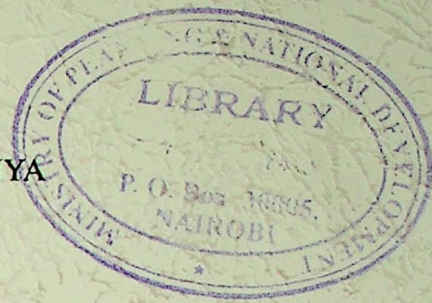




REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

# WAJIR SOUTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012



**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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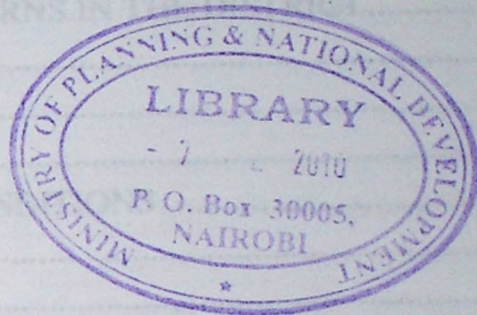
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**2008 – 2012**



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## DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> series of District Development Plans (DDPs) for 2008-2012. The DDPs will be the key national development

**Vision**  
An equitably developed District with high quality of life for all.

**Mission**  
To promote growth and equity through efficient utilization of available resources in addressing local needs in an integrated approach.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and

## FOREWORD

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

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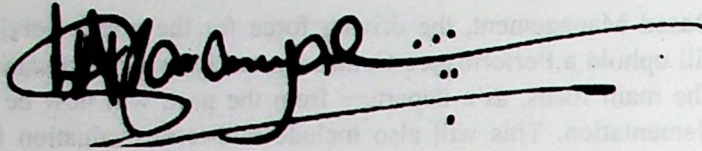
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As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and



fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

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



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

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

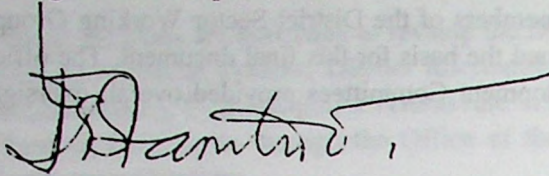
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS  
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AWP Annual Work Plan

BCC Behavior Change Communication

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BO Community Based Organisation

CBPP Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia

CDF Constituency Development Fund

CDTF Community Development Trust Fund

CFA Community Forest Association

CIGs Community Interest Groups

CMR Child Mortality Rate

C-YES Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme

DANIDA Danish Development Agency

DASCO District Aids and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Coordinator

DC District Commissioner

DDC District Development Committee

DDO District Development Officer

DDP District Development Plan

DAED District Adult Education Officer

DEC District Executive Committee

DHAG District Health Administrative Officer

DHMB District Health Management Board

DHMT District Health Management Team

DHSF District Health Stakeholder Forum

DIDC District Information and Documentation Centre

DMEC District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

DMOH District Medical Officer of Health

DPHO District Public Health Officer

DSG District Steering Group

DTCC District Technical Committee

ECD Early Child Education

ECK Electoral Commission of Kenya

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMCA Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act

EMOP Emergency Operation Programme

ENNDA Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority

EPI Expanded Programme on Immunisation

FA Focal Area

FBO Faith-Based Organisation

FGM Female Genital Mutilation

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABE	Adult Basic Education
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock & Rural Livelihoods Support Project
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Project
ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
APHIA II	Aids Population Health Integrated Assistance
ARV	Anti Retroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin Vaccine
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CIGs	Community Interest Groups
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
C-YES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DASCO	District Aids and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Coordinator
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DHAO	District Health Administrative Officer
DHMB	District Health Management Board
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DHSF	District Health Stakeholder Forum
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DSG	District Steering Group
DTCC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Child Education
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
EMOP	Emergency Operation Programme
ENNDA	Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Focal Area
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation

GoK	Government of Kenya
HAWSCO	Habaswein Water and Sewerage Company
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identification
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IT	Information Technology
JLB	Joint Loans Board
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEPH	Kenya Essential Package for Health
KIA	Kenya Institute of Administration
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KM	Kilometers
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
LG	Local Government
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPND	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NASCOP	National AIDS and STD Control Programme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo-Net Mortality Rate
NWSB	Northern Water Services Board
OTP	Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNNMR	Post Neonatal Mortality Rate
RH	Reproductive Health
RHC	Reproductive Health Co-ordinator
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperative Society Organization
SIDA	Swedish Industrial Development Assistance
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STD	Sexual Transmitted of Diseases

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TV	Television
UFPE	Universal Free Primary Education
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntarily Counseling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WB	World Bank
WEF	Women Enterprise Funds
WHO	World Health Education
WRUA	Water Resources Users Association
YEF	Youth Enterprise Fund

The district is divided into five expansive administrative divisions, twenty four locations and twenty eight sub-locations. Diff is the largest division with 6,955 km<sup>2</sup> while the smallest is Kubaaley with 2,737 km<sup>2</sup>.

Wajir County Council, which is the only gazetted local authority covering the larger Wajir District, is divided into five wards which in most cases coincide with locational boundaries. Out of these five wards fall under Wajir South district. The district is a one constituency constituency of Wajir South constituency which is made up of Banane, Diff, Habarwein, Kubaaley and Sabula divisions.

At the start of the plan period Habarwein, division is projected to have the highest population density of eight persons per km<sup>2</sup> as is shown in Table 1. Habarwein being the district headquarters has registered a high population increase since the creation of the district due to concentration of businesses majority SMEs, industrial sector income generating activities and employment opportunities. This is partly because of good telecommunication coverage, electrification, business opportunities created by the new district and clean water. This trend is likely to persist in the plan period. The other divisions namely Banane, Sabula, Diff and Kubaaley have low population densities as they are in the interiors where the main activity is livestock grazing.

The district is located about 150 and 200m above sea level and lies within the sahelian climatic region, characterized by long dry spells and short rainy seasons mainly due to continentality. It is classified as Zone VII (i.e.100 percent ASAL). The District consists largely of a featureless plain, prone to flooding during rainy season, often making roads impassable and hence paralyzing transport and communication in the area. There are three swamps namely Bogi, Lugh Boghol and Lorian all of which are found in Habarwein division.

The district climatic condition is characterized by recurrent droughts and unreliable rainfall that hinders crop production and growth of pasture for livestock keeping. The District experienced droughts in the years 1927, 1933, 1938, 1949, 1952, 1969, 1979, 1984, 1991, 1993, 1999 and 2006. Shocks created by these natural phenomena have retarded development in the area since gains of a particular season are wiped by drought and famine living the people struggling in the same position for ages.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The development of first Wajir South district development plan is in line with the decentralisation policy as outlined in the District Focus for Rural Development strategy. The 2008-2012 DDP seeks to implement the first Medium Term Plan (2008-2012) of Vision 2030, at the District level. The highlights of each chapter are summarised below.

Wajir South is one of the districts in North Eastern Province. The district lies between latitudes 1° 30'N and 0° 60'N and between longitudes 39° 30'E and 41° E. It borders Somalia Republic to the East; Lagdera, Wajir West and Wajir East districts to the south, west and north respectively. The district has the widest latitudinal distance of 170 km, a longitudinal distance of 167 km and area coverage of 21,424 km<sup>2</sup> hence accounting for one third of the larger Wajir District.

