



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MOYALE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1997-2001

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF
PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

21 MAY 2021

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This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development".

Chapter One: Provides background information on the districts natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

Chapter Two: Outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
Planning and National Development.

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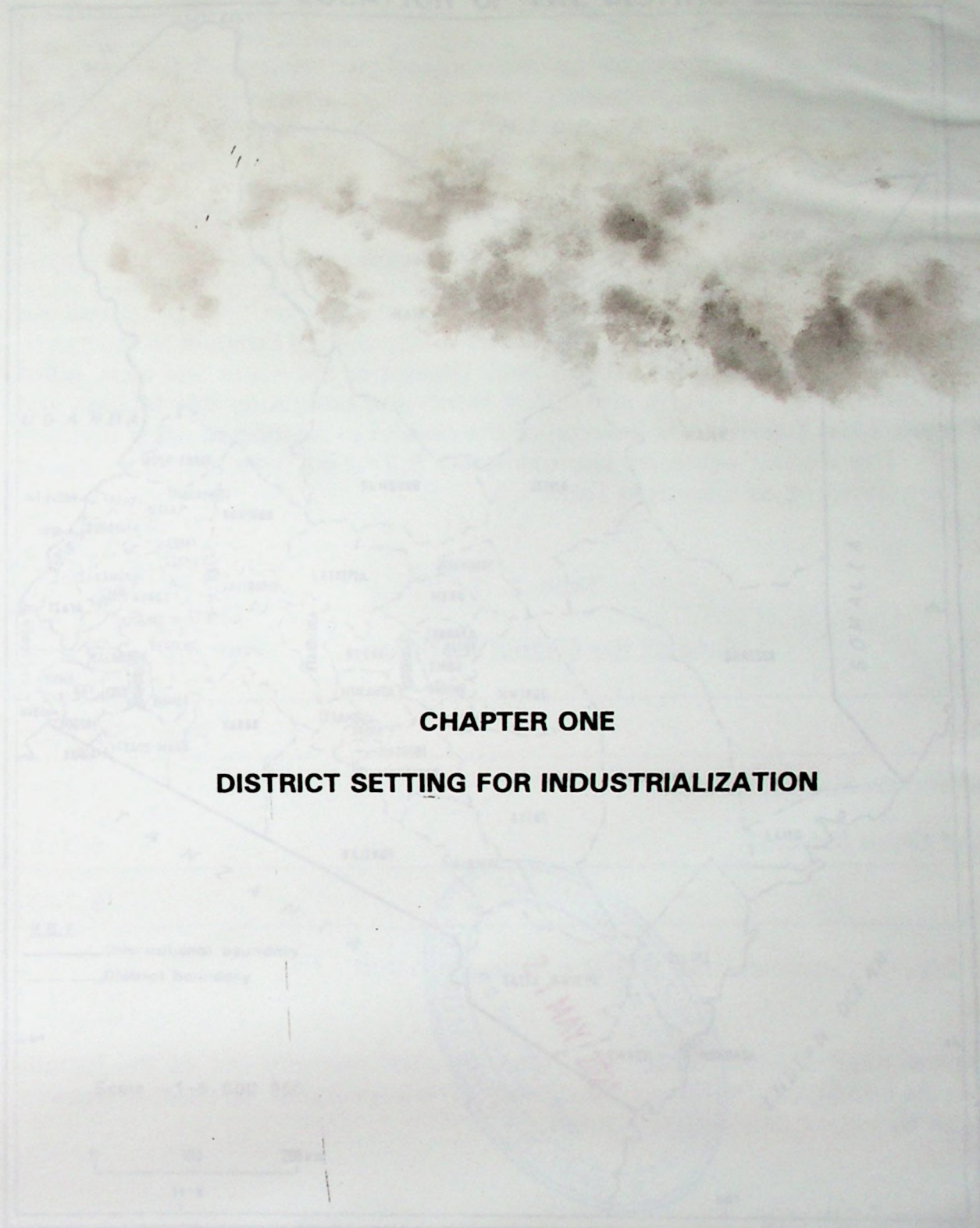
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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

This section gives a description of the geographical background of the district in terms of its position and size, administrative and political units and the population structure as a setting for discussions further in the plan, on their role and effect on industrialization.

Position and Size

Moyale is one of the 12 districts that make up Eastern Province. It was carved out of Marsabit District in July, 1995. It borders the Republic of Ethiopia to the north, Marsabit District to the south west and Wajir District to the south and east. It lies between Latitude $02^{\circ} 11$ North and $02^{\circ} 4$ North and Longitude $38^{\circ} 16$ East and $39^{\circ} 21'$ East. Map 1 shows the location of the district in relation to other districts in Kenya. The district occupies approximately 9,749 sq. kms which is shared among four divisions as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1. 1

Area of the District by Division

Division	Area (Sq. Km)
Central and Golbo (Moyale)	3,401
Uran and Obbu (Sololo)	6,348
Total	9,749

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Moyale, 1996.

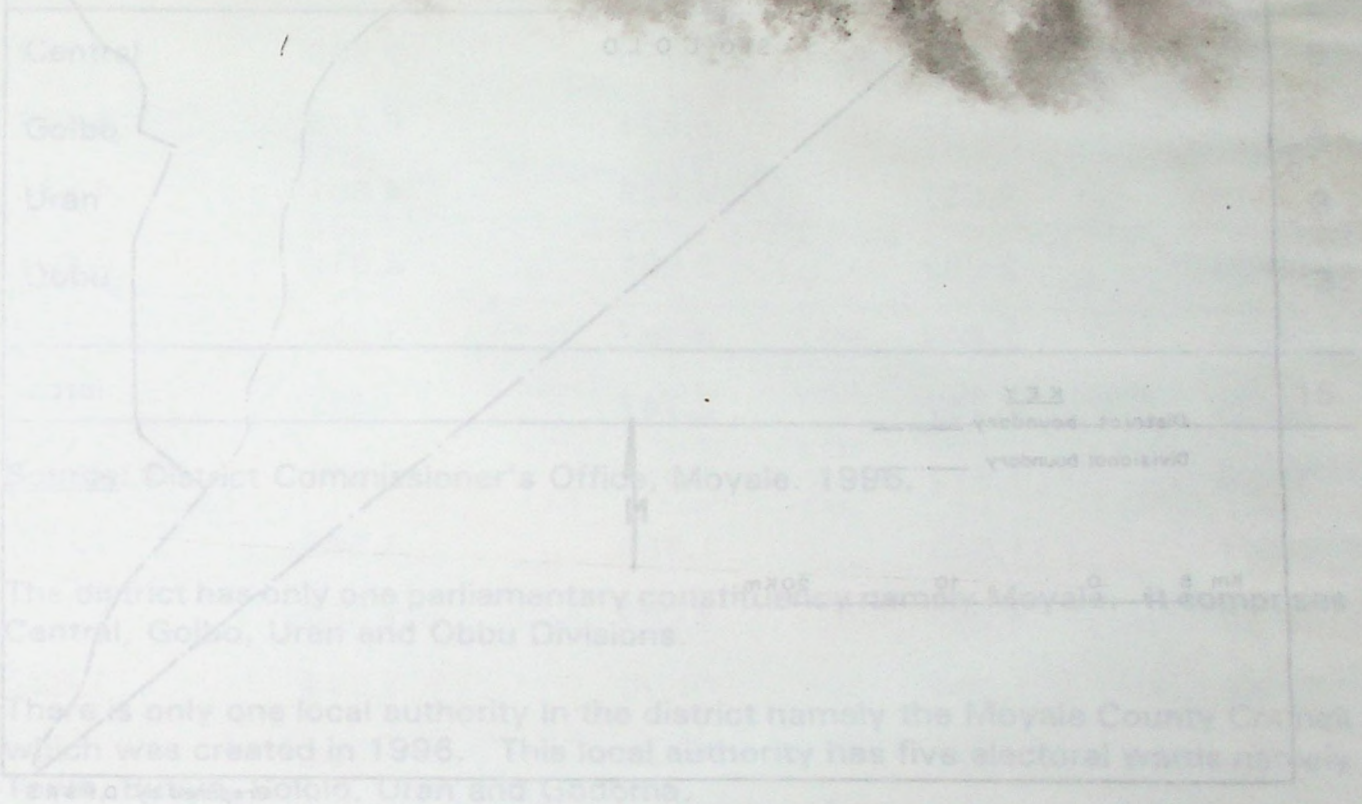
NB. Central, Golbo, Uran and Obbu were created recently out of the former Moyale and Sololo Division respectively. The information on their respective areas has not been disaggregated.

Topography and Climate

The district is mostly hilly and lies between 500m and 1,120m above the sea level. The highest area is Qiltra range which rises up to 1,220m above sea level. Moyale Town has an altitude of 1,216.6m. There are extensive lowland plains which are generally below 1,120m above the sea level in the eastern and southern part of the district.

The district is generally very hot and dry as it falls within the driest region in Kenya. The mean annual rainfall is less than 50mm and is generally unreliable. In October and November, short rains are caused by the North-East Monsoon winds. However, high potential areas like Moyale-Sololo Escarpment around Moyale receive about 700mm of rainfall. This is sufficient to support agriculture and livestock activities in the area. The maximum temperatures averages 35°C, while the minimum is 16°C. The district is fairly hot between September and March.

Moyale and Sololo Towns are the wettest points in the district. These areas receive much rains due to proximity to the Ethiopian Highlands.

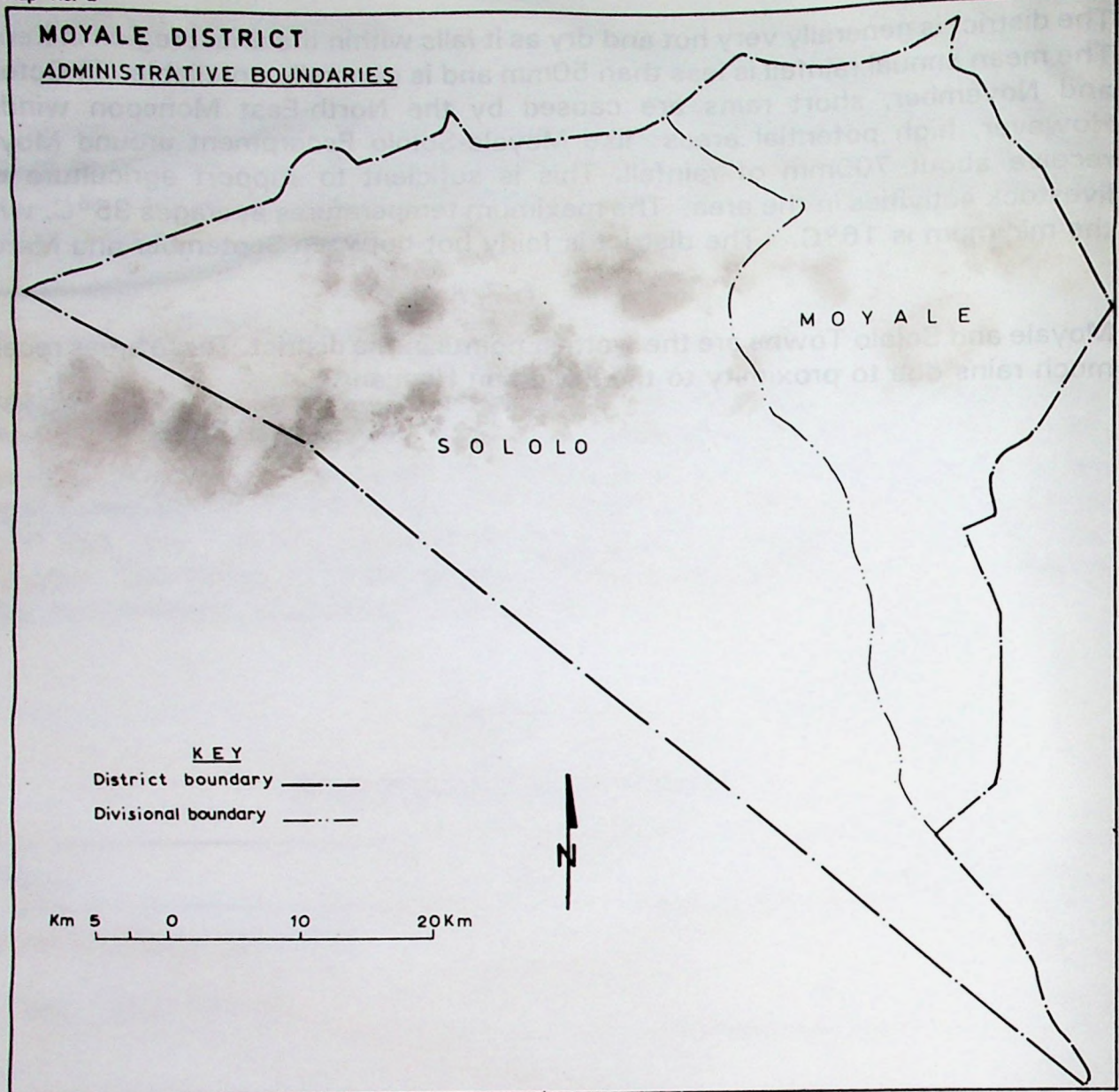


POPULATION PROFILES

This section provides a profile of the population of the district in terms of size, structure and distribution and density as well as highlighting in brief the impact on development and industrialization in particular.

Population Size

The two initial divisions that formed Moyale District (Moyale and Sololo) had a combined population of 36,973 in 1989. The population was growing at a rate of 2.46% per year. This population is projected to increase to 45,000, 47,267 and 48,661 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively.



Prepared by DRSRS

Administrative and Political Units

The district is divided into four administrative divisions and fifteen locations as shown in Table 1. 2.

Table 1. 2

Administrative Units by Divisions

Division	No. of Locations
Central	5
Golbo	4
Uran	3
Obbu	3
Total	15

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Moyale. 1996.

The district has only one parliamentary constituency namely Moyale. It comprises Central, Golbo, Uran and Obbu Divisions.

There is only one local authority in the district namely the Moyale County Council which was created in 1996. This local authority has five electoral wards namely Town, Butiye, Sololo, Uran and Godoma.

POPULATION PROFILES

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Population Size

The two initial divisions that formed Moyale District (Moyale and Sololo) had a combined population of 36,973 in 1989. This population was growing at a rate of 2.46% per year. This population is projected to increase to 45,099, 47,287 and 49,661 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively.

Table 1. 3 shows the projected populations for 1997, 1999 and 2001 among the various age cohorts.

Table 1. 3

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	6,543	7,966	8,367	8,790
5-9	5,910	7,196	7,559	7,939
10-14	4,784	5,824	6,118	6,427
15-19	3,637	4,429	4,651	4,886
20-24	2,982	3,631	3,815	4,005
25-29	2,602	3,167	3,328	3,487
30-34	2,257	2,747	2,887	3,032
35-39	1,572	1,915	2,011	2,112
40-44	1,543	1,869	1,389	2,073
45-49	1,086	1,322	1,389	1,458
50-54	1,207	1,70	1,544	1,622
55-59	621	847	794	834
60-64	794	966	1,015	1,067
65-69	408	497	522	549
70-74	434	529	555	583
75-79	576	702	737	774
80+	17	21	22	23
Total	36,973	45,099	47,287	49,661

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 1996

Population Structure

Age/Sex Structure: In 1989 the two divisions (Moyale, Sololo) which formed Moyale district had a population of 36,973. As of 1989 males dominated females in 0-19 age group. In 1997, 1999 and 2001 the males will continue to dominate the population in 0-19 age group. The trend however changes in 20-54 yrs group where the females outnumber the males. This domination is as a result of migration of males to the urban centres in search of employment, and therefore, female headed households are a common feature especially in the rural areas. Table 1.4 shows the age/sex structure of the population and their projections in 1997, 1999 and 2001.

