18
Mobile network phone coverage	60%	80%	90%
Public Pay Phones	33	90	135
Trade, Tourism and Industry			
No. of registered Enterprises	17,020	17,120	17,270
No of registered Tourists hotels	-	1	2,100
No of industries	2	4	7
Water and Sanitation			
Proportion of population using and improved drinking water source	37.8%	50%	68.9%
Average distance to the nearest potable water point	30km	25 km	15 km
Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility	26.1%	45%	60%
Environment			
No of environmental audits executed	10	50	150
Roads			
Tarmac roads in Kms	13	100	200
Graveled roads in kms	204	400	500
Agriculture			
Irrigation land utilization IN Ha	2010	5000	11,222
Total Acreage under crops	3,330	8,000	15,000

Indicator / milestone	Current Situation 2008	Mid-term projections 2010	Long term projections 2012
No. of household engaged in agriculture		5,800	9,000
No. of farms	149	217	297
Cooperatives			
No. of active cooperatives societies	4	17	20
NO. OF Cooperative membership	681	1,920	2,260
Share capital (KShs)	1,958,000	9,702,710	11,414,953