The district is divided into five expansive administrative divisions, twenty four locations and twenty eight sub-locations. Diff is the largest division with 6,955 km<sup>2</sup> while the smallest is Kulaaley with 2,737 km<sup>2</sup>.

Wajir County Council, which is the only gazetted local authority serving the larger Wajir, has seventy-five wards which in most cases coincide with locational boundaries. Out of these twelve wards fall under Wajir South district. The district is a one constituency district i.e. Wajir South constituency which is made up of Banane, Diff, Habaswein, Kulaaley and Sebule divisions.

At the start of the plan period Habaswein, division is projected to have the highest population density of eight persons per km<sup>2</sup> as is shown in Table 1. Habaswein being the district headquarters has registered a high population increase since the creation of the district due to concentration of businesses majorly SMEs, informal sector income generating activities and employment opportunities. This is partly because of good telecommunication coverage; electrification; business opportunities created by the new district and clean water. This trend is likely to persist in the plan period. The other divisions namely Banane, Sabule, Diff and Kulaaley have low population densities as they are in the interiors where the main activity is livestock grazing.

The district is located about 150 and 200m above sea level and lies within the sahelian climatic region, characterized by long dry spells and short rainy seasons mainly due to continentality. It is classified as Zone VII (i.e.100 percent ASAL). The District consists largely of a featureless plain, prone to flooding during rainy season, often making roads impassable and hence paralyzing transport and communication in the area. There are three swamps namely Boji, Lagh Boghol and Lorian all of which are found in Habaswein division.

The district climatic condition is characterized by recurrent droughts and unreliable rainfall that hinder crop production and growth of pasture for livestock keeping. The District experienced droughts in the years 1927, 1933, 1938, 1949, 1952, 1969, 1979, 1984, 1991, 1993, 1999 and 2006. Shocks created by these natural phenomena have retarded development in the area since gains of a particular season are wiped by drought and famine living the people struggling in the same position for ages.



Habaswein division, by 2008 is estimated to be the most populated with a total population of 38,320 while Diff being the least populated with 26,580 people. By the year 2010 and subsequently 2012 it is expected that the population in Habaswein division will overshoot the projected one due to in-migration into the district headquarters by business people, jobseekers, civil servants, religious organizations and civil society. With a population growth rate of 3.7% the district population is expected to increase from 100,754 in 2008 to 108,494 in 2010 and 116,826 by 2012 with 49% of this being below the age of 15. This implies that the already poor labour force carries a very heavy burden.

The theme of the previous district development plan was "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". It is during the implementation of this plan that the government launched the Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and wealth creation popularly known as the ERS. This coupled with the introduction of Free Primary Education and Constituency Development Fund saw the implementation of many projects than had been planned for especially in education, health and infrastructural facilities.

Though various strategies were put in place for effective management for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, poverty incidence remained on an upward trend, which is largely linked to persistent droughts and floods that affected the local economic livelihoods. In addition, the human resource has still not been developed to be able to sustainably manage the local resource base largely due to high levels of illiteracy. The district is still exporting raw materials due to inability to add value to these products. Residents do not get the desirable level of earnings due to this practice of selling unprocessed raw products.

The 9 MTEF sectors are covered. For each sector the national vision and mission is provided as well as the district's response to the vision and mission. Since the Plan will be implemented in partnership, the role of each stakeholder is outlined. The programmes and projects are provided to address the needs/concerns of Wajir South District communities. Lastly, the chapter looks at cross sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector. The implementation of these programmes and projects will cumulatively lead to implementation of the Vision 2030 and improvement in the standard of living of Wajir South district people.

Monitoring and evaluation of the DDP projects will be undertaken by various committees, which will be composed of local community members. The project management committees will follow up on daily basis the implementation of projects and activities based on already formulated implementation plan. This will be done at village and community levels. Health projects will be monitored by facility health committees. Education projects and programmes will be monitored by PTAs, School management Committees (SMCs) and Board of Governors (BOGs). Agriculture and rural development projects and programmes will be monitored by Pastoral Associations (PAs), Farmers Associations, Water User Association (WUAs) and cooperative societies, among others. Community Infrastructure Committees will monitor physical infrastructure. The local peace and development committees will monitor security issues.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, coverage area, administrative and political boundaries, physical features, settlement as well as demographic characteristics. It also gives a snapshot view of baseline social and economic situation in the District through the fact sheet.

### 1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

#### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Wajir South is one of the districts in North Eastern Province. The district lies between latitudes 1° 30'N and 0° 50'N and between longitudes 39° 30'E and 41° E. It borders Somalia republic to the East; Lagdera, Wajir West and Wajir East districts to the south, west and north respectively. The district has the widest latitudinal distance of 170 km, a longitudinal distance of 167 km and area coverage of 21,424 km<sup>2</sup> hence accounting for one third of the larger Wajir District.