Table 1.4

District Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	3,323	3,220	4,046	3,920	4,249	4,118	4,464	4,326
5-9	2,976	2,934	3,924	3,572	3,807	3,751	3,998	3,941
10-14	2,571	2,213	3,729	2,695	3,288	2,830	3,484	2,973
15-19	1,921	1,716	2,339	2,090	2,457	214	2,601	2,305
20-24	1,434	1,548	1,816	1,885	1,835	1,980	1,926	2,079
25-29	1,280	1,322	1,558	1,610	1,637	1,691	1,761	1,776
30-34	1,119	1,138	1,442	1,485	1,410	1,456	1,518	1,529
35-39	784	788	954	961	1,003	1,008	1,053	1,079
40-44	739	804	890	979	945	1,028	993	1,080
45-49	552	534	692	650	706	683	741	717
50-54	602	605	734	736	770	774	809	813
55-59	339	282	413	434	433	361	470	379
60-64	407	387	495	471	521	495	547	520
65-69	211	197	257	240	270	252	84	265
70-74	241	193	294	235	309	246	324	259
75-79	321	255	391	311	411	326	431	343
80+	14	3	17	4	18	4	19	4
Sub-Total	18,834	18,139	22,021	22,178	24,089	23,198	25,292	24,268

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 1996

The implications of having more females in the 20-54 years group than males is that general development in particular investments, are retarded, since women automatically, cannot make any major decisions on savings and investments due to customs. From age 55 and above, the table indicates that the male population is more than the females. This is because most of the males who migrated out in search of jobs, begin returning to their homes as they reach retirement age. In 1997, 1999, and 2001, the male population will continue to outnumber females in 55 years and above groups as shown in Table 1. 4. Overall the male/females ratio of the district is 1.03:1 and most of the population is youthful.

Table 1. 5

Population Projections on Selected Age Groups

	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
6-13 (Primary)	4,487	4,171	5,078	5,738	5,334	5,739	6,028	5,603
15-17 (Secondary)	1,640	1,394	1,997	1,697	2,097	1,783	2,203	1,873
15-49 (Female Fertility)	7,850	-	9,557	-	10,039	-	10,548	-
15-49 (Labour Force)	8,769	7,737	10,675	10,675	10,639	11,292	11,781	11,733

Source: District Statistics Office, Moyale, 1996.

Age Group 6-13 yrs (Primary): This age group forms the primary school attending population. In 1989 there were 8,658 primary school going children of which 4,487 were females and 4,171 were males. This group is projected to grow slowly and reach 11,626 in 2001 when there will be 6,028 females and 5,598 males. The group comprised 23.3% of population in 1989, 24.5% in 1997, 23.1% in 1999 and 23.4% in the year 2001. The implication is that additional infrastructure like schools and polytechnics and other training institutions will be required in order to cater for their educational and training needs.

Age Group 14-17 yrs (Secondary): The district had 3,034 secondary school going population of which 1,640 were females and 1,394 were males in 1989. This population is expected to increase to 3,691 in 1997, 3,792 in 1999, and 4,074 in 2001. There will be more girls than boys in secondary schools throughout these years. The DDC will be required to address the issue of constructing more secondary schools to cater for the increasing number of secondary school children and also provide vocational training institutions e.g. polytechnics to cater for their training for the district to create a pool of trained labour for industrialization.

Age Group 15-49 years (Female Fertility): In 1989, the district had 7,850 females in the 15-49 age bracket. This forms the reproductive age group in the female population. This population is projected to rise to 9,559, 10,390, and 10,548 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. If the population growth rate is to be maintained at the current level, there will be need to carry out family planning campaigns to improve contraceptive acceptance rates. The DDC will also have to address the need for increased facilities for women and children eg. MCH/FP clinics. These include clinics and pre-primary units.

Age Group 15-59 (Labour Force): The district had a labour force of 16,506 in 1989 of which 8,769 were females and 7,737 were males. This labour force is expected to increase to 21,314, 22,512 and 23,514 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. Most of the labour force is composed of females and they are a few of whom are semi-skilled though the majority are unskilled. There is therefore need to provide training in various professions, especially those geared towards the promotion of industrialization.

Given the constant fertility and mortality rates assumed in making the population projections, the age group 0 -14 years will remain 46.6% throughout the plan period while the age group 60 and above will comprise 6% of the population. These two age groups 0-14 and 60 and above, constitute the dependants, who rely on the labour force for sustenance and support. The dependancy ratios over the years will grow from 1:1.52 in 1989, 1:1.53 in 1997, 1:1.55 in 1999 and 1:1.56 in 2001 respectively.

Distribution and Density

Most of the population of the district resides in Moyale Division (Central, Golbo) while Sololo Division (Uran, Obbu) has a lower population. During the plan period, Moyale Division (Central Golbo) will continue to have the highest populations as shown in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6 shows population distribution in Moyale District by division.

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Moyale	3,368	8	8	8
Sololo	6,088	3	3	3

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 1988

Table 1.6

Population Projections By Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Moyale	25,210	30,693	32,240	33,866
Sololo	11,783	14,346	15,069	15,829
Total	37,150	45,038	47,309	49,695

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 1996

In 1989, 66.3% of the population lived in Moyale Division the present Central and Golbo while 33.7% resided in Sololo (the present Uran and Obbu). The district had a population density of 3.8 persons/Km² in 1989. This density is projected to increase to 5 and 4.9 in 1997, and 5.1 in 1999 and 2001 respectively. Moyale Division had a density of 8 persons per square kilometre and is expected to increase to 9 in 1997, and 10 in 1999 and 2001 respectively. Sololo (Uran, Obbu) had the least density of 2 persons per km² and is expected to remain 2 in 1997 and 3 in 1999 and 2001. Most of the population in the district is concentrated in Moyale Division as it receives more rainfall, has better infrastructure and water. It therefore attracts more people. However the high concentration of people in Moyale Town especially pastoralists is causing overgrazing, environmental degradation and soil erosion. Table 1.7 shows the projected densities for the district.

Table 1.7

Population Density and Projections

Division	Area (Sq. Km)	1989	1997	1999	2001
Moyale	3,366	8	9	10	10
Sololo	6,066	2	2	3	3

Source: District Planning Unit, Moyale, 1996.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This section analyses the resource potential and the level of exploitation. It also examines the gaps between the resource potential and their level of exploitation. It is these gaps that the district will address during the plan period in the effort to raise the standard of living of the people in the district and also to achieve industrialization based on the locally available raw materials.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

This sub-section looks at the major resources of the district which are land and soils; water resources; forest resources; commercial minerals and materials and tourist attractions. These are the potential resources that the district will have at its disposal to exploit in order to achieve rapid industrialization. The section therefore discusses the extent of this potential analysis in the next subsection on the current and future position of this potential within the plan period.

Land and Soils

The soils in Moyale District can be divided into two major categories. These are the black cotton soils and the rocky stony lava soils.

The Sololo and Moyale Escarpment mainly consist of black cotton soils which are rich in organic and inorganic materials and have alluvial accumulations which are ideal for crops like maize, millet, fruits and vegetables. The rest of the district consists of rocky and stony lava plains which cannot support agricultural production. These areas have scattered shrubs and bushes which are suitable for breeding livestock especially sheep, goats and camels. The soils however cannot support adequate pasture for cattle.

Land is not optimally used in the district since the community still attaches much importance to pastoralism and lead a nomadic lifestyle. Much of the land is under communal ownership. The soils of Moyale have great potential for the production of maize, millet, fruits and vegetables if crop farming is practiced on a larger scale.

The district can be divided into two agro-ecological zones Namely Semi Arid IV and Arid V. Table 1. 8 shows the area occupied by each agro-ecological zone.

Table 1. 8

Agro-Ecological Zones (Estimated Areas)

Zone	Type	Area in Hectares
VI	Semi-Arid	27,447
V	Arid	340,371

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996.

Semi Arid Zones (IV): This zone is suitable for cattle production as it has a long grazing period. Fruits, vegetables and maize are some of the major crops grown in the district zone. The area lies around Sololo-Moyale Escarpment, which covers about 27,447 hectares of the district's total area:

Arid Zone V: This zone, covers 340,371 hectares and includes the highland masses falling between 700m and 1,000m above sea level. The dominant vegetation consists of mixed acacia woodland on stony soils and *acacia cammiphora* bush and on deeper soils. The vegetation consists of tufted grass and the zone is best suited for cattle grazing. The grazing period lasts between 3-7 months.

Water Resources

Moyale is a dry district and receives an annual average rainfall of 700mm. Moyale and Sololo areas receive high rainfall though unreliable. Surface water sources are scarce. Sub-surface water sources provide water to most people for both domestic and livestock needs.

The district however faces acute water shortages as it has no permanent rivers. Instead, there are seasonal rivers all of which dry up during the dry season. The only major source of water in the district is underground water. Therefore the water potential is only in pans and springs, though even these are unreliable because rainfall is scanty.

Forestry

There are no gazetted forests in the district, however, there are some forests on Sololo and Moyale Hills. They act as water catchments, prevent soil erosion and provide grazing land during dry periods. These forests are a source of firewood for the community and income for others who sell their firewood in Moyale and Sololo. They provide an important source of timber if exploited. However to date there are no established saw mills in the district and therefore shortages of timber for construction and furniture industries is common.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

Copper, gypsum, graphite and corundum deposits existing in Turkana District, extend into Moyale District, though no technical exploration has been carried out. Deposits of cremate are found near Moyale. The district is however endowed with huge quantities of sand deposits which are exploited by the construction industry.

Tourist Attractions

The district has a variety of animals which offer good potential for both domestic and foreign tourism. The animals include lions, dikdik, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas, kudu, giraffes, bongos and ostriches among others, but these animals run wild in the plains and forests since the district has no game reserve. There is need to have these animals protected since they are exposed to poachers and hunters. If the unique wildlife in the district can be conserved, it would provide the potential for the development of the tourist industry in the district. The setting up of reserves would stimulate the construction of tourist hotels and consequently, create employment opportunities in the sector.

RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

The potential for further exploitation for the creation of small scale industrial ventures using the surpluses from agriculture and livestock production is also assessed here, with particular emphasis on the private community's role in setting up these industries.

Agricultural Activities

Agricultural activities are confined to the high and medium potential areas of Sololo-Moyale Escarpment. The soils in these areas are fertile and well developed and the rains are adequate though at times unreliable. The major food crops grown are maize and beans in the lower areas.

There is substantial potential and scope for increasing crop production, especially production of maize and beans in the district. The Department of Agriculture distributes free seeds and fertilizers and is in the process of introducing and promoting drought resistant crops like sorghum and millet as well as introducing cultivation of citrus fruits.

It is estimated that 25% of the total area of the district can support agriculture, but less than 1% is currently utilized for farming. There is need to intensify production of major food crops aiming at higher yields per hectare and possibly opening up new farming areas. To generate higher farm incomes, new crops like sunflower, groundnuts and coconuts need to be introduced as they can adopt to the local conditions. Such crops will encourage the establishment of small scale processing industries by private investors or women and youth groups.

Table 1. 9 shows the agricultural activities in the small farm sector.

Table 1. 9

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq. km	Rural HH (1989)	HH Per Sq. km	Main Food Crop	Main Cash Crops Grown	% HH High Value Food Crop	% HH Cash Crops
Sololo (Uran\Obbu)	36	1,699	0. 4	Maize, Beans	Maize, Beans, Teff, Sorghum, Cowpeas	14	14
Moyale (Central\Golbo)	39	3,511	1. 3	Maize, Beans	Cowpeas, Maize, Beans, Teff, Sorghum	20	20

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996.

The percentage of households growing high value cash crops and food is low in Uran and Obbu Divisions. Maize, beans, teff, cowpeas sorghum are the main cash crops currently being grown. However the percentage of households growing high value cash crops is higher in Central and Golbo Divisions as shown in Table 1.9. Efforts will be have to be made to encourage more farmers to grow high value cash crops, however, this will not be easy to achieve in the plan period since the population is largely pastoralists. It is hoped that if agricultural and livestock production is enhanced, and farmers begin receiving higher income, that more of the population will be encouraged to farm.

Table 1. 10 shows the average farm size and the major crops grown in the district.

Table 1. 10

Average Farm Size Per Division Of Major Crops

Division	Crop	Average Farm Size (Ha)	Average Output(Ha (90 Kg.bags)
Moyale (Central, Golbo)	Maize	3.5	15
	Sorghum	2.5	6
	Finger millet	0.1	5
	Beans	2.5	4
	Cowpeas	1.5	12
	Green Grams	1	6
	Pigeon Peas	0.25	4
Sololo (Uran, Obbu)	Maize	3.5	14
	Sorghum	2.0	14
	Teff	0.1	5
	Beans	2.0	5
	Finger millet	2.0	11
	Cowpeas	1.5	5
	Green Grams	1.5	6
	Pigeon peas.	0.25	2

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996.

As shown in Table 1. 10 maize, sorghum and beans are widely grown. Finger millet and pigeon peas were recently introduced hence their adoption is still low. Horticultural crops, especially vegetables are not widely grown because of water shortages and high temperatures which causes them to wither and die before maturity. Horticultural development, especially growing of fruits is hindered by lack of planting materials and also water shortage in the dry periods. Horticultural crop production would go a long way in solving the unemployment problem in the district as it is mostly labour intensive, therefore, efforts will be made to promote its development during the plan period. It would also provide an alternative source of income for the district.

Table 1. 11 shows crop production trends.

Table 1. 11

Crop Production Trends 1991 - 95

Crop	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area (ha)	1,600	1,355	1,450	1,900	1,820
	Yield (1000 tons)	2.75	0.35	1.6	1.71	1.97
	Av. Yield/ha	1.72	0.26	1.1	0.9	1.08
Beans	Area (ha)	175	1000	980	610	680
	Yield (1000 tons)	0.39	0.15	0.53	0.37	0.44
	Av. Yield/ha	0.53	0.15	0.54	0.6	0.65
Teff	Area (Ha)	165	100	150	37	57
	Yield (1000 tons)	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.02
	Av. Yield/ha	0.65	0.56	0.36	0.3	0.4
Green grams	Area (ha)	30	75	96	79	30
	Yield (1000 tons)	0.006	0.006	0.03	0.03	0.014
	Av. Yield/ha	0.2	0.08	0.27	0.04	0.45
Cowpeas	Area (ha)	28	47	69	95	200
	Yield (1000 tones)	0.008	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05
	Av. Yield/ha	0.27	0.21	0.37	0.4	0.4

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996.

The hectarages of most crops have been fluctuating from 1991 to 1995 mainly due to shortages of planting seed, unreliable rains, and the tradition of abandoning farms due to expected crop failures. These have contributed in reducing crop production drastically. The Department of Agriculture has introduced drought crops like cowpeas, green-grams and sorghum as well as intensifying extension services aimed at increasing crop production and ensuring that cereals are available in the event of crop failure.

Livestock Production Activities

Livestock production is a major economic activity in the district. Over 85% of the population depends directly or indirectly on proceeds from livestock and livestock

products. The sector is however affected by poor health services and general infrastructure.

The most important livestock in the district are cattle, goats, sheep and camels. The main livestock products include meat, hides, skins, milk and butter. Table 1.12 shows the livestock production and products in the district.

Table 1. 12

Livestock Production By Division

Division	Area Sq. km	HH No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products
Moyale	3,121	3,571	Cattle, camel, sheep, goats, donkeys	Meat, hides and skins, milk, butter, ghee.
Sololo	5,527	1,699	Cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys	Meat, hides and skins, milk, butter, ghee.

Source: District Livestock Office, Moyale, 1996.

Due to the severe drought of 1992 and 1993, most livestock died while others were sold. The herds however started recovering in 1994 and 1995 due to restocking, improved livestock services and availability of pasture. Being a livestock area, the potential for increased livestock production exists, which will be further exploited during the plan period. Increased livestock production will provide the raw materials for setting up industries such as tanneries using hides and skins, as well as dairy industries for processing milk and producing products such as ghee, butter, cheese etc.

Table 1. 13 shows livestock production for 1991-95.