## CHAPTER ONE:

## DISTRICT PROFILE

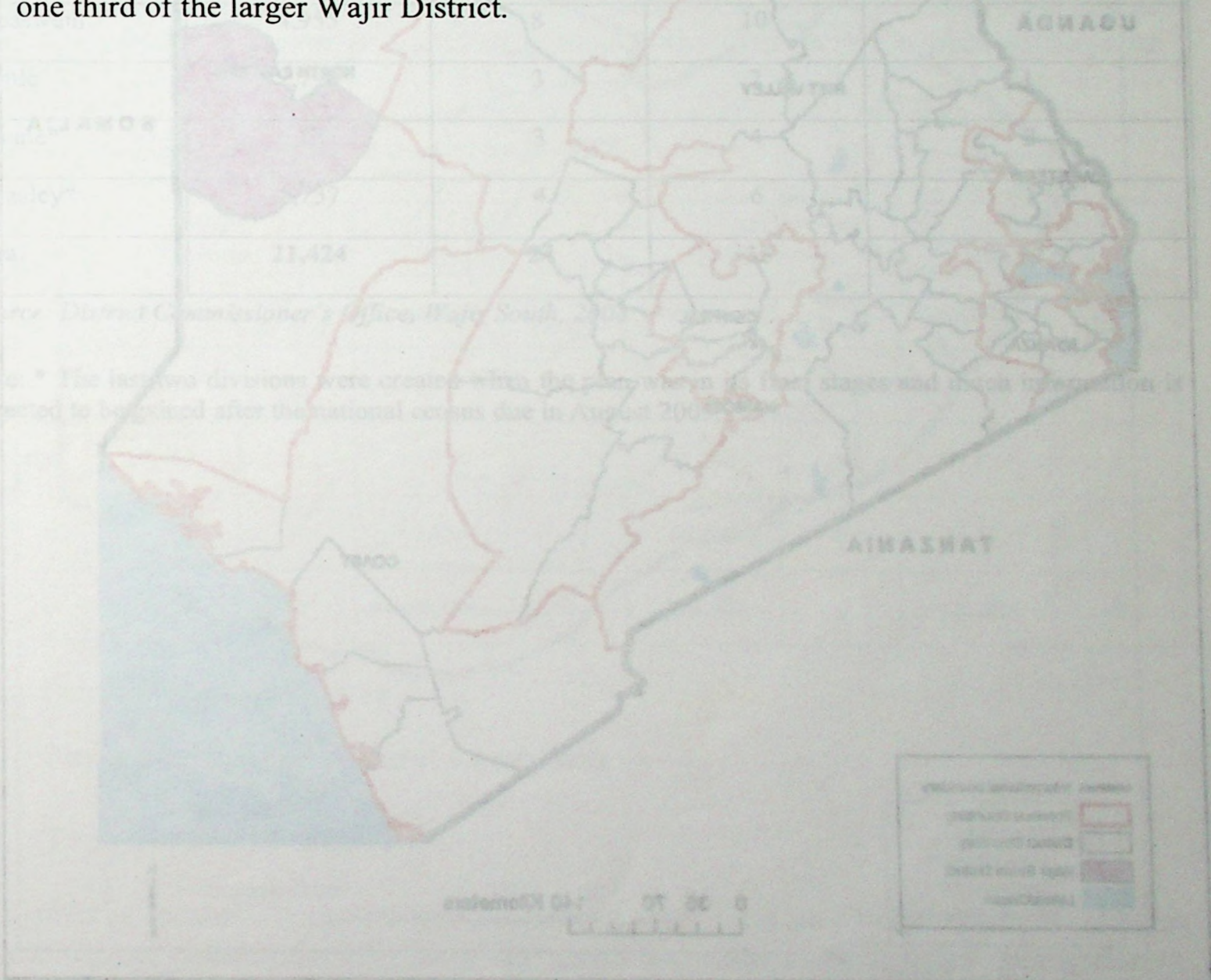
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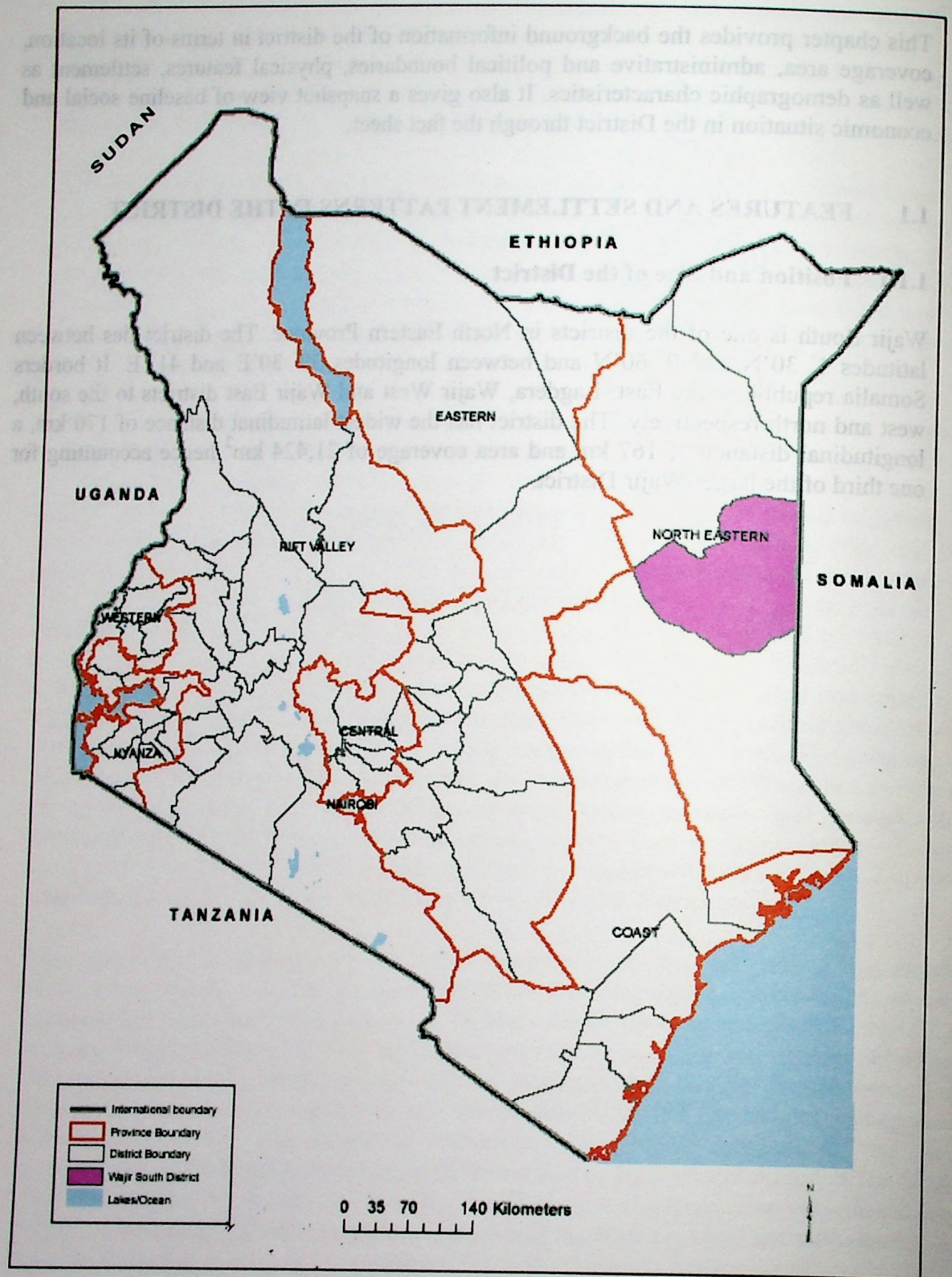
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Map 1: Locations of Wajir South District in Kenya



## 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

As depicted in Table 1, the district is divided into five expansive administrative divisions, twenty four locations and twenty eight sub-locations. Diff is the largest division with 6,955 km<sup>2</sup> while the smallest is Kulaaley with 2,737 km<sup>2</sup>.

Wajir County Council, which is the only gazetted local authority serving the larger Wajir, has seventy-five wards which in most cases coincide with locational boundaries. Out of these twelve wards fall under Wajir South district. The district is a one constituency district i.e. Wajir South constituency which is made up of Banane, Diff, Habaswein, Kulaaley and Sebule divisions.

**Table 1: Administrative Units, Area and Political Units**

Division	Area(Km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations	No. of Electoral Wards
Diff	6,755	6	8	3
Habaswein	4,955	8	10	5
Sebule	2,790	3	7	1
Banane*	4,187	3	4	2
Kulaaley*	2,737	4	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,424</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>

*Source: District Commissioner's Office, Wajir South, 2008*

Note: \* The last two divisions were created when the plan was in its final stages and much information is expected to be gained after the national census due in August 2009.

## 1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

### 1.2.1 Topographical Features

The district is located about 150 and 200 meters above sea level and lies in the semi-arid climate region, characterized by long dry spells and short rainy seasons mainly due to continentality. It is classified as Zone VII (i.e. 100 percent ASAL). The District consists largely of a featureless plain, prone to flooding during rainy season, often making roads impassable and hence paralyzing transport and communication in the area. There are three swamps namely Boji, Lagh Boghol and Lorian all of which are found in Habaswein division.



### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

At the start of the plan period Habaswein, division is projected to have the highest population density of eight persons per km<sup>2</sup> as is shown in Table 2. Habaswein being the district headquarters has registered a high population increase since the creation of the district due to concentration of businesses majorly SMEs, informal sector income generating activities and employment opportunities. This is partly because of good telecommunication coverage; electrification; business opportunities created by the new district and clean water. This trend is likely to persist in the plan period. The other divisions namely Banane, Sabule, Diff and Kulaaley have low population densities as they are in the interiors where the main activity is livestock grazing.

People tend to cluster in the divisional and locational headquarters which serve as market centres and watering points. The pastoralist homesteads are found in the grazing reserves which at times may double as administrative locations and sub-locations. Poverty is eminent in every location especially in the peri-urban areas. The clustered type of settlement within the district provides a good opportunity to provide basic services like water, health care and education. It is strongly recommended that an integrated approach be used in providing these services as a way of encouraging the communities to establish permanent settlements where they can be served better. Given a population growth rate of 3.7% the district population is bound to outmarch the available resources in the near future.

Table 2 Population Distribution and Density by Division

Division	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Diff	19,052	3	26,580	4	28,622	4	30,820	5
Habaswein	27,467	6	38,320	8	41,264	8	44,433	9
Sebule	25,699	4	35,854	5	38,608	6	41,573	6
<b>Total/ Average</b>	<b>72,218</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100,754</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>108,494</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>116,826</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Wajir, 2008

## 1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

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The district is located about 150 and 200m above sea level and lies within the sahelian climatic region, characterized by long dry spells and short rainy seasons mainly due to continentality. It is classified as Zone VII (i.e. 100 percent ASAL). The District consists largely of a featureless plain, prone to flooding during rainy season, often making roads impassable and hence paralyzing transport and communication in the area. There are three swamps namely Boji, Lagh Boghol and Lorian all of which are found in Habaswein division.

### 1.2.2 Climatic Information

The annual precipitation is about 280mm which varies in amount and distribution from year to year. Due to its low altitude and continentality the district experiences high temperatures throughout the year with the mean annual temperature of 28°C. January, February and March are the hottest months during which temperatures rise above 35°C. Long and short rains are normally expected in April-May and October-December respectively.

The district climatic condition is characterized by recurrent droughts and unreliable rainfall that hinder crop production and growth of pasture for livestock keeping. The District experienced droughts in the years 1927, 1933, 1938, 1949, 1952, 1969, 1979, 1984, 1991, 1993, 1999 and 2006. Shocks created by these natural phenomena have retarded development in the area since gains of a particular season are wiped by drought and famine living the people struggling in the same position for ages.

### 1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

Habaswein division, by 2008 is estimated to be the most populated with a total population of 38,320 while Diff being the least populated with 26,580 people. By the year 2010 and subsequently 2012 it is expected that the population in Habaswein division will overshoot the projected one due to in-migration into the district headquarters by business people, jobseekers, civil servants, religious organizations and civil society.

With a population growth rate of 3.7% the district population is expected to increase from 100,754 in 2008 to 108,494 in 2010 and 116, 826 by 2012 with 49% of this population being below the age of 15. This implies that the already poor labour force carries a very heavy burden.

Year	Population	Population Density (Per Km <sup>2</sup> )
2008	100,754	27.18
2010	108,494	29.24
2012	116,826	31.32



**Table 3: Population Projection by Age Cohorts**

Age Cohort	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	5,733	4,860	10,593	7,998	6,780	14,778	8,613	7,301	15,914	9,274	7,862	17,136
5-9	6,764	5,292	12,056	9,437	7,383	16,820	10,162	7,950	18,112	10,942	8,561	19,503
10-14	7,356	5,478	12,834	10,263	7,643	17,906	11,051	8,230	19,281	11,900	8,862	20,762
15-19	5,405	3,921	9,326	7,541	5,470	13,011	8,120	5,891	14,011	8,744	6,343	15,087
20-24	3,336	2,564	5,900	4,654	3,577	8,231	5,012	3,852	8,864	5,397	4,148	9,545
25-29	2,217	2,386	4,603	3,093	3,329	6,422	3,331	3,585	6,916	3,586	3,860	7,446
30-34	2,100	2,085	4,185	2,930	2,909	5,839	3,155	3,132	6,287	3,397	3,373	6,770
35-39	1,539	1,582	3,121	2,147	2,207	4,354	2,312	2,377	4,689	2,490	2,559	5,049
40-44	1,733	1,302	3,035	2,418	1,816	4,234	2,603	1,956	4,559	2,803	2,106	4,909
45-49	908	609	1,517	1,267	850	2,117	1,364	915	2,279	1,469	985	2,454
50-54	1,068	770	1,838	1,490	1,074	2,564	1,604	1,157	2,761	1,728	1,246	2,974
55-59	465	255	720	649	356	1,005	683	383	1,066	752	413	1,165
60-64	664	400	1,064	926	558	1,484	998	601	1,599	1,074	647	1,721
65-69	230	115	345	321	160	481	346	173	519	372	186	558
70-74	301	196	497	420	274	694	452	294	746	487	317	804
75-79	88	62	150	123	87	210	132	93	225	142	100	242
80+	193	159	352	269	222	491	290	239	529	312	257	569
Age NS	58	24	82	81	33	114	87	36	123	94	39	133

Source: District Statistics Office, Wajir, 2008

**Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups**

Age groups	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	925	785	1,710	1,291	1,095	2,386	1,390	1,179	2,569	1,496	1,270	2,766
Under 5	5,733	4,860	10,593	7,998	6,780	14,778	8,613	7,301	15,914	9,274	7,862	17,136
Primary school Age (6-13)	11,516	8,848	20,364	16,067	12,344	28,411	17,301	13,292	30,593	18,629	14,313	32,942
Secondary School age (14-17)	4,855	3,409	8,264	6,773	4,756	11,529	7,294	4,581	11,875	7,854	5,515	13,369
Youth Population (15-29)	10,959	8,871	19,830	15,289	12,376	27,665	16,464	13,327	29,791	17,728	14,351	32,079
female Reproductive age (15-49)		14,449	14,449		20,158	20,158		21,707	21,707		23,374	23,374
Labour force (15-64)	19,238	15,873	35,111	26,840	22,145	48,985	28,901	23,846	52,747	31,121	25,678	56,799
Aged Population (65+)	870	532	1,402	1,214	742	1,956	1,307	799	2,106	1,407	860	2,267

*Source: District Statistics Office, Wajir, 2008*

**Under 1 year:** The infant population contributes to about 2.36 % of the total population in the district. The immunization coverage in the district is currently at 48.95% while the proportion of new-borns receiving BCG stands at 45.01%. This implies that many children are still not fully immunized and face a likelihood of diseases and deaths. This population is vulnerable to early childhood diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea and thus there is need for better and improved health care services in the district to reduce infant mortality. The most important areas of focus in the provision of child health care are the place of birth, assistance during delivery and childhood vaccination.

**Under 5 years:** The under five population is projected to be 14,778, 15,914 and 17,136 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. This comprises 14.37% of total population as per the 2008 population projection. To take care of this group more emphasis will be put in projects/programmes related to childcare such as immunization, feeding programmes, provision of treated mosquito nets, Early Childhood Development (ECD) Education and training of more ECD teachers.

**Primary school age (6-13 years):** According to the population projections, the population in this age group stood at 20,364 in 1999 and was projected to 28,411 in 2008 and thereafter rise to 30,593 and 32,942 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This will account for 28.2% of the projected population. The increase is expected to put pressure on the existing primary schools. Initiatives need to be taken to build more primary schools, improve the facilities in the existing schools and employ more teachers to maintain a reasonable teacher/pupil ratio. Considering an enrolment rate of 23.81% there is need to enhance campaigns aimed at increased enrolment especially for the girl child across the

district. There is also need to establish more primary schools with boarding facilities to cater for the children from nomadic families.

**Secondary school age (14-17 years):** In 1999, the population in this age group stood at 8,264. This was projected to 11,529 in 2008 rising to 11,875 and 13,369 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The age bracket accounts for 11.44% of the total population. Secondary schools enrolment rate is still low but the situation is expected to change due to the introduction of free secondary education and the resulting impact of Universal Free Primary Education (UFPE) introduced in 2003. In order to ensure this age bracket has access to secondary education there is need to increase the number of secondary schools from current three to six by the year 2012. The new secondary schools should also be distributed across all divisions since currently the existing ones are concentrated in Habaswein division. The low enrolment amongst girls in secondary schools, despite them accounting for 41.61% of the secondary school age bracket, indicates that initiatives need to be taken to increase their enrolment. Such efforts include providing sanitary pads in schools to boost enrolment and reduce absenteeism.

There is also need to intensify Behavioural Change Campaigns (BCC) in schools in order to prevent the youth from engaging in drug abuse and irresponsible sexual behaviour which can expose them to HIV and AIDS.

**Youth (15-29 years):** This age group was enumerated as 19,830 persons in 1999, which represents 27.45% of the whole population. In 2008, the youth population is projected to be 27,665 accounting to 56.48% of the total labour force. This group is projected to be 29,791 in 2010 and 32,079 by 2012. In order realize the full potential of this group, the district will give priority to projects and programmes aimed at empowering the youth through skills development, entrepreneurial training and availing of venture capital. Such initiatives will go a long way in increasing youth competitiveness in job search and job creation both within and without the district hence cushioning them from shocks of unemployment and drought. A youth center will be established at the district headquarters to provide a one stop shop avenue for the youth to access information, exchange ideas on issues affecting them such as HIV and Aids, career choice among others.

The existence of devolved funds such as Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) and CDF has played a major role in empowering the youth economically by availing start-up capital and employment creation. In 2008 twenty-two groups benefited from the C-YES component of YEF. This is expected to continue in the plan period. The YEF needs to be streamlined to fit within the Islamic requirements in order to increase uptake of funds.

**Female Reproductive age (15-49 years):** The population of females lying within the reproductive age stood at 14,449 in 1999 and is expected to reach 20,158 in 2008 with further increment to 21,707 and 23,374 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This represents 41.15% of the total labour force. This age group being the single most determining factor of population growth and with an average fertility rate of 7 births per woman, the rapid population growth rate of 3.7% is expected to continue. The high fertility rate means that many man-hours are lost during pregnancy and taking care of the young ones. To cater for the increase in females in the reproductive age there is need to increase investment in health facilities and services such as maternal health care. Given that 86.1% of pregnant women in the district give birth at home, it will be necessary to continue training

Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) on PMTCT as a way of preventing new infections of HIV and also encouraging pregnant women to use health facilities to reduce maternal deaths.

In order to increase participation of women in economic activities, the community will have to be enlightened on proper reproductive health.

**Labour Force (15-64 years):** Based on the 1999 population census the total labour force is projected to be 48,985 2008 and rising to 52,747 in 2010 and 56,799 by 2012. This is the economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities and economic empowerment. Majority of the population in this age group are engaged in the agricultural and livestock sub-sectors with about 75% percent of the labour force being in subsistence farming and livestock keeping. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agriculture, agri-business, eco-tourism, and light industries is required. This will be achieved by opening up the district through provision of basic infrastructure and cordial interaction with other communities wishing to invest within the district. The increase in devolved funds in the district such as YEF, WEF and CDF will continue to play a leading role in employment creation.

**Table 5 Population Projections by Urban Centres**

Urban centres	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Habaswein	-	-	-	4293	3429	7722	4797	3832	8629	5165	4126	9291

Source: District Statistical Office, Wajir, 2008

**Table 6 Population Projection and Density by Division**

Division	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Diff	19,052	3	26,580	4	28,622	4	30,820	5
Habaswein	27,467	6	38,320	8	41,264	8	44,433	9
Sebule	25,699	4	35,854	5	38,608	6	41,573	6
Total	72,218	Aver: 4	100754	Aver:6	108,494	Aver:6	116,826	Aver:7

Source: District Statistical Office, Wajir, 2008

Table 7 presents information on projected population by division and sex. The district is composed of only one political constituency hence necessitating analysis by administrative divisions.

**Table 6: Population Projections by Division and Sex**

Division	1999 (census)			2008( projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Diff	10,652	8,400	19,052	14,861	11,719	26,580	16,003	12,619	28,622	17,232	13,588	30,820
Habaswein	15,279	12,188	27,467	21,316	17,004	38,320	22,954	18,310	41,264	24,717	19,716	44,433
Sebule	14,227	11,472	25,699	19,849	16,005	35,854	21,373	17,235	38,608	23,015	18,558	41,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,158</b>	<b>32,060</b>	<b>72,218</b>	<b>56,026</b>	<b>44,728</b>	<b>100,754</b>	<b>60,330</b>	<b>48,164</b>	<b>108,494</b>	<b>64,963</b>	<b>51,863</b>	<b>116,826</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Wajir South, 2008

Though the population of those eligible to vote stands at 43,330 in the whole district, only 32,165 are registered as voters with 45.59% of them being women. Habaswein has the highest number of registered voters of 11,081 while Diff has the least with only 6423. One of the major challenges leading to a low number of registered voters is the problem of acquiring identification cards given that the district borders Somalia to the East hence calling for strict vetting procedures.

## 1.4 Sector Profile

### 1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

#### a) Agriculture

Crop production is practiced in depressions and along drainage lines (laghas) where there are more moisture due to seasonal flooding. Irrigation using underground water is limited to areas with permanent shallow wells and boreholes and is normally undertaken in small scale. Crops produced include sorghum, maize, beans, cowpeas, green grams and horticultural crops like kales, spinach, tomatoes, sweet and hot peppers.

Due to food insecurity, the district has continued to rely on relief food from GoK and other donors. This has increased dependency with some farmers declining to engage in crop production since they are assured of relief in case of any deficit. The sector has been adversely affected by harsh climatic conditions such as poor and unreliable rainfall, prolonged drought and floods. Other challenges facing the sub-sector include: inadequate staff, lack of credit facilities to agro-pastoralists, use of simple farm implements, lack of farm input suppliers, poor infrastructure and communication barrier when disseminating extension services due to high illiteracy level, poor land tenure system.