Table 1. 13

Livestock Production Trends 1991-95

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	45,000	10,000	1,500	5,000	15,000
Camel	8,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	8,000
Sheep/goats	2,750	2,250	1,000	1,500	2,250
Donkeys	800	750	600	1,500	1,800

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Moyale, 1996.

The district also has a high potential for the development of a bee keeping industry. This is because there is adequate vegetation along the Moyale - Sololo escarpment to attract bees. This potential has not been fully exploited although the Department of Livestock Production is encouraging its production through women groups. This could encourage the establishment of honey refineries.

Other Natural Resource Exploitation

Forestry and Agro Forestry: This activity had previously received little attention. Due to increased demand for wood fuel and building materials there is need to protect the existing natural forests and promotion of tree planting by the Government, NGOs and church. There is great potential for agro-forestry in areas particularly around Moyale Town, Sololo and Makutano where timber is in great demand.

There has been no meaningful exploitation of this potential resource except for felling of trees for fuel wood by women who sell them in very small quantities to meet their daily domestic requirements.

Mining: Moyale District is endowed with huge quantities of sand which if properly exploited can form a very important economic activity. Currently there are a few people engaged in block and brick making which is a major income earner. During the plan period, the DDC will endeavour to promote the development of block and

brick making firms, particularly by women and youth groups as a source of income and employment. However, care will be taken to monitor the exploitation of sand so as to conserve the soil and prevent erosion.

Industrial Activities

Industrial activities in Moyale are insignificant. This is due to a poorly developed service industry and agricultural sector. The industrial activities in the district are limited to jua kali activities found mainly in the small towns and market centres. No large scale firms or factories exist in the district, though the possibility exists for establishing medium and small scale manufacturing industries using locally available raw materials from the agricultural and livestock sectors. These are like milk coolers, honey refineries, tannaries and handicraft shops using horns from the cattle slaughtered. However a lot will be needed to improve agricultural and livestock production so that they provide sufficient raw materials for these industries. The DDC will need to look seriously into the issue of providing training for business entrepreneurs as this is sadly missing in the district. At the same time, small manufacturing firms will need to be assured of adequate supplies of water so as to attract potential investors. The DDC will therefore have to give provision of water a very high priority, for the district to embark on the industrial transition phase.

Commerce, Trade and Services

The principal forces driving commercial activities in the district include among others; income generation and the improvement of living standards. Incomes earned from business transactions are either used to provide food education, medical services or shelter.

The commercial activities analyzed under informal and formal sectors are the mainstay of the community and are significant to the district economy especially, with regard to creating effective demand for both agricultural and industrial goods that reach the market.

Formal Sector: The formal sector business activities in the district have developed largely due to imposition of tight controls on inter-border trade. The formal trade include wholesale and retail shops selling a wide range of industrial goods. Other businesses include posho milling, livestock trade, hides and skins trade, tailoring and dress making.

The service sector includes road transport, hotels and restaurants, motor vehicles and bicycle repairs, shoe repairs and shiners, repairs of electronics, salons and boutiques. The major business activities are mainly concentrated in Moyale Town due to availability of electricity. Other formal activities are in Sololo Town. Other centres within the district have almost no major formal activities.

The location of the district along an international border makes it a very suitable and ideal place for international trade. The hotel industry for example, which is very poor currently, if developed, would boost trade and tourism as Moyale Town would then become a stopping point for tourists. An added advantage is that the town is traversed by the great Nairobi - Addis Ababa highway through which international trade would be possible.

Informal Sector: The informal sector was not well developed until recently, when awareness campaigns were started amongst the local communities on the importance of the sector. Jua kali organizations have been formed through which the community are assisted financially and technically. The activities in this sector include, motor vehicle/cycle repairs (garages), brick and block making, jiko making, *sufurias* repairs and metal box fabrications, bakeries, furniture and carpentry, hawking and selling of second hand clothes. These activities are fairly distributed across the district and in all the major centres of Moyale, Sololo Dabel, Godoma, Nana, Ambalo, Uran Madoasi and Mansile. This sector provides an avenue for employment and income to the majority of the people, especially school leavers. The sector, if well developed through financial and training assistance, could act as the engine of growth for the district's industrial development.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

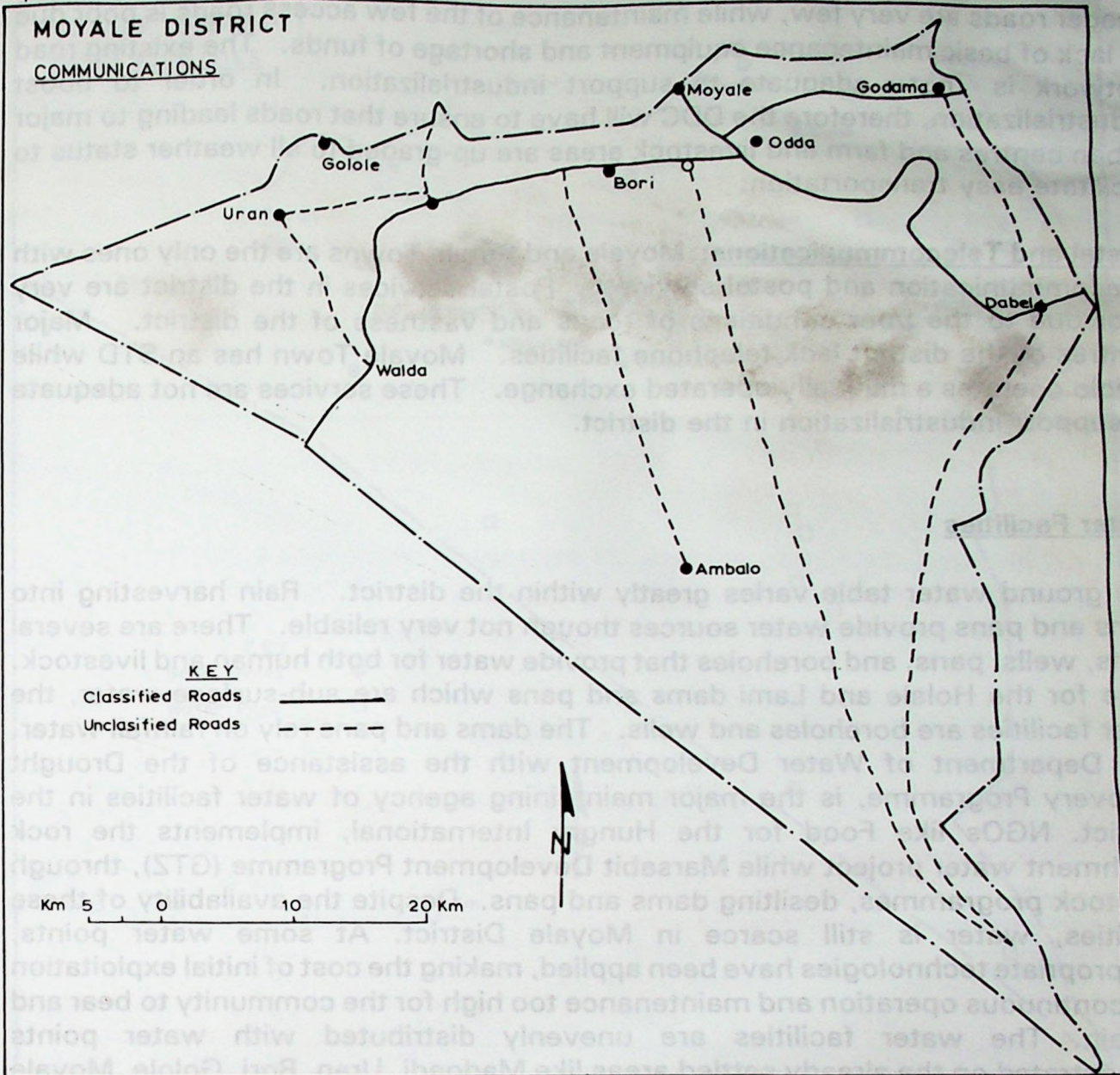
Development of infrastructure is vital for industrialization. This section examines the important infrastructure the district will need to develop in support of industrialization such as communication network, water facilities, energy supply, education and health facilities.

Communication Network

Roads: Moyale District has an estimated total network of 262 km of classified roads and 500 kms of unclassified roads. All the roads, except for the A2 roads from Moyale to Turbi which is all weather, are earth roads. These roads become impassable during the rainy season. Roads leading to areas with high potential for agriculture and livestock production have been earmarked for graveling in order to make them all weather. Some of these roads include C80 - Moyale to Dabel 60kms, D504 - 45kms of the Odda to Godoma and 65kms of the E30 - Sololo-Makutano to Sololo Town Road. The road network in the district facilitates the transportation of farm products and boosts communication and marketing links between one urban centre and another. The poor condition of roads in the district is therefore a major deterrant to development especially as most of the roads become impassable during the rainy season. This means that communication and transportation of goods and passengers from one place to another is limited as a result.

MOYALE DISTRICT

COMMUNICATIONS



KEY
Classified Roads ———
Unclassified Roads - - - -

Km 5 0 10 20 Km

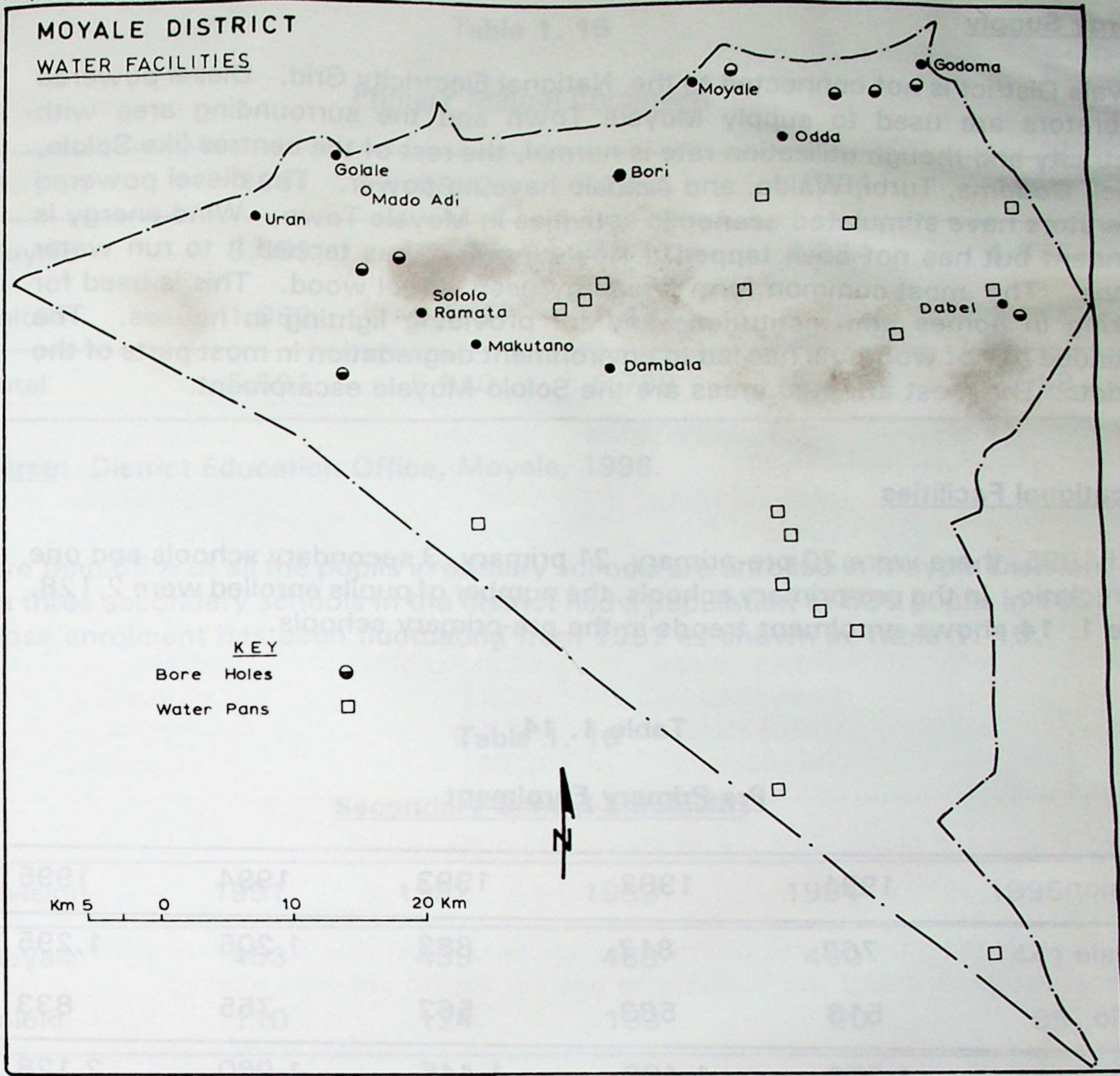
Prepared by DRSRS

Feeder roads are very few, while maintenance of the few access roads is poor due to lack of basic maintenance equipment and shortage of funds. The existing road network is not adequate to support industrialization. In order to boost industrialization, therefore the DDC will have to ensure that roads leading to major urban centres and farm and livestock areas are up-graded to all weather status to facilitate easy transportation.

Postal and Telecommunications: Moyale and Sololo Towns are the only ones with telecommunication and postal services. Postal services in the district are very poor due to the poor conditions of roads and vastness of the district. Major centres of the district lack telephone facilities. Moyale Town has an STD while Sololo operates a manually operated exchange. These services are not adequate to support industrialization in the district.

Water Facilities

The ground water table varies greatly within the district. Rain harvesting into dams and pans provide water sources though not very reliable. There are several dams, wells, pans, and boreholes that provide water for both human and livestock. Save for the Holale and Lami dams and pans which are sub-surface water, the other facilities are boreholes and wells. The dams and pans rely on rainfall water. The Department of Water Development with the assistance of the Drought Recovery Programme, is the major maintaining agency of water facilities in the district. NGOs like Food for the Hungry International, implements the rock catchment water project while Marsabit Development Programme (GTZ), through livestock programmes, desilting dams and pans. Despite the availability of these facilities, water is still scarce in Moyale District. At some water points, inappropriate technologies have been applied, making the cost of initial exploitation and continuous operation and maintenance too high for the community to bear and sustain. The water facilities are unevenly distributed with water points concentrated on the already settled areas like Madoadi, Uran, Bori, Golole, Moyale Town, Godoma and Sololo Town. In all these areas, water is in short supply compared to demand. The underground water is usually saline.



Energy Supply

Moyale District is not connected to the National Electricity Grid. Diesel powered generators are used to supply Moyale Town and the surrounding area with electricity and though utilization rate is normal, the rest of the centres like Sololo, Dabel, Godoma, Turbi, Walda, and Ambalo have no power. The diesel powered generators have stimulated economic activities in Moyale Town. Wind energy is abundant but has not been tapped. However, GTZ has tapped it to run water pumps. The most common form of energy used is fuel wood. This is used for cooking in homes and institutions and for providing lighting in houses. The continued use of woodfuel has led to environment degradation in most parts of the district. The most affected areas are the Sololo-Moyale escarpment.

Educational Facilities

As of 1995, there were 20 pre-primary, 21 primary, 3 secondary schools and one polytechnic. In the pre-primary schools, the number of pupils enrolled were 2,128. Table 1. 14 shows enrolment trends in the pre-primary schools.

Table 1. 14

Pre-Primary Enrolment

Division	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Moyale	763	817	883	1,205	1,295
Sololo	513	583	562	755	833
Total	1,276	1,400	1,445	1,960	2,128

Source: District Education Office, Moyale, 1996.

Since 1991, the enrolment in the pre-primary schools has been increasing more so in Moyale Division. This is largely due to influx of people to Moyale Town. Most of the pre-primary schools are sponsored by the Catholic Mission while the rest are operated by Parents/Teachers Associations.

In the primary schools, there were a total of 6,988 pupils in 1995. Enrolment in the schools has been increasing steadily since 1991 as shown in Table 1. 15.

Table 1. 15**Primary School Enrolment**

Division	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Moyale	3,609	3,869	4,317	4,254	4,877
Sololo	1,982	2,071	1,472	1,757	2,111
Total	5,591	5,940	5,789	6,011	6,988

Source: District Education Office, Moyale, 1996.

More than 65% of all the pupils in primary schools are enrolled in Moyale Division. The three secondary schools in the district had a population of 536 pupils in 1995 whose enrolment has been fluctuating from 1991 as shown in Table 1. 16.

Table 1. 16**Secondary School Enrolment**

Division	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Moyale	453	459	468	490	441
Sololo	110	124	133	60	95
Total	563	583	601	550	536

Source: District Education Office, Moyale, 1996.

There are 160 trained and 24 untrained primary school teachers in the district which gave a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:37 as of 1995. This compares favourably with the national average of 1:40 though it is slightly lower. Secondary schools are under-utilized due to lack of physical facilities and general drop out owing to financial constraints. There are 42 secondary school teachers which lead to a teacher pupil ratio of 1:13 which implies under-utilization of the secondary schools as compared to national average of 1:35.

The only polytechnic in the district had 5 instructors and only 15 trainees. It offers training in masonry, carpentry, tailoring, typing and home economics.

Health Facilities

The district has 2 hospitals and 6 dispensaries. Each of the two divisions (Moyale, Sololo) has a hospital and 3 dispensaries. Table 1.18 shows the distribution of the health facilities, sponsorship and their level of utilization.

Table 1. 17

Health Facilities by Type and Division

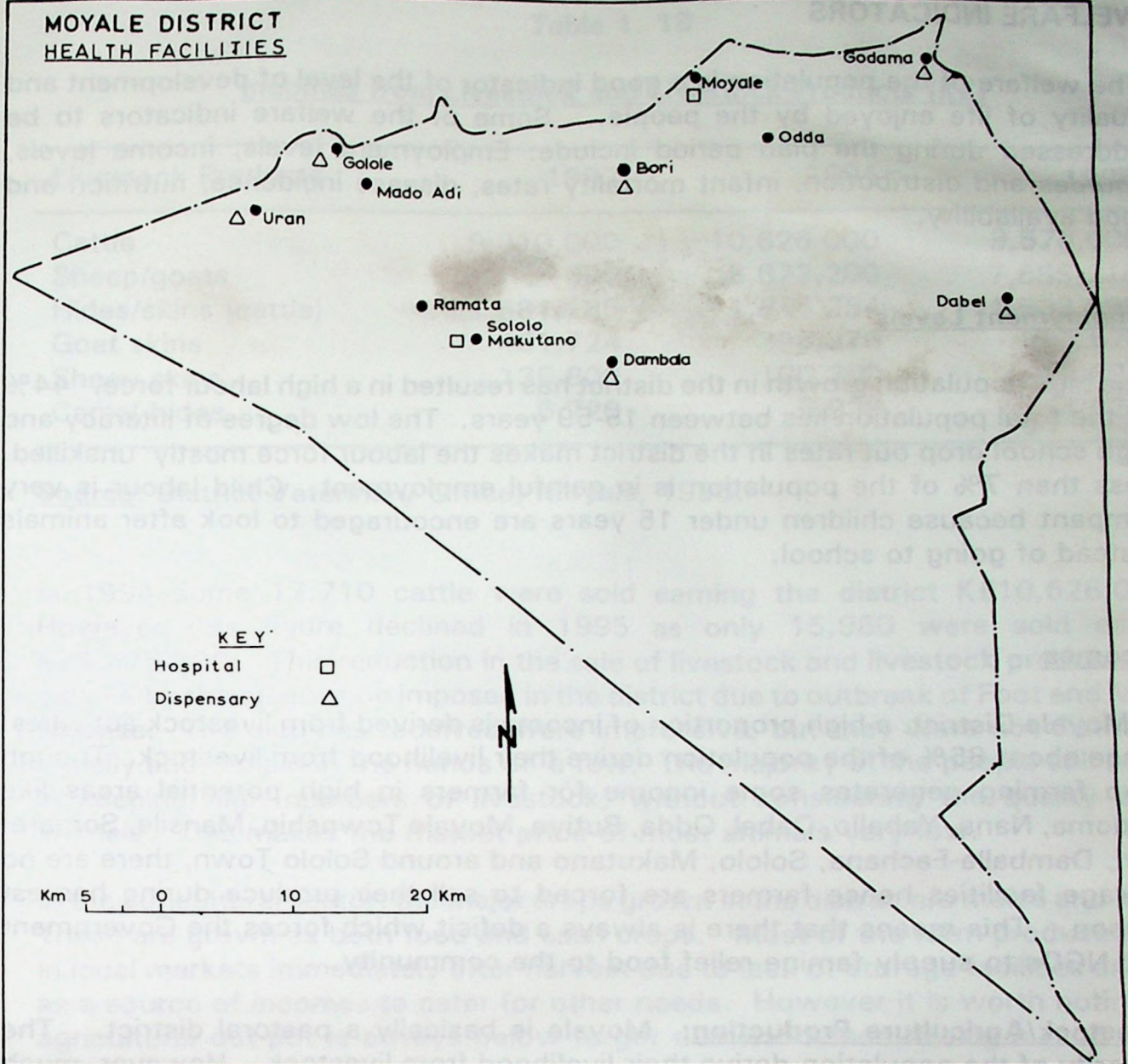
Division	Name of Facilities	Sponsor	Utilization
Moyale	Moyale Hosp.	GOK	Over-utilized
	Godana Disp.	GOK	Under utilized
	Dabel Disp.	A.I.C.	Under-utilized
	Bori Disp.	GOK	Under-utilized
Sololo	Sololo Hosp.	Catholic church	Normal
	Uran Disp.	GOK	Underutilized
	Galole Disp.	GOK	Underutilized
	Gore Disp.	GOK	Underutilized

Source: District Medical Office of Health, Moyale, 1996.

Most health facilities in the district are under-utilized due to lack of personnel, medical equipment and the inability to pay for health services offered.

The health facilities have two qualified doctors one in Sololo Hospital and the other in Moyale Hospital. This therefore implies an acute shortage of medical personnel in the district. Overall, the doctor population ratio for the district stands at 1:22,550.

MOYALE DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



Prepared by D R S R S

WELFARE INDICATORS

The welfare of the population is a good indicator of the level of development and quality of life enjoyed by the people. Some of the welfare indicators to be addressed during the plan period include: Employment levels; income levels, sources and distribution, infant mortality rates, disease incidence, nutrition and food availability.

Employment Levels

The high population growth in the district has resulted in a high labour force. 44% of the total population lies between 15-59 years. The low degree of illiteracy and high school drop out rates in the district makes the labour force mostly unskilled. Less than 7% of the population is in gainful employment. Child labour is very rampant because children under 15 years are encouraged to look after animals instead of going to school.

Incomes

In Moyale District, a high proportion of income is derived from livestock activities. Since about 85% of the population derive their livelihood from livestock. Though crop farming generates some income for farmers in high potential areas like Godoma, Nana, Yaballo, Dabel, Odda, Butiye, Moyale Township, Mansile, Somare, Bori, Damballa-Fachana, Sololo, Makutano and around Sololo Town, there are no storage facilities hence farmers are forced to sell their produce during harvest season. This means that there is always a deficit which forces the Government and NGOs to supply famine relief food to the community.

Livestock/Agriculture Production: Moyale is basically a pastoral district. The majority of the population derive their livelihood from livestock. However, much of the incomes from livestock products go to few livestock traders who act as middle-men thus reducing equitable distribution of income among the general population. Table 1.18 shows proceeds from sale of livestock and livestock products between 1993-1995.

Table 1. 18

Incomes from Livestock and Livestock Products (K£)

Livestock Products	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	9,910,000	10,626,000	9,576,000
Sheep/goats	8,512,600	8,872,200	7,685,210
Hides/skins (cattle)	1,681,189	1,645,284	1,533,895
Goat skins	431,724	398,376	371,670
Sheep skins	136,800	130,200	24,375
Camel hides	6,720	5,999	44,625

Source: District Veterinary Office, Moyale, 1996.

In 1994 some 17,710 cattle were sold earning the district K£10,626,000. However this figure declined in 1995 as only 15,960 were sold earning K£9,576,000. This reduction in the sale of livestock and livestock products was caused by the quarantine imposed in the district due to outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. The incomes received were impressive, but they were not distributed equally and remain in the hands of a few. The majority of the people still believe in keeping high numbers of livestock, without considering the quality of the animals. This makes the market price of most animals very low.

In the agricultural sector, the major crops grown in the district are maize and beans. These are grown as both food and cash crops. Most of the farm produce is sold in local markets immediately after harvest due to lack of storage facilities and also as a source of income to cater for other needs. However it is worth noting that agricultural out-put is always below target demand hence raising a food supply deficit.

Table 1. 19 shows agricultural production trends and values between 1993 and 1996.

Table 1. 19

Agricultural Output (tons) and Value (Ksh)

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Maize:				
Output	2,100	1,710	1,966	1,900
Value	11,550,000	855,000	983,800	950,000
Beans:				
Output	480	366	442	450
value	312,000	274,500	331,500	405,000
Sorghum:				
Output	74	56	83	90
value	18,500	16,800	24,900	27,000
Cowpeas:				
Output	53	38	50	101
value	34,450	24,700	30,000	60,600
Teff:				
Output	4	11	23	26
value	2,000	6,600	13,800	15,600

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996.

As shown in Table 1. 19 maize production was leading in terms of values in 1994 followed by beans. Maize and beans are grown by nearly by all the farmers in the district. However due to lack of storage facilities, farmers dispose of all their produce immediately after harvest which fetches low prices.

Informal Sector: Informal sector wage earners in the district constitute about 3% of the population as industrial activities are few and relatively small. Such activities include masonry block and brick making, carpentry and joinery, mechanics and electric welding, electrical and electronics, blacksmiths, woodcarving, shoe repairs, tailoring, and dress making, posho-mills and bakeries. It is difficult to quantify income earned in the informal sector due to lack of data. However, the sector contributes greatly in uplifting peoples welfare.

Distribution of Income

Though incomes from livestock and livestock products sales look impressive, the actual livestock farmers receive very little due to exploitation by middlemen.

Livestock farmers therefore have low incomes while the traders/middlemen reap the profits. Incomes from crop production are low as farmers are only engaged in subsistence farming. Poverty is therefore prevalent in the district.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate has been declining and this is expected to continue during the plan period. This decline could be attributed to improved health care and immunization against the major killer diseases. The mortality rate fell from 71 to 69 per thousand live births in 1993 and 1995 respectively. However the actual mortality rate may differ from what is given because the IMR for 1993 and 1995 were calculated using data from Sololo and Moyale Hospitals and excluded other health institutions.

Disease Incidence

Malaria, respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea are the most common diseases in the district. These diseases are caused by mosquitoes and poor water and sanitation. In 1995 a total of 5,068 patients suffered from malaria and another 307 people were admitted as inpatients in Moyale District Hospital. The outbreak of these diseases contributes to loss of time among the labour force as they are unproductive while sick. The other diseases in the district are intestinal worms, skin diseases and urinary tract infections. Table 1. 20 shows disease incidence in the district between 1991-1995.

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996.

Location

Poverty is very prevalent in the district, being especially high among the young, the poor and the old. Malaria and kwashiorkor are very common in the district. In some areas, this is as a result of large family size. In other areas, this is as a result of early marriages and early family planning practices are very low. Furthermore, early marriages coupled with the movement of males with livestock in search of pasture leaves a burden on the women to take care of the families. Due to their limited resources, the women often are unable to feed their children properly.

Malaria has negative effect on development and more so on labour force since it leads to mental retardation, stunting which affects learning abilities.

The Social Dimensions of Development Programme has been introduced to address the problems of the poor.

Poverty is a common phenomenon in Moyale. This is mainly because of low level of economic activities and the recurrent food shortages. Lack of access to such basic needs such as food, health, water, shelter and education among others is a major concern among the local leaders. Many children are malnourished due to poverty.

Table 1. 20

Disease Incidence, 1991-1995

Disease	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Malaria	8,166	8,776	9,475	6,152	5,068
Respiratory Tract Infection	7,243	7,847	6,654	4,584	5,377
Diarrhoea	3,102	3,433	2,714	2,538	2,012
Urinary Tract Infections	1,761	1,878	1,538	1,138	1,049
Skin Diseases	730	926	1,696	1,223	1,034
Intestinal Worms	1,391	1,439	1,548	1,190	831

Source: Medical Office of Health, Moyale, 1996.

Since 1993, the number of diseases recorded in the district have been falling with exception of respiratory tract infections.

Nutrition

Poverty is very prevalent in the district, hence resulting in low levels of nutrition among the young, the poor and the old. Marasmus and kwashiorkor are very common in the district. In some cases, this is as a result of large family size, since family planning practices are very low. Furthermore, early marriages and polygamy coupled with the movement of males with livestock in search of pasture leaves a burden on the women to take care of the families. Due to their limited resources, the women often are unable to feed their children properly.

Malnutrition has negative effect on development and more so on labour force since it leads to mental retardation, stunting which affects learning abilities.

Food Availability

Table 1. 21 shows food supply and demand for 1994-96.

Table 1. 21

Food Supply and Demand 1994-1996

Crop	1994	1995	1996
Maize: (90kg bag)			
Production	19,000	21,844	22,222
Demand	45,000	46,575	48,205
Deficit.	26,000	24,731	25,983
Beans: (90kg bag)			
Production	4,067	4,911	5,000
Demand	22,500	23,288	24,103
Deficit	18,433	18,377	19,103
Sorghum: (90kg bag)			
Production	622	922	1,000
Demand	11,250	11,644	12,051
Deficit	10,628	10,722	11,051

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996.

As shown in Table 1. 21, there is always a food deficit in the district. However, farmers grow green grams, teff, cowpeas, pigeon peas, fruits and vegetables in small quantities. The local people also rely heavily on livestock products for their food. However, the amount consumed are inadequate hence NGOs and GOK provide famine relief to the community through donations or Food for Work Programmes. The district gets vegetables, maize and other food-stuffs from other parts of the country and Ethiopia.

Social Dimensions of Development (SDD)

The Social Dimensions of Development Programme has been introduced to address the problems of the poor.

Poverty is a common phenomenon in Moyale. This is mainly because of low levels of economic activities and the recurrent food shortages. Lack of access to basic needs such as food, health, water, shelter and education among others, is a great concern among the local leaders. Many children are malnourished due to poverty.

Malnourished children are a target group requiring special feeding programmes. Mothers spend much time attending to the malnourished children at the expense of productive activities. Many pupils/students drop out of schools due to lack of school fees. Some of these students, if given the chance to continue with their education, would become very productive. Programmes to provide school text books, bursaries and school feeding if introduced in the district, could alleviate this problem.

The main livelihood of the community is livestock production. However, shortage of water and inadequate pasture has resulted in the death of a large number of livestock. Programmes aimed at improving both human and animal health, livestock marketing routes and other infrastructure, restocking, upgrading of feeder roads, improving main grazing areas and market centres, should be given high priority to improve the living standards of the people.

Agriculture, though not a major economic activity, can be very successful in the district. The areas around Dabel, Godama, Ambalo, Moyale, Holale Lami, and Sololo are very productive. There is need to encourage the farmers, through introduction of programmes based on the provision of farm inputs, of drought resistant seedlings, bulls for ploughing as well as financial support in terms of soft loans and grants. These programmes, coupled with extensive training, would greatly assist in reducing the food deficit in the district.

The jua-kali sector is not well established, yet it has proved to be a major source of income and employment. Given the high rate of school drop outs in the district the promotion of this sector will go along way in alleviating the unemployment rate and hence improve on the income of the people. Youth programmes centred around this sector should be encouraged. Such programmes should include construction of jua-kali sheds and providing financial assistance with its youth as the main target group.