There is great potential in crop production due to availability of: arable land, cattle that can draw ox-ploughs and animal manure, extension services and ready market for agricultural produce. The district through the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing the following programmes:

**NALEP-GOK- District wide Extension Approach:** Uses both Group approach and Individual farmer approach. The programme is sponsored by Government of Kenya (GoK) and in 2007/2008, 1823 farmers were reached.

**NALEP-SIDA- District wide Extension approach:** It targets a Focal Area (FA). In 2007/2008, 407 farmers were reached in Dilmanyale division. In 2008/2009 the ministry will be targeting Abakore division as the Focal Area. Njaa Marufuku Kenya(NMK)- District wide Extension approach. The programme targets groups. In 2007/2008 three groups were funded each Kshs 120,000 and money has already been disbursed. The groups are engaged in Poultry, Vegetables and Horticultural activities. Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP). This programme is sponsored by GoK and WB and covers Central division using group approach extension. There are six Common Interest Groups (CIGs) in place comprising of 300 farmers dealing with cereals and vegetables. In 2007/2008, 1823 farmers were covered and it targets 4400 farmers in 2008/2009.

### **b) Livestock Production**

Pastoralism has over the years continued to be the major source of livelihood for the district inhabitants. Livestock production activities are practiced throughout the district with the main types of livestock being cattle, sheep, goats, camels and donkeys. Poultry keeping has also been adopted at small scale in parts of Habaswein division.

Livestock population density in the district is low due to the low land-carrying capacity of the rangeland. Camels being very handy animals are kept for milk, meat transport and for sale while Cattle are valued for milk and cash-income, but they require more water and grazing land. Therefore, pastoralists keep as many cattle as the available water and forage can allow. Goats and sheep are very important for cash- income and as source of meat. Furthermore, goats are browsers and as such do not compete with cattle for grass. Droughts, livestock diseases and pests adversely affect Livestock keeping. The district depends on sale of livestock and livestock products such as milk, meat, hides and skins for source of livelihood. Most of the product like milk and meat are consumed locally. Life animals are transported to Nairobi while a small portion is trekked to Mombasa for export. Hides and skins are transported to Athi-River for tanning. There is potential for establishment of abattoirs, leather works and bone meal industries in the district. The district is faced with harsh climatic conditions, outbreak of livestock diseases, overstocking, mushrooming of new settlements and haphazard placement of water facilities.

### **c) Land Use**

Land in the district is communally owned except in urban areas where plots are allocated to individuals by the County Council. The entire district is categorized as trust land with only a small percentage of the total area, which is occupied by townships. The district is mostly rangeland suitable for nomadic pastoralism. A small area measuring 627 km<sup>2</sup> is suitable for crop production. Environmental degradation is a common feature along movement routes for animals.

#### **d) Forestry and Wildlife**

The District has no gazetted forests. Most of the plants in the district are woody trees and shrubs and 64% of these species are palatable. They are browsed by camels, goats and cattle. Some species provide forage long into the dry season in form of fallen leaves and seedpods. Evergreens, which comprise only 10% of all woody species, have low palatability.

Besides fodder, plants provide wood fuel. Over 95% of the districts energy requirements is in the form of firewood and charcoal for domestic use and production of whitewash. Other uses include fruits gathering, medicinal use and sources of building materials and poles. Production of gums, resins and other extracts like Aloe juice offer an opportunity for establishment of light industries to process them. Other products made from forestry product include handicrafts.

Despite the high rate of deforestation within the district for firewood, charcoal, construction and fencing, efforts have not been made to establish tree nurseries and promote afforestation and reforestation. There is need to take advantage of proven species that do well in the harsh climatic condition like Neem (Muarobaini). The success of the activity is dependent on level of community participation.

The district is well endowed with wildlife species such ostrich, gazelles, giraffes, warthog, lions, different species of monkeys and birds. This offers a great potential for development of tourism. Efforts should be made to establish a game reserve to protect the available species and reduce human-wildlife conflicts.

#### **e) Cooperative Development**

There are three cooperatives societies in Wajir South engaged in livestock marketing, saving and credit (Teachers Sacco) and extraction of white wash. The major challenges facing the sub-sector include shortage of technical staff to guide existing cooperatives and those wishing to start, limited financial management skills, and religious barriers. The possibility of accessing loans prevents many groups from forming cooperative since it is not compliant with the Islamic religion. Despite these challenges, the subsector has great potential in livestock marketing, milk marketing, cultural tourism, marketing of traditional art and craft, extraction of minerals, fruit juice processing and value addition to livestock products.

### **1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

#### **a) Trade and Industry**

There are no big industries established in Wajir South, however, the supply of electricity at Habaswein has seen the growth of small-scale jua kali businesses. Most common trading activities are wholesale and retail trade, livestock marketing, miraa selling, kiosks, water vending, butcheries, milk and tea selling, small hotels, bookshops, transport services, motor vehicle repair, computer services, and satellite TV services. Marketing of livestock and its products is the engine of the district economy. Hundreds of livestock traders gather livestock from the rural areas to trading centres for sale. A significant

number is trekked to Garissa, Isiolo, Mombasa and Moyale in search of better prices. Animals traded are cattle, goats, sheep and camels.

#### **b) Tourism**

The district is endowed with various game species such ostrich, gazelles, giraffes, warthog, lions, different species of monkeys and birds. In addition, there are traditional art and craft artefacts that if well marketed can attract tourists in the area. The presence of Wajir International Airport in the neighbouring Wajir East district provides easy accessibility to the district. In order to exploit the potential there is need to gazette game reserves in which areas invest in social and physical infrastructure and market the district as a tourist destination. Key initiatives towards this should include a deliberate effort to promote cultural experiences and launch high value cultural projects and festivals. One way of achieving this will be by creating opportunities for the local communities to participate in the tourism industry through cooperatives and establishment of cultural home stays.

#### **c) National Heritage**

Wajir South is served with a community library which is based at Habaswein. The library is the only resource centre in the entire district of Wajir South and its environs having a total of 9,874 books. It serves both adult and junior readers. The reading culture has tremendously increased hence contributing towards reduction of illiteracy level among the Wajir South community. The library seeks to promote reading culture among the community and to provide library services through appropriate reading and informational materials to all persons with an aim of achieving its vision of becoming the leading community library service provider in Wajir South and its environs.

### **1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure**

This sector comprises of roads, transport, energy and housing subsectors. The district is characterized by poor roads and low investment in transport and energy subsectors compared with the needs of the area. Poor telecommunication coverage in most parts of the district makes communication and dissemination of information difficult.

#### **a) Roads and Transport**

The district has a total of 652 km of classified roads. Most of the roads in all the divisions are unclassified. These are loose surface roads, which are impassable during the rainy seasons.

The poor conditions of roads cause relatively high wear and tear of vehicles. It also limits the type of vehicles used to trucks and four-wheel-drive vehicles. The poor condition of the roads is a major hindrance to development since the district mainly depends on external markets for supply of goods and services and this increases production costs. The district is connected by road to Somalia through Diff where some goods find their way into the country. The district lies along the Garissa -Mandera road and is normally served by buses proceeding to Wajir and Mandera. The transport cost is very high due to rough roads and long distances from distribution centres to trading



centres. The most commonly used modes of transport are Buses, Lorries, trucks and camels.