Women constitute over 51% of the population of Moyale District. Most of the families are female headed due to polygamy and therefore the women are often left to take care of the children and homes. Most of the women groups are encouraged to start income generating activities such as posho-mills, weaving and rental housing among others. Programmes aimed at improving small scale business will be encouraged and financial assistance to existing women groups will be given whenever possible.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

Institutional support is essential to socio-economic development at the district level, especially in resource mobilization and implementation of projects and programmes. This section gives an analysis of the major institutions that will be expected to play a key role in the development of the district. These institutions include the DDC and its Sub-committees, Local Authorities, Voluntary Agencies, Regional

Authorities and other major Parastatals, Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions and the Co-operatives.

DDC and its Sub-Committee

The DDC meets at least four times in a year, with additional meetings when necessary. It is charged with the responsibility of planning, co-ordinating, implementing and monitoring all projects at the district level. The responsibility covers projects funded by the government, harambee efforts as well as the development agencies. The Development Committees however lack technical personnel in many departments from divisional to locational level. Some departments are not also represented at the district headquarters level. In most cases therefore, membership comprises personnel some of whom do not have technical know-how of project identification and prioritization.

The office of the DDO is not fully operational because of acute shortage of funds and inadequate office facilities. This hinders the DDO from discharging his duties properly as the secretary to the DDC and DEC. The district lacks a well equipped District Information and Document Centre (DIDC) and trained personnel to operate it. The Divisional Development Committees are not functional and this makes project identification and implementation difficult.

Locational Development Committees have been very useful in project implementation, especially where they mobilize the local community in providing community contribution.

The Sub-Locational Development Committees in the district play an important role in project identification, co-ordination, monitoring and implementation. The effectiveness of the Sub-Locational Development Committees varies from place to place depending on the quality of membership.

The DDC is assisted in discharging its role by sub-committees which deal with sector specific problems. These include District Agricultural Committee, District Tender Board, District Education Board and the District Planning Unit.

District Agricultural Committee (DAC): The DAC and sub-DACs at the divisional level are operational. The committees hold their meetings four times a year, and their membership includes six farmers representatives among others. Attendance in meetings has been good and the committee is capable of preparing its work plan and also overseeing the implementation of any recommendations it makes. One major role of DAC is training of farmers as well as organizing educational tours within the district or to other places in the country.

District Tender Board: The District Tender Board operates effectively in the district. The board meets at least once every month but the meetings can be held as frequently as possible depending on the agenda. Attendance at the meetings is quite good. The board adjudicates tenders for projects whose cost does not

exceed KSh. 1 million. For the projects exceeding this ceiling, the tender has to be counter signed by the relevant accounting officer.

District Education Board: The District Education Board is functional. It meets at least three times a year. However Moyale DEB holds its meetings when the need arises and depending on the urgency of the issues to be discussed. Membership of DEB includes representatives from schools sponsors. The DEB membership is in accordance with the specific guidelines laid down in the education act.

District Planning Unit (DPU): The District Development Office co-ordinates the activities of the District Planning Unit(DPU). Most members of the DPU are in place save for Population Officers, Architect and Statistical Officer. The role of the DPU includes assisting the departments in planning, monitoring, costing, preparations of bills of quantities as well as providing technical approvals of project proposals on behalf of the DEC. The DPU should be supported by the DIDC which should act as a resource centre. The DIDC in the district is however not functional as it lacks adequate space and equipment. There is also lack of trained personnel to man it.

Local Authorities

Moyale County Council was officially gazetted in March 1996 as a full fledged council. However, because of inadequate funds and the distance from Nairobi to Moyale Town, it is experiencing a number of problems related to urban management among them being poor physical planning, inadequate and poor road net-work, inadequate drainage, insufficient water supplies, poor garbage disposal system and weakly applied by-laws.

Voluntary Agencies

There are various voluntary agencies operating in the district.

World Vision: The World Vision is mainly involved in the provision of technical assistance to the people who are prepared to undertake responsibilities and contribute their resources to development and in relief activities. It is planning to put up health facilities and a plot has been identified by the DDC. The World Vision operates and later transfers facilities to the community.

Farm Africa: This organization undertakes camel improvement within the district. The project involves training on range management, health, social organization and small financial assistance to women groups. The project has covered Turbi, Sololo, and Walda and Odda and is about to move to Dabel. The agency builds structures, operates them and later transfers the same to the local community.

Crescent of Hope: This organization has started a primary school at Walda which it intends to transfer to the local community. It also intends to start a dispensary and to drill a borehole in future.

Food For The Hungry International(FHI): This organization is involved in the provision of water to the communities. The water projects are later handed over to the communities, who form Water Users Associations to sustain them. They are also involved in desilting of dams and pans. It provides tools to the Water User Associations to undertake the desilting. The organization also promotes education through sponsorship of children and schools development.

DP/GTZ: The organization is involved in livestock development, social services, water, health and education. It has also been involved in the rehabilitation of boreholes. The Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development has benefited through purchase of various implements, training and construction and furnishing of an office block. All these activities and projects are handed over to the beneficiaries who in turn are expected to sustain them.

NCCK: The National Council of Churches in Kenya is involved in the livestock restocking programme. In the first phase of the project, it provided oxen to three villagers in Moyale. It is also involved in provision of education and putting up schools with the assistance of the local community, as well as in the establishment of tree nurseries to improve the environment.

Drought Recovery Programme: The programme is involved in the provision of water in various parts of the district. Consultancy work for the urban water supply in Moyale Town has been carried out. Work on the borehole in Moyale District Hospital is complete while rehabilitation of Dabel Water Projects generator has been completed.

Catholic Mission: The Mission has been in the forefront in the provision of basic services, particularly in the health and education sectors. Currently, it is assisting nursery and primary schools and plans are underway to build a nursery school. They have constructed a dispensary in the district and another mission school in the old Sololo Division.

Harambee Movement

The majority of the people in Moyale District are very poor. This is due to wide spread open and disguised unemployment and also because of the fact that income earning opportunities are relatively few. This makes the contribution by community to harambee activities very low. However, participation in the form of provision of unskilled labour is common. The community however lacks awareness on the importance of the harambee movement, as they believe that everything is supposed to be provided by the Government. However, through harambee, many students have been able to pay their fees.

Regional Authorities and Others Major Parastatal

Some of the major parastatals operating in the district include Kenya Power and Lightening Company (KP& LC) Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation (KP& TC), and to a small extent, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). The recently formed Kenya Revenue Authority (Customs Division) has offices in Moyale District. KP&LC operates generators that provide adequate electricity in Moyale Town. This has stimulated small scale activities like garages, posho-mills, carpentry and joinery workshops, wood carvings, hotels and lodges.

During the plan period however, efforts will be made by the DDC to solicit the efforts of parastatals to assist in the industrialization of the district. KP&LC will be expected to expand its services to cover needy and deserving areas so as to open them up to communication with the rest of the district, the country and the world as a whole, so that opportunities for exporting the district's produce can also become a possibility in the future.

Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

Banking services at the district are still far from adequate. The Kenya Commercial Bank operates as a 'satellite' bank to Marsabit KCB Branch. Given the distance between Moyale and Marsabit Town, most entrepreneurs are discouraged from taking loans and overdrafts from the bank as a result of delays in correspondence. However, the bank offers loans to the few entrepreneurs who normally request for loans to boost their working capital for the wholesale and retail business. However, KCB is in the process of establishing a full time branch.

Agricultural Finance Co-operation (AFC), a Non-Bank Financial Institution based in Marsabit, offers credit facilities to the people in Moyale. However due to limited agricultural activities and lack of collateral, mainly title deeds, its impact is not felt in the district. Due to low levels of income, the repayment of AFC loans has been very poor hence discouraging AFC from expanding its activities.

Co-operative Movement

Moyale District has three multipurpose co-operative societies which were initially active but are currently dormant as a result of poor supervision and inadequate financial and management skills. Though societies have had very impressive turnover, however, they currently do not undertake any economic activity and hence have no turnover except rent from Moyale Co-operative Store. The societies were involved in the provision of farm inputs, provision of credit, trading in consumer activities as well as livestock trading. They had immense resources for investments and other commercial activities. With proper supervision, the three societies can be revitalized since they are economically viable. Others already earmarked for establishment include bee-keeping society, poultry society and other informal sector co-operatives.

Moyale District faces a number of constraints which hinder agricultural, industrial and commercial development. In this Chapter the major constraints are identified as well as the possible strategies for promoting industrial development.

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

This section highlights the major constraints which the district will have to overcome in order to achieve industrialization. The constraints are given in order of priority highlighting the specific areas which if addressed, will stimulate industrial activities in the district. The constraints are:

Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Communications Network. The road network in the district is underdeveloped. Feeder roads are few or non-existent in some areas. Furthermore, the feeder roads become impassable during the rainy season sometimes cutting off the district from the rest of the country. The problem of poor road network is compounded by lack of road maintenance equipment and shortage of funds by the maintaining agencies. The poor roads increase vehicle wear and tear causing high vehicle maintenance costs thus reducing the number of vehicles plying the roads. It is due to the poor road network that the high potential areas like Godoma (Moyale Division), Dabel, Ura and Sololo Golole in Sololo Division have not been exploited.

CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

There are only three airstrips in Moyale District. Two are in Moyale Division and the other two are in Sololo Division. The two in Moyale are in good state and as such, are heavily used as they are dangerous both when landing and taking off. These airstrips, if rehabilitated can be useful in ferrying human cargo and products to and from the district.

Telephone facilities are also limited in the district, being only found in Moyale and Sololo Towns. Other centres like Dabel, Godoma, Nana, Mansila, Golole and Ampalo do not have the facilities and this hinders communication in the district. The Moyale lines are always congested and it takes time to be connected to far places. Even telephone communication between Moyale Town and Sololo is at times very difficult. Postal services are also very poor. Such services are only available in Moyale and Sololo Towns with the major centres like Dabel, Godoma, Nana, Ura, Walda being completely cut off. Letters to and from the district take too long which is a serious obstacle to communication. All these problems unless tackled will greatly hinder industrialization, since communication is an important aspect of industrialization.

Energy Supply. There are many market centres in the district without electricity. Such centres include Dabel, Godoma, Ura, Sololo, Walda, Nana, Dawa and Mansila. Presently, it is only Moyale Town which is served by generators with service lines covering a radius of only 4 km. This situation has tended to hinder the development of small scale industries and "jua kali" enterprises such as metal

Moyale District faces a number of constraints which hamper agricultural/livestock and consequently Industrial development. In this Chapter the major constraints are identified as well as the possible strategies set for promoting industrial development.

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Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Communications Network: The road network in the district is underdeveloped. Feeder roads are few or non-existent in some areas. Furthermore, the few roads become impassable during the rainy season sometimes cutting off the district from the rest of the country. The problem of poor road network is compounded by lack of road maintenance equipment and shortage of funds by the maintaining agencies. The poor roads increase vehicle wear and tear causing high vehicle maintenance costs thus reducing the number of vehicles plying the roads. It is due to this poor road network that the high potential areas like Godama (Moyale Division), Dabel, Uran and Sololo Golole in Sololo Division have not been exploited.

There are only three airstrips in Moyale District. Two are in Moyale Division and one in Sololo. Out of these, only the one used by Kenya Army/Air Force is usable. The other two are in very poor state and as such, are hardly used as they are dangerous both when landing and taking off. These airstrips, if rehabilitated can be useful in ferrying human cargo and products to and from the district.

Telephone facilities are also limited in the district, being only found in Moyale and Sololo Towns. Other centres like Dabel, Godoma, Nana, Mansille, Golole and Ambalo do not have the facilities and this hinders communication in the district. The Moyale lines are always congested and it takes time to be connected to far places. Even telephone communication between Moyale Town and Sololo is at times very difficult. Postal services are also very poor. Such services are only available in Moyale and Sololo Towns with the major centres like Dabel, Godoma, Nana, Uran, Walda being completely cut off. Letters to and from the district take too long which is a serious obstacle to communication. All these problems, unless tackled will greatly hamper industrialization, since communication is an important aspect of industrialization.

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fabrications, wood works and garages. This too has discouraged potential investors wishing to invest in these rural centres.

Water Facilities: Water is in short supply in the district and is of poor quality where available. Where there are operational water sources, the cost of maintaining and operating the equipment is high due to the fact that obsolete equipment has been installed in most of them. This makes the community unable to sustain the projects due to high operational costs. The available water sources are also unevenly distributed with concentration in the settled areas. Lack of water therefore hinders the development of agro-based industries.

Health Facilities: In the district these facilities mostly comprise of dispensaries which offer limited services to the people. There are only two hospitals in the district with one doctor each. Most of the dispensaries are inadequately staffed due to shortage of medical personnel. Lack of health education in the district has led to poor primary health care and prevalence of diseases.

Underdeveloped Human Resources

Moyale District has a high rate of illiteracy. This has resulted in a high number of unskilled and semi-skilled manpower in the district. Some of the contributory factors to the illiteracy are poorly staffed and equipped schools. The staff in these schools are mostly untrained and supervision is inadequate. The rate of drop-out from these schools is high due to poverty and the inability of a large percentage of the population to pay school fees. Furthermore the schools available are few and parents prefer holding their children at home to perform various tasks instead of sending them to school. All these factors contribute to the under-development of human resources in the district.

Due to the poverty experienced in the district, some people cannot attain the basic needs. Nutritional levels are very low leading to cases of malnutrition. Marasmus and kwashiorkor are very common. Most of the children experience stunted growth. Two out of every ten children admitted in hospitals are cases of marasmus and kwashiorkor. Malaria and diarrhoeal are also major diseases with a total of 5,068 patients reported cases in 1995. A large population cannot afford private medical care and live in poor and unsanitary conditions which affect their productivity. Health facilities are few while Primary Health Care and family planning services have inadequate coverage.

The district has only one village polytechnic which has very low enrolment and hence produces few skilled personnel. Lack of skilled manpower is therefore a major constraint to industrialization. It is therefore clear that poorly developed human resources will be a major constraint that the DDC will have to address itself to during the plan period.

Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials

Livestock production is the main occupation of the people of Moyale District. However, livestock production is constrained by numerous problems like inadequate veterinary drugs, abnormally high costs of veterinary drugs, and frequent outbreaks of cattle diseases.

These obstacles reduce the quality and quantity of animal products, especially hides and skins required for the establishment of viable small scale leather tanning, processing and preservation industries. Since most livestock is sold to traders outside the district, some livestock products like skins go to support tanneries elsewhere. The few skins available cannot sustain a local tannery, hence they are sold instead of being processed into hides.

Moyale is situated in a geologically mineral rich area, but little geological survey has been carried out. However, there are no known major mineral deposits except for some cremate near Dabel and Tali which are situated near Moyale Town. The amounts extracted have been recorded. Sand is found in almost all the river beds in the district. However, there is no organized exploitation of the same.

Poor Marketing Systems

Livestock marketing operations in the district are not satisfactory. The stock are moved for long distances to markets situated far away. By the time they reach there, they are sickly and underweight. It is also expensive to transport the livestock on trucks. In most cases, market information is lacking and as such, cattle owners lack vital information to assist them to obtain high prices for their stock. Inadequate information results in low incomes to farmers.

Moyale is located strategically and serves as a focal livestock marketing centre where animals are drawn from several production zones. The supply of animals presented for sale exceed the demand of local butchers. This results in low prices being offered for the animals. This is further exacerbated by the fact that no co-operative societies to assist farmers to market their surplus livestock. In the agricultural sector the major crops grown in the area are maize and beans, which act as both food and cash crops. However, due to poor storage facilities at the farm level, farmers experience substantial losses especially due to pests. Farmers are therefore forced to sell almost all produce in the local markets immediately after harvest and buy the same later at higher prices. Again as in the livestock sector, there are no organized storage facilities to purchase the surplus crop from the farmers.

Horticultural production has a lot of potential in the district. Growing of bananas, pawpaws, mangoes, citrus, kales, tomatoes, capsicums, chillies, dhanian and onions has not been fully exploited. Processing facilities for these horticultural crops are also lacking. Local demand cannot cater for increased production of these crops

owing to their perishability. Similarly an organized marketing system which would promote the production of these crops is lacking in district.