## **b) Energy**

Abundant and intense sunshine and wind offer alternative renewable sources of energy. Solar energy is used in some rural health facilities to keep vaccines under low temperature. This form of energy is not widely used due to the high cost of purchasing and maintaining the power units. Windmills are used in few places to pump water from shallow wells, which allows small-scale irrigation, while diesel engines are used to pump water from boreholes. Strong winds exist around Habaswein town which can be harnessed to provide alternative source of energy. A success story in use of wind power was powering of Safaricom booster from December 2007 to August 2008 using a combination of solar and wind mill only. While Habaswein town is supplied with electricity from a KPLC power generator, other areas of the district depend on wood fuel and kerosene as sources of energy.

## **c) Housing**

Majority of Wajir South residents live in semi-permanent grass thatched Manyattas. In terms of materials used for walling and roofing; 86% and 89.6% of the total houses have grass stall walls and grass thatch respectively. The creation of a Wajir South as a new district has given a new impetus in the construction industry due to increased demand for residential houses by civil servants, business people and job seekers. The presence of electricity, telecommunication and good safe drinking water is also playing a big role in attracting settlement around Habaswein which is the district head quarters. This trend is expected to continue in the next five years of the plan. The private sector is encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity. After the severe drought of 2006 majority of the total population have tended to establish their settlement around locational and sublocational headquarters something that should be supported to ease provision of basic services like water, education, healthcare, security and distribution of relief food.

### **1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

#### **a) Water and Sanitation**

Wajir South is deficient in surface water since there are no permanent rivers and lakes. It only benefits from seasonal Ewaso Nyiro River that flows shortly during a good rainy season whenever there is a heavy upstream rainfall in the Aberdares region of Kenya highlands where it has its source. The district heavily relies on underground water which is supplemented by harvesting of surface water run-off during the rainy season. There are 23 operational boreholes, 35 shallow wells, 60 water pans and 40 dams which are distributed across the district. Most boreholes are concentrated along the rich southern Merti Aquifers which provide fresh underground water potentials.

The mean distance to the nearest water point stands at 10 km. About 60% of the households take more than one hour (one way) to fetch water. Most pans and dams are now in poor condition due to silting leaving the boreholes as the main water source for human and livestock population in all the 5 divisions of the district.

Drainage lines provide possibilities for harvesting runoff for livestock and domestic use. The quality of water varies from one locality to another. Availability of water largely determines the presence of human activity, as pastoralists prefer well-watered areas. This offers an opportunity to encourage permanent settlement around water points in order for the community to benefit from other services like schools, health facilities, and telecommunication among others.

The main socio-economic activity is nomadic pastoralism and livestock rearing engages 90% of the population in the district. As natural water ponds and man-made earth pans/dams dry up quickly due to high evaporation rate, high seepage of sandy soil floors of pans, disuse and poor precipitations, the livestock population converge around the boreholes for their water demand with livestock drinking intervals of 1-day for goats, 2-3 day for cattle and 7 days for camel. This exerts heavy pressure on the boreholes beyond their carrying capacities thus leading to frequent breakdown of pumps hence rising operational and maintenance costs. Areas with extremely saline water and those without permanent water sources are provided with water for domestic use through water trucking.

Habaswein water supply is ongoing at Habaswein town with funding from GOK. Upon completion, the project will supply water to the expanding Habaswein Headquarters. A water service provider known as Habaswein Water and Sewerage Company (HAWASCO) will be formed to efficiently manage this resource. Partners such as the Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA), ALRMP II, are expected to increase investment in water infrastructure during the Plan period.

#### **b) Environment and Mineral Resources**

The District is currently under the threat of desertification. The felling of trees for firewood and charcoal has already exacerbated the fragile ecosystem. Over reliance of wood for fuel (over 85%) and fencing has resulted in clearing of woody plants around settlements, especially around major trading centres. The area bordering refugee camps of Dagahaley (Lagdera District) is largely affected due to indiscriminate cutting of trees for construction of houses, firewood and charcoal by refugees. Uprooting of grass for thatching also poses environmental degradation if not checked. Concentration of hooved animals around water points and cultivation leaves the ground bare leaving room for sheet and gully erosion. Moreover, uncontrolled permanent settlements and indiscriminate grazing has also contributed to environmental degradation.

The high risk of environmental degradation underscores the need to ensure that livestock and crop production activities are practiced in a sustainable manner. There is great need to create awareness on the communities on how to manage environment sustainably.

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

##### **a) Public Health and Medical Services**

The porous Kenya-Somalia border that stretches around 200 km makes the border towns to be prone to frequent disease outbreaks. Despite health education and awareness, creation in public barazas, sanitation and disposal of human waste is poor. Settlements have few latrines most of which collapse during the rainy season.

Dependency on surface water pans and untreated water increases risk of water borne diseases. Nomadic lifestyle and long distances to the nearest health facility reduces the utilization and access to health facilities hence leading to high infant and maternal morbidity and mortality rates. There is need to increase posting of health workers particularly public health officers and nurses in order to boost health care provision, integrated disease surveillance and outreach services along border towns. This should be coupled with rolling out of community outreach programme to mobile settlements to enhance proper health care service delivery and effective referral system to nomadic communities.

An increase in the number and reduction of the distance to the nearest health facilities will lead to increased uptake of immunization, obstetric deliveries, effective referral system and efficient health care delivery.

### **b) Education**

The district has 22 ECD centers, 22 public and 2 private primary schools that are distributed across the divisional zones. There are 3 secondary schools which are all located within Habaswein town. The other divisions have no single secondary school.

The introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) coupled with school feeding programme has seen the upsurge in primary school enrolment from 3,304 (2,191 boys and 1,113 girls) in 2003 to 6,720 (4,315 boys and 2,405 girls) in 2008. While significant progress has been made in increasing access, thanks to FPE, a lot needs to be done to increase enrolment of school age children from the current 25 % to 60% by the year 2012.

The establishment of six low cost boarding primary schools has had a positive impact in increasing access of children from nomadic families by providing a place to stay as their parents move across the district in search of water and pasture.

Wajir South CDF has continued to play a major role in providing bursary to secondary and college students hence ensuring completion by students who would otherwise drop out of school due to lack of school fees. A positive impact has also been created by GoK/USAID infrastructure support to schools. The funds received for the three phases amounts to Khs. 89,529,378 all of which have been spent in school related physical facilities.

The challenges facing the district in the education sector include: low enrollment rates both in primary and secondary levels (more severe for Girls), high Adult illiteracy, shortage of teachers in all learning institutions, inadequate physical facilities, water shortage and nomadic lifestyle.

### **c) Labour and Human Resources Development**

The labour force accounts for 48.6% of the total population, however, majority of it is unskilled. This is explained by the district literacy level of 23%. People from other districts fill most of the jobs in primary schools, secondary schools, health facilities among others. Due to low level of general development, limited number of professionals is attracted to the district. As a result, most facilities have inadequate staff. Whereas there

is high unemployment among the youth, cultural practices discourage them from participating in manual/blue collar (in construction and works industry) jobs. Workers coming outside the province take these jobs.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

##### **a) Higher Education, Science and Technology**

The district has only one craft based polytechnic with no other form of tertiary institution. The polytechnic is fed largely by primary school leavers and dropouts. There is demand for tertiary education from the secondary school leavers. Such an institution needs to be set up. The district provides conducive environment for private investment in terms of electricity, water supply, telecommunication coverage and its central location to other major towns in the region.