One prerequisite to promotion of industrialization is a streamlined marketing system that promotes the inflows and outflows of goods and services. Moyale District's meagre industrial products are hampered by its poor marketing system and it is likely that any efforts to boost livestock and agricultural production as precursors to industrial development will meet with a great deal of difficulty unless the marketing system is improved upon.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

Banking services at the district are not adequate. Kenya Commercial Bank at Moyale operates as a sub-branch at Marsabit 260 km away.

This distance discourages would-be entrepreneurs from taking loans and overdraft due to delays in communication. Agricultural Finance Co-operation also operates in Marsabit District.

However, other factors like lack of collateral, mainly title deeds hinder entrepreneurs from taking loans. Secondly, because of religious reasons charging of interest by banks, capital development for industrialization is hindered, as most of local community will not apply for loans.

It is clear that as a result of widespread poverty, the district is still a long way from mobilising financial resources from savings to be made as investment. In effect therefore, aside from religious reasons, only a few people will be able to get access to credit either to improve on their farming or for expansion of business. The DDC therefore faces a very stiff challenge over the plan period, in improving accessibility to credit.

Environmental Degradation

Several parts of Moyale District have experienced environmental degradation. Soil erosion is common due to over-grazing on rangelands thus leaving behind loose soils which are blown by heavy winds and also washed away by rainfall. Uncontrolled tree felling for fuel and construction have also contributed to the destruction of environment. Due to degradation, agricultural production has been badly affected. The degradation has also affected livestock production which is the main income earner for the people in the district as a result of lack of pasture for grazing. Converging of livestock to the few water sources has also greatly contributed to soil erosion as they loosen soils along the paths and also destroy vegetation.

Poor Drought Management System

Moyale is a drought prone district. In spite of this, very little is known about the drought phenomenon and its cycle. As a result, there are no drought management strategies. So whenever drought occurs, it has disastrously effected on life and all development activities in the district. The situation is made worse by lack of substantial database to facilitate in depth study and full comprehension of the drought phenomenon and worse still, no effort has been made to address the long term issue of drought management

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1997-2001

The following strategies will be adopted to address the constraints facing the district.

Improvement of the Infrastructural Facilities

Communication Network: The DDC, through the Ministry of Public Works, will ensure that the existing road network is graded to motorable levels throughout the year, while other roads will be murramed and be provided with improved drainage. The use of donkeys and camels will also be encouraged. This will facilitate movement and transportation of inputs to and from the district and also outputs from potential farm areas, hence increasing the level of development. Funds will be sought to tarmac the Isiolo-Moyale Road. Efforts will also be made to improve the existing airstrips to the required operational standards. This is important since the air transport will act as an alternative to road transport which is generally unreliable.

The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications will be called upon to improve postal and telephone services over the plan period such that all the divisional centres are provided with minor post offices as well as telephone services. To ease the congestion at the Moyale exchange, a bigger exchange will be installed. Postal and telephone services will be improved and established in all major centres in the district.

Water Facilities: The Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development in conjunction with other agencies, will undertake the augmentation and rehabilitation of existing water supplies so that they can cope with increasing demand. The existing boreholes will be rehabilitated and protected to ensure continued operation. Formation of Water Users Associations will be encouraged to facilitate collection of user fees for operating the schemes. The existing dams and pans will also be desilted to provide water for livestock and human use. Shallow wells will be dug and the community will also be encouraged to utilize roof and rock catchments as a source of water. The Water Associations will also be trained in various aspects of operating and maintaining their water supplies.

Energy: Local traders around Moyale Town will be encouraged to make use of the electricity available to start up small industrial ventures. Elsewhere, entrepreneurs will be encouraged to operate their own generators. The use of solar and wind energy will also be developed.

Provision of electricity to the major market centres will be done so as to stimulate industrial growth and also facilitate the development of Jua Kali activities in those centres. Priority for the next phase of rural electrification will be given to main market centres, schools and health centres in the district. People will also be encouraged to instal power in their premises for business and domestic use.

Health: The district will endeavor to attract more paramedics so that the operating dispensaries, can provide more specialized services to the people. NGOs already involved in provision of health services like DT/GTZ, NCKK, and Catholic Mission will be requested to assist in provision of drugs and equipment for health facilities in the district. The DDC will also endeavour to upgrade dispensaries in the district so that they are better able to provide health care to the community. More facilities will be targetted for the interior parts of the district which are inadequately catered for but which need such facilities because of their poor primary health status.

The existing health facilities will be equipped and staffed to provide better medicare. Two dispensaries Dabel and Nana will be up-graded to health centre status. This would improve the health of the people and improve on the quality of human resources thus leading to higher levels of productivity.

The community will also be involved in the provision of health facilities such as sanitary blocks, maternity wings, staff houses and water. The beneficiaries will also be required to participate not only in improving the facilities, but also in their maintenance through the policy of cost sharing. Intensive water and sanitation promotion programmes will be started and will include Community Health Workers (CHWs) and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs).

Development of Human Resources

The quality of education will be improved through construction and completion of additional classrooms and other physical facilities necessary for the 8-4-4 educational system, in both primary and secondary schools. This will assist in the reduction of illiteracy in the district. The community will also be encouraged to open additional youth polytechnics and to expand the existing one to absorb the increasing number of school-leavers who require to be trained in various skills. To improve the staffing levels, the DDC will recruit more local people from within the district to join the teacher training colleges and on graduation, to be posted to Moyale District. To alleviate the drop-out rates due to shortage of fees, funds to increase bursary awards will be sought to enable all the needy students to be assisted to pay school fees through the Social Dimensions of Development Programme. Finally, to improve on the enrolment levels, all development agencies

operating in the district will be called upon to assist the community to attain education and training.

Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use

To promote livestock production, the Veterinary Department will undertake intensive training of pastoralists on how to diagnose and treat common livestock diseases. Awareness campaigns will be mounted to educate the community to have their livestock vaccinated against diseases. The training will also focus on management of young stock to ensure replenishment of herds.

Butchers as well as hides and skins traders will also be trained to ensure production of high quality products. The community will be encouraged to construct and operate cattle dips and crushes for effective tick control.

Agricultural production will be intensified by streamlining the land tenure system that recognises individual land ownership. Land under crop will be increased through extension services in order to increase yields. Emphasis will be put on production of maize, beans, cassava, sorghum, millet and sweet potatoes. Horticultural production will also be intensified, especially the growing of pawpaws, mangoes and citrus fruits. Coffee, sunflower and groundnut cultivation will also be introduced. This will diversify crop production so as to spread risks, broaden eating habits and generate higher incomes for farmers. Production of oil crops such as sunflower and groundnuts will be expanded through increased use of inputs, seeds and fertilizers, extension services and demonstrations. This will encourage the setting up of small scale oil processes which could be a good source of income for private traders, youth and women groups.

The Department of Agriculture already has a training programme for farmers on techniques for extracting oil from these crops. The department will facilitate their farmers to acquire such presses for extracting oil for sale. This will boost the production of these crops and increase oil production from the district.

To fully exploit the minerals found around Dabel and Moyale, the Government and other interested parties will be encouraged to intensify mineral exploration in the district. Co-operative societies will also be formed to carry out sand harvesting in the district and the Moyale County Council will be asked to control this activity.

Improvement of the Marketing System

To improve livestock marketing, relevant market information will be broadcasted to the community in the local languages by Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. This market information will hopefully change the community's attitude of keeping livestock for prestige to commercial purposes. Livestock routes will also be developed to reduce the cost of transporting them to the markets. In addition, the

County Council will construct a slaughter house and then start transporting the preserved meat to Nairobi for sale.

To reduce weight loss during transportation, a slaughter house has been proposed for construction at Isiolo and a feasibility study has already been undertaken. Furthermore, specific mutually agreed market days will be established at Isiolo to allow traders from Moyale to present livestock for sale and participation of butchers from urban centres with the aim of reducing transport cost of livestock to Nairobi and other major towns in the country. Farmers will also be encouraged to look at the possibility of renting grazing farms in major urban centres. Other areas to be explored and established would include meat processing plants at Moyale Town as a strategy against eminent drought.

To improve on gross margins, livestock producer groups will be formed and registered to undertake effective livestock marketing. Finally, awareness training programmes for producers and pastoralists on marketing livestock in the external markets will be conducted.

Marketing of cereals and horticultural crops will be improved through establishing and strengthening marketing co-operatives. This will also improve the payment systems and provide and establish storage facilities.

Improvement of Environmental Control

The community will be encouraged to form grazing management committees to oversee utilization of available land and to ensure their use on a sustainable basis. Efforts will also be made to develop water sources in currently under utilized areas so as to encourage redistribution to the areas where they are required for domestic and livestock use. Water User Associations will also be formed to manage existing water sources by specifically allocating available water sources to specific herdsmen so that all stock do not converge at one watering point. Households will be encouraged to plant woodlots for their use, while institutions using huge quantities of wood will be advised to use energy/wood saving cooking devices as well as energy/wood saving cooking methods. Through use of appropriate media like the public barazas, awareness campaigns will be launched all over the district.

Finally, to encourage and conserve soil resources in the high potential areas, tree nurseries will be established in every divisional headquarters and charcoal burning will also be controlled.

Introduction of Appropriate Drought Management Systems

In order to increase knowledge and make accurate prediction so as to enable the preparation of strategies for combating effects of recurrent drought, efforts will be made by the DDC to incorporate all development agencies into the drought management system. These agencies will liaise with the communities on a routine

basis, in order to promote understanding on how to draw up common strategies for drought management in the district. Traditional methods of coping with drought will be encouraged and ways and means sought to incorporate them with modern methods. Efforts will also be made to intensify promotion of production of drought resistant crops in suitable areas of Sololo, Godoma, Nana, Mansille and Dabel, while other efforts will focus on programmes for breeding a wide variety of drought tolerant livestock to combat drought related problems.

Improvement of Accessibility to Credit Facilities

Kenya Commercial Bank will be requested to operate a full time branch at Moyale Town and also to provide mobile banking services to cover Sololo, Dabel and Godoma Towns. The DDC will also request the National Bank of Kenya to open branches in Moyale District. Land in Moyale will be adjudicated and title deeds given to the individual owners so that the same can be used as collateral for loans from banks. Ways and means will be devised to encourage credit schemes to be made available to prospective investors. The District Development Committee will launch awareness campaigns through the appropriate forum, to educate the people on the importance of banking and acquisition of loans to boost up their investments.

CHAPTER THREE

SECTORAL POLICIES AND

DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter is important in that it lays down the programme of activities that the district will undertake in order to address the concerns highlighted in the previous Chapters. The district will endeavour to address all the concerns highlighted in order to achieve rapid development.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

Apart from providing overall co-ordination of all departments in the district, the Office of the President is responsible for, among other things, provision of security (Police Department), issuance of national identity cards, registration of births and deaths, co-ordination of environmental matters and the general administration. Other objectives of the office are:

Strengthening of field administration services from the district to the sub-locational level.

Ensuring law and order and strengthening security especially in major urban centres in order to set down

CHAPTER THREE

SECTORAL POLICIES AND

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Ensuring efficient operation of government activities in the district; and

Ensuring that public sector policies are understood.

Provincial Administration

Review of 1994 - 95 Plan Period

Since its inception in July 1995, the Department has managed to renovate existing buildings to accommodate the entire staff of the Provincial Administration, though the office space is not adequate.

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- Strengthening of field administration services from the district to the sub-locational level;
- Ensuring law and order and strengthening security especially in major urban centres in order to set down crime;
- Ensuring proper financial management and adhering to proper procurement procedures of government items;
- Ensuring efficient operation of government activities in the district; and
- Ensuring that public sector policies are understood.

Provincial Administration

Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

Since its inception in July 1995, the Department has managed to renovate existing buildings to accommodate the entire staff of the Provincial Administration, though the office space is not adequate.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Provincial Administration

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Moyale, Central, Golbo Division	1	To construct a new office block, District Commissioner's residence and other departmental offices. Justification: The present buildings are scattered and in very poor state. There are times when government property is stolen from offices. Funding Source: GOK
Administration Police Line Uran and Central and Golbo Divisions	2	Construct A. P. Lines in all the divisions. Justification: The Administration Police do not have houses and the few structures available are unfit for human habitation. Funding Source: GOK
Division Office Block Uran and Golbo Divisions	3	Construction of office block. Justification: The divisional Officers have no offices in these areas. Funding Source: GOK

Department of Police

Review of 1994-96 Plan period

Renovation work was done on the former Moyale Police Station to act as Divisional Police Headquarters. Proposals for construction of a permanent building to accommodate divisional headquarters and police station at Moyale were also made.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To curb banditry on roads, monitor and prevent tribal conflicts amongst the different communities living in the district.

Targets: To establish one (1) more police station, four (4) more police posts and two (2) more patrol bases.

To increase security personnel and provide transport to strengthen patrols of the affected areas in the district.

Funding Source: GOK

Justification: Improvement of security in the area.
Funding Source: GOK

Uran Patrol Base
 Uran Division

Justification: Improve security in areas and minimise rustling.

Funding Source: GOK
 Uanda Patrol Base
 Uanda Division

Funding Source: GOK
Justification: Existing office accommodation is inadequate.

Extension of Divisional Police Headquarters and Police Station

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Dabel Police Station Dabel Location Golbo Division	1	Construct a police station. <u>Justification:</u> To promote security in the area. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Dambala Fachana Patrol Base Uran Division	2	Establish a police patrol base <u>Justification:</u> Improvement of security in the area. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Uran Patrol Base Uran Division	3	Establish a police patrol base. <u>Justification:</u> Improve security in area and minimise rustling. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Bori Police Post, Godona Police Post, Ambalo Police Post, Walda Patrol Base,	4	Establish police patrol bases. <u>Justification:</u> Improving security. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Extension of Divisional Police Headquarters and Police Station	5	Construct more offices. <u>Justification:</u> Existing office accommodation is inadequate. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objective of the sector is promotion of health for all through:

- Provision of curative health services in government hospitals, dispensaries;
- Encouraging Primary Health Care services in the district;
- Intensifying immunization programmes;
- Providing essential drugs in all rural health facilities in the district;
- Conducting awareness campaigns on water and sanitation, nutritional surveys and aids campaigns;
- Improving on community health care by training of Community Health Workers and village pharmacies; and
- Elevation of some dispensaries to Health Centre status and also to establish new dispensaries in some areas.

Review of 1995 - 96 Plan Period

Over the plan period, Moyale District Hospital was renovated and a borehole sunk. Health awareness campaigns were conducted to help reduce disease incidence and to improve the level of sanitation. In the same period, over 60% of the children in Moyale (Central, Golbo) and 40% in Sololo (Uran, Obbu) were immunized, while a total of 1999 people were given family planning services.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To increase coverage/accessibility to health services.

Target: Upgrade two dispensaries to health centre status, equip and staff them.

Objective: Increase emphasis on MCH/FP services and to further consolidate the preventive services in order to reduce the fertility rate, morbidity and mortality rate.

Target: To make people more aware on the need for MCH/FP services in order to improve family health with a view of increasing MCH/FP services coverage from 40% to 65%.

To increase immunization coverage from 50% to 85% and to register and train 20 TBAs.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Description of Activities
Location/Division	
1. Moyale District Hospital Township Location Moyale Division (Central, Golbo)	Construction of residential houses and wards. Painting of existing wards and administration block.
	Funding Source: GOK
2. Godoma and Bori Dispensaries	Rehabilitate the dispensaries whose physical structures are in a bad state.
	Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Uran Dispensary Uran Division	1	Converting the existing dispensary into a full health centre and provide equipment and staff. Justification: This is necessary in order to serve properly this densely populated area. Funding Source: GOK
Dabel Dispensary Dabel Location Moyale Division	2	Convert the existing dispensary into a full health centre and provide equipment and staff. Justification: To serve this densely populated area. Funding Source: GOK
Heilu Dispensary Heilu Location Moyale Division (Central, Golbo)	3	Construct a dispensary and equip it and provide staff. Justification: To serve this growing trading centre. Funding Source: GOK
Odda Dispensary Odda Location Moyale Division (Central, Golbo)	4	Construct a dispensary, equip and staff it. Justification: This is a rapidly growing urban centre with increasing in population Funding Source: GOK
Training District Wide	5	Carry out baseline survey training of communities on protection of wells and demonstration on roof catchment. Provide information, education to raise awareness on AIDS.

Train village health communities; Train TABs and Conduct nutrition survey

Justification: Community education has been lacking in the district, yet it is a pre-requisite to health.

Funding Source: GOK

Review of 1995-96 Rain Period			
Beans			
Target (Ha.)	111	111	111
Achieved (Ha.)	50	50	50
Yield (Ton/Ha.)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Production (Tons)	25	25	25
Green Grams			
Target (Ha.)	105	105	105
Achieved (Ha.)	79	79	79
Yield (Tons/Ha.)	0.4	0.45	0.4
Total Production (Tons)	32	36	32
Jeff			
Target (Ha.)	100	170	155
Achieved (Ha.)	37	57	38
Yield (Ton/Ha.)	0.3	0.4	0.38
Total Production (Tons)	11	23	28

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objective of the sector are to:

- Produce and market a wide range of food crops;
- Produce for exports to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports;
- Produce raw materials for local industries;
- Ensure efficient and effective management of food supply; and
- To ensure that foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

Review of 1995-96 Plan Period

Table 3. 1 shows the achievements in the agriculture sector over the period under review.

Table 3. 1

Crop Production Achievements 1994-96

Crop	1994	1995	1996
<u>Maize</u>			
Target (Ha.)	2,900	3,200	3,450
Achieved (Ha)	1,900	1,820	2,110
Yield (Tons/Ha.)	0. 9	1. 1	0. 9
Total Production (Tons)	1,710	1,966	1,900
<u>Beans</u>			
Target (Ha.)	1,060	1,340	1,445
Achieved (Ha.)	610	680	750
Yield (Tons/Ha.)	0. 6	0. 65	0. 6
Total Production (Tons)	366	442	450
<u>Sorghum</u>			
Target (Ha)	300	353	413
Achieved (Ha.)	111	165	180
Yield (Ton/Ha.)	0. 5	0. 5	0. 5
Total Production Tons)	56	83	90
<u>Cow Peas</u>			
Target (Ha.)	350	410	490
Achieved (Ha.)	95	200	225
Yield (Ton/Ha.)	0. 4	0. 4	0. 45
Total Production (Tons)	38	50	101
<u>Green Grams</u>			
Target (Ha.)	105	100	395
Achieved (Ha.)	79	30	96
Yield (Tons/Ha.)	0. 4	0. 45	0. 4
Total Production (Tons)	32	14	36
<u>Teff</u>			
Target (Ha.)	100	170	155
Achieved (Ha.)	37	57	68
Yield (Ton/Ha.)	0. 3	0. 4	0. 38
Total Production (Tons)	11	23	26

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1996

Note: The hectarage, yields and total production for 1996 are estimates as planting of crops was in progress.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To increase food crop production and to introduce cash crops and horticulture.

Target: To increase maize output from 1,900 tons to 3,750 tons. This is to be achieved through increase of hectarage from 2,110 ha to 3,750 ha.

To increase output of beans from 450 tons to 1,148 tons. This is to be achieved through increase of hectarage from 750 to 1,640 hectares, and increase the yield from 0.6 ha. to 1.08 ha. This is to be achieved through demonstrations, field days, and timely planting and weeding.

To increase the area under sorghum from 180 ha to 555 ha and production from 90 tons to 333 tons. Increase yield from 0.5 ha./ton to 0.7ha./ton. This is to be achieved through field days and demonstration.

To increase cow-peas production from 22 tons to 270 tons and hectarage from 490 ha. to 540 ha. and raise yields from 0.45 to 0.5 per hectare.

To increase the hectarage under mangoes from 9 ha to 27 ha, citrus from 5 ha to 15 ha. Bananas from 7 ha to 21 ha. and kales from 3 ha to 9 ha.

Source: District Agriculture Office, Moyale, 1998

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
National Extension Project II (NEP II) District-wide	Conduct monthly workshops, farm visits, staff and farmer training demonstrations, tours, shows and supervision for front line extension staff. <u>Funding Source</u> World Bank/GOK
Soil and water Conservation District-wide	Gully control, retention ditches, terracing, water harvesting, agro-forestry and fruit trees planting. <u>Funding Source</u> : World Bank/GOK
Crop Bulking and Demonstration Site Odda - Moyale Division (Central/Golbo)	Multiplication of drought resistant crops like cowpeas, sorghum, cassava, pigeon peas and sweet potatoes will continue to be expanded. <u>Funding Source</u> : GOK/MDP/GTZ

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training of Farmers and Crop Demonstration Schemes District-wide	1	<p>70 demonstration plots will be established, out of which 40 will be in Moyale and 30 in Sololo Division; Field days will also be conducted.</p> <p>Justification: Imparting knowledge and skills on improved farming methods to enhance agricultural production, farm incomes and hence improve standards of living.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donor</p>
Crop Production Project District-wide	2	<p>Intensify production of maize and beans by use of certified seeds, applying farm yard manure, and other agronomy practices, open up more land for growing of cowpeas, pigeon peas, cassava and sorghum.</p> <p>Justification: To produce enough food to feed the entire district and to have surplus for sale.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donor</p>
Horticultural Production District-wide	3	<p>Growing of mangoes, citrus, bananas, kales, tomatoes, dhanias, pawpaws in all suitable areas; provision of extension services.</p> <p>Justification: These crops will increase farmers' income and improve their diet apart from encouraging establishment of processing plants.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/Donor</p>

Home Economics Project District-wide	4	Demonstrate use of energy saving jikos to the farming community; teach better home management and nutrition; teach population control aspects. <u>Justification:</u> This will reduce fuelwood used and hence slow down desertification; impart the importance of balanced diet among the people. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
Office Accommodation Moyale and Sololo Divisions	5	Construct office block for Agricultural Extension Officer and his staff in Sololo. <u>Justification:</u> There is lack of adequate office accommodation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Minor Irrigation Programme District-wide	6	Establish 2 community based projects in the district. <u>Justification:</u> Some parts in the district have enormous agricultural potential that should be exploited to benefit the local people. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/MDP/GTZ

Department of Livestock

Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

Over the plan period, collection of data on livestock marketing was started. This information was disseminated to the local people in their local languages by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. One cattle loading ramp was built at Moyale. Tools and equipments were provided for the construction of pans and wells. Three wells were protected at Dabel, Nana and Holale, while two boreholes were drilled and equipped. Over the same period, Waye and Godoma boreholes were equipped. Three boreholes were provided with generating sets and six dams were desilted while four others were fenced. Eight women groups were provided with 3KTB hives each as well as harvesting equipment.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To increase the production of eggs and meat, both for home consumption and for commercial purposes.

Target: To ensure disease control at farm level through intensification of vaccination campaign for major diseases. Improve poultry husbandry i. e. feeding, housing, brooding, provide high performance breed to upgrade the local birds.

Objective: To produce dairy goats products.

Target: To upgrade the local stock using superior dairy goats. Introduce 3 demonstration dairy goats to selected members of farming groups per division.

Objective: To improve honey and bees wax production in the district in order to satisfy the local demand and also produce for export.

Target: To increase the number of the Kenya Top Bar Hives (KTBH), and increase the average yield from 5 kg to 12 kg.

Improve marketing through organization for bee-keeping marketing groups.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
NEP II District-wide	Contact individual herders, carry out , group and supervision visits. Provide farm inputs, conduct training/workshops, field days and demonstrations. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank/GOK
Drought Recovery Programme District-wide	Drilling and equipping of boreholes, construction of troughs, training of water users association, well protection, fencing and desilting of dams. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank/GOK
ASAL/KLDP Programme District-wide	Provision of generator set, training of water user associations, provision of tractor and trailer. <u>Funding Source:</u> E. U. /GOK
MDP/GTZ Project District-wide	Training pastoralist and staff, construction of office block and conducting technical workshops <u>Funding Source:</u> F. R. G.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Range Water Project District-wide	1	<p>Construction of new water source to improve the carrying capacity of the rangelands, 4 dams and boreholes and 10 water troughs. desilt and repair existing water sources and protect 10 wells.</p> <p>Justification: To open up additional grazing areas for increased livestock production.</p> <p>Funding Source: Arid Lands Programme (ALP).</p>
Livestock Marketing District-wide	2	<p>Development of stock routes to Isiolo through Arbajahan, and construct loading ramps.</p> <p>Justification: To increase the income of the household improve on the profit margin of the livestock traders.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/GTZ</p>
Livestock Improvement District-wide	3	<p>Purchase of livestock to improve the genetic potential in milk meat and egg production. Introduce modern bee-keeping methods for improved hive products.</p> <p>Justification: Increase milk, meat and egg production in the range lands to improve on the nutritional status of pastoralists.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/GTZ</p>

Milk Preservation Project
District-wide

4

To train the pastoralists on milk preservation techniques in order to utilize the same during periods of need.

Justification: To improve the shelf life of milk and increase family income during drought periods.

Funding Source: GOK/GTZ

Extension Services
District-wide

5

One frontline extension worker to be posted to every sub-location in the district and provide transport to extension agents. Empower traditional Resource Management Committees through Provincial Administration, diversify production and keeping of more drought tolerant livestock species.

Justification: To increase the coverage of extension packages to the pastoralist.

Funding Source: World Bank/GOK

Moyale Bee-Keeping Project
Moyale Division
(Central/Golbo)

6

To establish a demonstration project to encourage the local people to engage in bee-keeping as a viable economic activity.

Justification: Bee-keeping is not a capital - intensive undertaking and it is quite conducive to ASAL conditions.

Funding Source: Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin Development Authority (ENNDA)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of the sector are:

- To extend business consultancy services to both industrial and commercial sectors with specific attention to both import and export trade and also on internal trade;
- To conduct business awareness training for both small scale and large scale business entrepreneurs in the district;
- To establish a Joint Loan Board Scheme in the district with the aim of extending small loan facilities to traders;
- To promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures;

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To promote indigenous entrepreneurship particularly the small scale enterprise development.

Targets: To provide extension services to the business community by conducting trade courses/seminars in conjunction with other relevant organizations with a view of training at least 400 traders in the district by end of the plan period.

To ensure that a Joint Loan Board is gazetted, in the district so that small-scale loans can be disbursed to needy traders.

Objective: To promote the Jua Kali sector in the major centres by establishing an effective credit scheme for informal sector entrepreneurs.

Targets: To provide improved infrastructural services such as electricity, and preparation of physical plans for the centres which have not been planned.

Objective: To contribute to rural-urban balance by ensuring orderly development of commercial activities.

Targets: Planning and regulating trading development through trade licensing.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training of Traders District-wide	1	Organise courses/seminars for both small and large scale. Justification: The business community has no meaningful business training. They lack knowledge on book-keeping among others. Funding Source: GOK
Trade Development Joint Loan Board District-wide	2	Establish a District Joint Loan Board. Justification: The board will enable traders to acquire business loans locally. Funding Source: GOK
Construction of Trade Office Headquarters	3	To construct a permanent office building. Justification: The DTDO is currently renting an office in and the rent is too high. Funding Source: GOK

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Create an enabling environment for orderly, co-ordinated and sustainable development of water resources including their conservation and protection against pollution and over exploitation;
- Alleviate poverty among the rural communities through the creation of employment with particular emphasis on increasing labour intensive production activities;
- Increase the production of food through livestock and development of irrigation to attain food self-sufficiency;
- Promote the social and economic status of the vulnerable groups;
- Promote environmental rehabilitation and improvement in areas where past development had led to environment deterioration and seek to protect those areas where environmental conditions have not been tampered with.

Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

Over the plan period, six shallow wells were dug for Moyale Water Supply, two boreholes were drilled and equipped, while their accompanying structures were built and completed. One borehole was cleared, equipped and its accompanying structures completed. Two pump houses were also built over the same period.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To increase availability of water for human and livestock consumption and to reduce morbidity rates due to poor water borne and sanitation.

Targets: Increase the number of boreholes from present ten (10) to twenty (20) by the end of plan period.

To rehabilitate eight (8) out of twelve (12) water supplies. Acquire earth moving plants for dam construction.

Undertake desilting/construction of eight (8) water pans in the district.

Objective: Encourage the beneficiaries to be involved in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of water supplies.

Target: Formation and training of Water User Associations for 10 new water supplies.

PROJECT AND ROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Moyale Urban Water Supply Moyale Division (Central/Golbo)	Scooping of Holale shallow wells Augmentation and expansion of distribution system to cover large service area. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Lami Water Supply Butiye/Heilu Location	Rehabilitation of Lami Water Supply. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Odda Water Supply Moyale Division (Central/Golbo) Odda Location	Rehabilitation of old pumping equipment and equipping of two boreholes and construction of 1 No. trough. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4.	Godoma Water Supply Godoma Location Moyale Division	Rehabilitation of old pumping equipment and rising main. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5.	Nana Water Supply Moyale Division	Construction of 2 No. troughs and provision of community water points <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
6.	Dabel Water Supply Dabel Location Moyale Division	Rehabilitation of pumping equipment. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

7. Waye Goda Water Supply
Waye Location
Sololo Division

Rehabilitation of Sololo borehole serving the Police and neighbouring settlements.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Moyale Urban Water Supply Odda/Butiye/Heilu Locations Moyale Division	1	Opening more wells and extending distribution. Justification: To meet the demand of increasing population. Current production is 70m ³ per day. Funding Source: GOK
Ambalo Water Supply Ambalo Location Sololo Division	2	Drilling of borehole equipping and construction of physical structures. Justification: This is a very high potential area for both agriculture and livestock production. The water will boost production. Funding Source: GOK/Egypt Gov.
Nyatta/Harare Water Supply Dabel Location Moyale Division	3	Drilling of borehole, equipping and construction of physical structures. Justification: The project is located in a potential grazing zone. Funding Source: GOK/Egypt Gov.

Niti Dida Water Supply DF Location Sololo Division	5	Drilling of borehole, equipping and construction of physical structures. <u>Justification:</u> Located in potential grazing zone. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK/Egypt Gov.
Shinnile Water Supply Uran Location Uran Division	6	Drilling of a borehole, equipping and construction of physical structures. <u>Justification</u> Located in a potential grazing zone. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK/Egypt Gov.
Divisional Water Supply	7	Drilling of a borehole, equipping and construction of physical structures. <u>Justification</u> Located in a potential grazing zone. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Egypt. Gov.
Desilting of Water Pans · District-Wide	8	Construction and desilting of water pans. <u>Justification:</u> To maximize available water for human and livestock consumption. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Training Programmes District-Wide	9	Training of Water User Associations to strengthen community capacity to operate, maintain and manage water supplies. <u>Justification:</u> To improve on operation, maintenance and sustainability of projects. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Earth Moving Plants

10

Acquisition, repair and rehabilitation of earth moving plants to undertake development works relating to construction/desilting of earth pans.

Justification: To facilitate rehabilitation of water sources.

Funding Source: GOK

Borehole Rehabilitation Programme
Moyale Division

11

To rehabilitate two boreholes in the district.

Justification: Some boreholes which were drilled and equipped some years ago, have collapsed due to lack of repairs and maintenance.

Funding Source: Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basing Development Authority (ENNDA)

Emergency Water Supply Programme
Moyale Division

12

Construct and drill one bore hole

Justification: Lack of adequate water resource is one of the factors hindering the development of the district.

Funding Source Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basing Development Authority (ENNDA)

EDUCATION

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels;
- Expand access of and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels especially of disabled children;
- Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary schools levels;
- Strengthen sector management, planning, budgeting, and information systems;
- Release sustainable levels of resource mobilization.

Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The Department opened two new primary schools namely Nana and Al-Hudha Primary Schools. Through awareness campaigns, the 1994 - 96 Plan period witnessed increased enrolment rate in schools. In 1994, there were nine (9) primary schools with 4,234 pupils and 152 teachers in the district, while in 1996, the number has increased to 21 primary schools with over 7,584 pupils and 184 teachers. In 1994, there were only 8 pre-primary schools with an approximate population of 1,050 pupils and about eight teachers, while in 1996, there are 25 pre-primary schools with about 2,106 pupils and 56 teachers.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To expand primary and secondary school education and improve quality of education.

Targets: To increase the number of primary schools from 21 to 35, giving priority to needy areas like Butiye, Manyatta, Sololo Town, Sessi Town, Hadesa and Mansile.

Increase physical facilities by increasing the number of streams per school.

Construct science laboratories and workshops in every school, as most of them do not have these facilities.

Increase the number of girls secondary schools from 1 to 3 and boys secondary schools from 2 to 4.

Objective: To increase the level of enrolment in both primary and secondary schools.

Target: Increase enrolment of boys in primary schools from 4,503 to 7,960 and girls from 2,845 to 4,000. Increase the enrolment of boys in secondary schools from 385 to 1,300 and girls from 151 to 700.

Objective: Encourage more local people to join teacher training colleges.

Targets: To increase the number of primary school teachers from 184 to 244 by 2001 and the number of secondary schools teachers from 42 to 125 by 2001.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME AND PROJECT PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Moyale Boys D/Hall Moyale Division	Complete the dining hall which is at foundation level <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Moyale Girls Laboratory Moyale Division	Complete the laboratory which is at foundation level. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Butiye Primary School Classrooms Moyale Division	Complete classrooms. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA
4.	St. Mary's Primary School Classrooms Moyale Division	complete construction of 2 classrooms. <u>Funding Source</u> PTA
5.	Nana Primary School Nana Dabel Godoma Anona Golole Maddo Adi	Construction of one primary school in progress. Construction of roof catchment water tanks is in progress. <u>Funding Source:</u> MDP/GTZ
6.	District Store and School Feeding Programme Moyale Division	Expansion of store, distribution of food to all schools. <u>Funding Source:</u> WORLD BANK/WFP/ GOK

school committees.

Funding Source: GOK/GTZ

8. District Education Office
Moyale District

Construction of District Education Office.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Boarding Schools Programme St. Mary Primary, Anona Walda, Uran, Godona, Butiye, Odda Dabel, Hareche and Heilu	1	Constructions of dormitories and dinning halls and other boarding facilities. Justification: To encourage enrolment of nomadic children. Funding Source: GOK
Divisional and Zonal Offices Project District-wide	2	Construction of 2 divisional offices and 4 zonal offices. Justification: This will enhance inspection of schools and thus improve on the educational standards. Funding Source: GOK/Community

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of this sector are:

- To provide an enabling environment for emergence of a *self-sustaining* member -controlled and commercially viable co-operative movement able to compete effectively with other private enterprises in a liberalized and de-regulated environment and be able to serve its members effectively;
- Ensure that cooperatives are well organised and protect the financial interests of their members;
- Improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, general members and management committee members;
- promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all ssectors of the economy that address economically vulnerable groups;
- promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, process and marketing of major agricultural products;
- Encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities psarticularly in small scale and jua kali;
- To play a major role in enhancing and increasing the per capita income and economic well being of the majority of low income people through primary co-operative sicieties in rural areas ; and
- To expand co-operatives into the areas that serve low income groups through the provision of shelther and employment opportunities.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To provide a base for supporting accelerated adoption and intensification of improved production practices.

Target: Revive the dormant Farmers Co-operative Societies for accessibility to credit facilities from Co-operative Bank, AFC, etc.

Provision of seed and chemicals for societies in Central Golbo, Uran and high potential zones.

Objective: To register new viable co-operatives in the district i. e. livestock, hides/skins, bee keeping, poultry and women cooperatives.

Target: Encourage producer co-operatives and register at least 5 cooperatives per year.

Objective: To promote informal sector activities to form co-operative and institutions that can assist in obtaining appropriate technologies, credit, inputs and access to markets.

Target: To register at least 4 Jua Kali co-operatives in each division every year.

Objective: To improve management of co-operative institutions, through adequate training in co-operatives knowledge.

Target: To undertake a comprehensive training programme on basic book-keeping and other managerial skills.

To train committee members, staff of co-operatives and general members at least 4 times in a year to increase efficiency and productivity.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Rankin	Description of Activities
Review of Dormant Societies Central, (Golbo and Uran) Obbu, Bori Divisioning	1	Revival and restocking. Justification: To promote cooperatives among members. Funding Source: GOK
Creation of Viable Co- operatives District-wide	2	Provision of funds for establishing livestock co-operatives, construction of hides/skin warehouse. Justification: Facilitate the collective marketing of livestock thereby increasing the bargaining power of farmers and increase their incomes. Funding Source: Co-op. Bank/gok/ngos
Informal Sector Co-operatives District-wide	3	Provision of revolving fund for assistance to Jua Kali co-operatives. Justification: Create employment and alleviate poverty among the youth. Introduce appropriate technology. Funding Source: Gok/co-op. Bank/donors

Training Project
District-wide

4

Undertake training of staff, committee and members in functional literacy, financial and other management skills.

Justification: The training shall improve management of co-operatives and increase efficiency and productivity.

Funding Source: GOK, Donors, NGOs.

Office Accommodation and
Residential House
Moyale Town

5

Construction of office block and residential houses

Justification: To provide office and residential accommodation for departmental staff.

Funding Source: GOK

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network;
- Ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investment already made in the development of the road infrastructure, stimulation of rapid socio-economic development plus safer roads and environment;
- Intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation; and
- Provide decent and affordable shelter, coordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlement.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The Roads Department concentrated on the routine maintenance of classified roads of the district with emphasis on gravelling of A2 road, D504 road and C80 road.

The Housing Department constructed a permanent office building to accommodate the District Works Officer and other staff. Renovations of the District Works Office and the Districts Roads Officer's residential houses were also completed.

Project Name	Priority	Description of Activities
Location/Division	Ranking	
A2 Road (Dambala Pachana - Wada)	1	Re-gravelling of a total of 2.5 km of road.

Objective: To improve the existing better drainage structures and clearing roadside bushes.

Target: To gravel about 325km of road over the plan period.

To clear about 650km of bush along the roadside and complete 21 structures by the end of the plan period.

To grade about 500 kms of road per year and maintain them up to the end of the plan period.

Objective: Open up the existing unclassified roads, grade and bush clear and recommend for classification.

Target: To open 3 unclassified roads i. e Dambala Fachana - Ambalo, Funayata, Arbijan and Dambala Fachana - Mado Adi.

Review of 1994-95 Plan Period

The Roads Department concentrated on the routine maintenance of classified roads of the district with emphasis on gravelling of A2 road, G504 road and G80 road.

The Housing Department constructed a permanent office building to accommodate the District Works Officer and other staff. Renovations of the District Works Office and the District Roads Officer's residential houses were also completed.

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. A2 Road Moyale Border Town -Turbi Moyale Division	Bush clearing to improve visibility on Moyale Town-Turbi road (130km), Moyale Godoma road (48km), Moyale Dabel road (64km) Funding Source: GOK
2. Grading Works Moyale Division	A2 road, D504 road and C80 road Funding Source: GOK
3. Culvert Stone Pitching Moyale Division	Work on A2 road to protect erosion of the bridge at the border between Kenya and Ethiopia Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
A2 Road (Dambala Fachana - Walda)	1	Re-gravelling of a total of 25 kms of road. Justification The road is part of the Nairobi-Addis Ababa highway used for export and import trade. The base and sub-base material has been completely eroded by the effects of traffic. This will make it motorable even during the rainy season. Funding Source: GOK

A2 Road 3 Construct a 2 X 4 X 2m box
Moyale Town culvert at Kate about 50 km from
Moyale Division Moyale border town.

Justification: The site has been washed off several times and flood water usually crosses the road at this point. Concrete pipe culverts at site are unable to discharge flood water.

Funding Source GOK

Funanyatta-Arbijan Road 4 Classification and maintenance

Justification: This is the shortest route to Nairobi and reduces the cost of transportation.

Funding Source: GOK

Dambala Fachana - Madoadi 5 Classification and maintenance

Justification: This road leads to a high agricultural potential area which if maintained would assist farmers to transport their produce.

Funding Source: GOK

Dambala Fachana - Ambalo 6 Classification and maintenance

Justification: This road leads to a high agricultural potential area which if maintained would assist farmers to transport their produce.

Funding Source: GOK

Road Maintenance Programme
Moyale Division

7

Purchase road maintenance equipment such as Bull-dozer D7 Motor Grader, Tipper 7 ton; Track Loader 2-2.5; M3 Bucket Steel wheeled vibrating roller water tanker 25.30m³

Justification: The district has only one grader which often breaks down and lacks other necessary equipment.

Funding Source: GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of the sector are:

- Provide an appropriate forum for exchange of environmental information as well as to discuss national trends and issues in the integration of environment consideration in the development process;
- Assess and evaluate the impact of development activities on the environment;
- Promote inter-disciplinary and integrate sustainable policies, programmes and projects;
- Sustain watershed management and environmental amelioration through silviculturally sound forest management of natural and industrial forest component;
- Intensify mineral resources development through decentralisation and careful exploration and exploitation of mineral resources while caring for the environment; and
- Co-ordinate environment impact assessment on all programme/projects in order to integrate environmental consideration in their appraisal and actual implementation.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Over the plan period, 240,000 seedlings were raised in Central and Golbo Divisions out of which 60,951 were distributed for planting. Over the same period, 96,000 seedlings were raised in Uran and Obbu and 92,780 were issued out for planting.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To stop deforestation on the range areas which are prone to denudation by overgrazing and regular cutting of trees.

Target: To train the indigenous people on the importance of conserving and utilizing the existing vegetation.

Objective: To intensify afforestation on the hills and catchment areas.

Target: To increase tree nurseries from 2 to 10 for all the divisions and build water tanks for every nursery that is established.

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Holale Tree Nursery Moyale Division	Raising of seedlings for afforestation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Township Tree Nursery Moyale division	Raising of seedlings for afforestation and soil conservation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Sololo Nursery Sololo Division	Raising of tree seedlings for rural afforestation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Uran and Galole Tree Nursery Uran, Galole Divisions	Raising of tree seedlings for rural afforestation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Afforestation Programme District-wide	1	Establish more nurseries and introduce more resistant species for the harsh environment. Provide protection to the raised seedlings from the hot sun.

Justification: To avail seedlings for afforestation programme and enhance tree planting.

Funding Source GOK

Gazettement
Afforestation Hills

2

Demarcate and gazette afforested hills.

Justification: This is necessary for better management.

Funding Source: GOK

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of the sector are:-

- To sensitize the community on importance development with a view of clearing the path for technical ministries and agencies;
- To mobilize the community to form working groups for rapid and collaborative approach;
- Promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili and other national language for national identity and pride;
- Financial management elementary accounts and record and book keeping, registration of groups. Mobilize the community to be self reliant, preserve culture, promote adult education, provide reading materials through libraries, rehabilitate the disabled, promote sports and raise the status of women;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in districts through national library services;
- Identify, training, rehabilitate and settle disabled persons for self reliance;
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income generating activities and in decision making;

Department of Adult Education

Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

All full-time adult teachers attended induction courses. Eight (8) post literacy students enrolled for Kenya Certificate of Primary Examination and a total of 707 adult learners enrolled.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To increase enrolment in literacy centres and acquire adequate learning materials.

Target: To reach 17,000 illiterates by the end of the plan period.
To provide about fifty (50) black boards to divisional adult teachers.

Objective: To train part-time and self-help teachers.

Target: Organize at least 2 (two) workshops in every division per year.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Butiye Adult Literacy Classroom	1	Construct adult literacy classes. Justification: To encourage adult learning, there is need for modern classrooms, as this may encourage learners. Funding Source: Self-help/GOK
Heilu Adult Literacy Classroom	2	Construct adult literacy classes Justification Provide better facility to adult learners. Funding Source: Self-help/GOK.
Godoma and Dabel Literacy Classroom	3	To construct adult literacy classrooms. Justification: Improve the current facilities. Funding Source Harambee/GOK

Department of Social Services

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To encourage women and the youth to form groups and start viable projects.

Target: To ensure and increase women groups from 27 in 1996 to 80 women groups by the year 2001.

Objective: To offer public education on identification, selection, implementation, maintenance and finance management.

Target: To train about 255 office bearers.

To train 30 frontline staff on co-ordination of line ministries.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Manyatta Burji Women Group Moyale Division	Operate a posho mill which currently requires repairs. Complete a social hall which is at the lintel level. Funding Source: Harambee/GOK
2. Township Women Group Moyale Division	Four residential houses are complete and phase 2 of the building with 5 units is at the foundation level. Funding Source: Harambee
3. Dabel Women Group	Embarked on the 2nd phase of the project, construction of residential houses. Funding Source: Harambee/GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Community Development Programme District-wide	1	<p>Community education, mobilization and organization for participation in development activities.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This will create awareness among community which has been lacking.</p> <p><u>Funding Source</u> GOK</p>
Women Development Programme District-wide	2	<p>Formation and registration of women groups. Identification of viable income generating projects. Organizing courses, seminars and workshops for women group members leaders. Supporting and providing grants and loans to women groups.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This will make the women self-reliant as they will now have income generating activities to benefit from financially.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Vocational Rehabilitation Programme District-wide	3	<p>Catering for the financial and or material needs of disabled persons. and provide counselling and referral services.</p> <p>Provide tools, equipment and orthopaedic.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To enable the disabled to be self reliant financially.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

Youth Development
Programme
District-wide

4

Establishment and registration of youth groups. Identification of viable socio-economic projects and provisioning training for youth groups/leaders.

Provision of grants and or loans to youth groups, and supervision of youth group projects.

Justification: Many youths are jobless hence these activities are expected to offer employment.

Funding Source GOK

District Sports Ground
Moyale Town
Moyale Division

5

To cater for out-door games in the district.

Justification: The district lacks such a facility.

Funding Source County Council

Cultural Centre
Moyale Town

6

Construct a cultural centre.

Justification: To host cultural activities.

Funding Source: GOK

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Curb and control increase in juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling activities carried out at the district level;
- Ensure that children placed in remand and approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and otherwise rehabilitated;
- Carry out enquiries and probational investigations and advise the courts as required;
- Supervise offenders placed on probation and extra mural penal employment, promote their rehabilitation and endeavour to ensure that they do not revert to crime;
- Sort out family disagreements and promote understanding and responsible parenthood for the betterment of children and their welfare; and provide inmate prison care and rehabilitation services to jailed criminals and offenders.

Probation Department

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To increase the number of offenders rehabilitated by requesting the ministry to refer more cases to the department.

Targets: To increase the number of rehabilitated offenders from 40 to 300 persons during the plan period.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Probation Office District HQs.	1	Construct a permanent office block. Justification: The department has no office in the district and is currently accommodated in an old single room with leaking roof. Funding Source: GOK
District Probation Officer's House	2	To construct one type "C" residential house for the Probation Officer. Justification: There is no departmental house and rental houses are not available. Funding Source: GOK

Department of Prisons

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The Department provided security and safe custody for all the inmates throughout their custodial sentences. Inmates were trained mainly in modern farming techniques by practically growing vegetables, beans, maize and fruits. Furthermore, the inmates were exposed to the use of fertilizers, humus and pesticides, bench terracing agro-forestry and soil conservation.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To increase economically viable farming acreage and improve farming skills for maximum productions.

Targets: To increase hectarage under agriculture from 25 acres to 50 acres.

Objective: To increase water supply

Targets: To construct 7 more shallow wells for irrigation purposes.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Staff Houses Moyale District HQs	1	Construct staff houses to accommodate the staff. Justification: There are no staff houses in the district and yet rental houses are not available in the district.
Goat Rearing Project Moyale Division	2	To undertake goat rearing. Justification: It will provide milk and meat to inmates. Funding Source: GOK