##### **b) Information and Communications**

The district is served by 3 telephone service providers reaching a small percentage of the total population. The mobile phone coverage is however limited to Habaswein town and Sabule. There is only one computer services business located at Habaswein. T.V reception has been dependent on use of satellite dishes though lately reception is possible through UHF and VHF aerials. On print media all major national newspapers (Nation and Standard) are circulated but this is limited to the town. Postal services are still out of reach of many with over 80% of the population being beyond 5 kilometers from the nearest Post Office that is based at Habaswein town. The town is also served with one M-PESA outlet. The supply of electricity to the district headquarters offers a great potential for investment in this sector.

#### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order**

##### **a) Provincial Administration and Internal Security**

The district enjoys a relatively good security situation. Few crime incidences are reported to the police. This points at low levels of awareness on the need to report crimes or actual reduction in crime rates. The porous Kenya Somali border poses a big threat to the security of the border centres due to cross border movement by the militia groups from Somalia. Efforts are being made to curb this through enhancing security along the border areas and confiscation of illegal fire arms and communication equipment. The district has a well-established peace committee that embraces the community-policing concept. Through the peace committees, that are cascaded to the sub-location level, crime and conflict incidences have been contained.

##### **b) Voter Registration**

The district is a one-constituency district with low voters turn out during elections. The total registered voters as at December 2007 stood at 33,165 against 43,330 eligible voters. It has 12 wards distributed across the three divisions. Voter registration is hampered by long procedures of identification cards registration, which is a prerequisite to obtaining voters card.

### **c) Immigration and Registration of Persons**

Registrations for births, deaths and identification cards are centralized at Wajir town. The process of obtaining identification card is tedious due to the vetting processes. These procedures are conducted avoid registration of refugees from the neighbouring Somalia. Cultural and religious beliefs and practices inhibit registration of births and deaths. There is need to decentralize registration services to divisions and locations.

### **1.4.8 Public Administration**

#### **a) Planning, Development and Vision 2030**

Planning at the district takes place at different levels among them, community level in which community action plans are developed; constituency level which focuses on utilization of Constituency Development Funds and at District level where different proposal are harmonized before implementation. At district level, the DDC plays a big role in coordinating and pushing the development agenda. However, at Divisional and locational level the planning structures are weak hence reducing their hold on development matters. The divisional and locational development committees need to be strengthened to enable them carry out their mandate effectively. The planning department lacks sufficient office space and the necessary logistical support to discharge its mandate effectively.

Presence of many development partners in the district has always provided a complementary role to government efforts in developing the area. In addition to providing resources for development, the local and international NGOs have also participated in building the capacities of the local communities to manage their natural resources.

#### **b) Finance**

The presence of an active district treasury in the district provides an impetus in the utilization of development funds. The biggest challenge in the administration of government funds is the absence of a bank at the district headquarters in Habaswein. Financial service providers are encouraged to establish banks at the new district headquarters, to take advantage of the existing and emerging opportunities.

#### **c) Local Government**

Wajir South district is served by Wajir County council that covers the former Wajir district currently with four districts. The district has been receiving allocations for LATF funded projects; however, the impact is minimal. The council has not been efficient at Service delivery especially in waste management and provision of other social services.

### **1.4.9 Special Programmes**

#### **a) Regional Development Authorities**

Wajir South is served by Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority (ENNDA) together with other North Eastern and upper Eastern districts. ENNDA addresses long term water

supply needs through drilling of boreholes, water harvesting through roof catchment and bee keeping. ENNDA plans to drill six boreholes in Wajir South in 2008/2009.

#### **b) Gender and Children Affairs**

Gender issues in the district are deeply rooted in culture and traditions. Education disparities abound with a ratio of 1:2 girls to boys in both primary and secondary education. Literacy levels are lower for women at 8.1% for women against 21% for men. Access to economic resources is also low for women owing to the traditional divisions of labour that places women at the household's levels for domestic chores. Few women are engaged in milk, tea and miraa selling with the latter being vulnerable to contract HIV due to their working conditions.

FGM rates are high in the district with over 97% (KIHBS 2005/06) of the women having gone it. Population Council is working towards anti-FGM campaign by taking a religious approach. The district has over 1,368 children engaged in labour. Cases of early marriages are high in the district and are key contributor to school dropouts. This calls for urgent protection programmes and community sensitization on the importance of girl education and child protection.

#### **c) Youth and Sports**

Wajir South District has a youthful population of 27,665 persons accounting to 56.48% of the total labour force. Due to low enrollment rates in primary schools over the years and very low transition rate from primary to secondary level, majority of the youth have missed formal education. This situation is worsened by the fact that there is only one polytechnic, in the district, to equip the youth with technical skills. The District has 126 registered youth groups. The groups' main activities include small-scale business, environmental conservation, HIV/Aids awareness and FGM campaigns.

A considerable number of youth groups are engaged in agriculture-crop and livestock production. Others deal in livestock products like milk, hides and skins. A total of 20 groups were funded under C-Yes in 2007. Each group received Kshs. 50,000 making a total of 1 million. The sector plans to provide youths with entrepreneurial skills through trainings and mentorship programs and at the same time providing seed capital for youth enterprises. This is geared towards reducing unemployment rates among the youth and making them self-reliant.

In matters of education and training, the sector intends to promote the Youth Polytechnics as avenues of excellence in skills acquisition and career development through provision of quality training programs, provision of tools and equipments and in infrastructure development.

#### **d) Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands**

The Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands, through the Arid Lands Resource Management Project II, continues to play a big role in the development of the district. A number of projects being implemented include; drought monitoring and management, improving water supply, Community capacity development such as support to IGAs and capacity building of WUAs and Pastoral Associations.

## 1.5 District Factsheet

This gives a summary of statistics that describe the district at a glance ranging from physical features, climatic condition, and demographic profiles amongst others.

Information Category		Statistics
<b>District Area:</b>		
Total area		21,424 KM <sup>2</sup>
Water mass		Nil
Gazetted Forests		Nil
National Parks/Reserves		Nil
Arable land		627.25KM <sup>2</sup>
Non-arable land		20,796.75KM <sup>2</sup>
Total urban areas		5KM <sup>2</sup>
No. of towns		1
<b>Topography and climate</b>		
Lowest altitude		180M above sea level
Highest		250M above sea level
Temperature:	Mean	27 °C
	High (Feb)	42 °C
	Low (Jan)	18.8 °C
Rainfall:	High	224mm
	Low	0.9mm
Average relative humidity		38%
Wind speed		Strong winds in Habaswein
<b>Demographic profiles</b>		
Total Population		100,754
Total Male population		56,026
Total female population		44,728
Sex ratio(male: female)		125:100
Projected population:	2010	108,494
	2012	116,826
Infant population:	Female	1,095
	Male	1,291
	Total	2,386
Population under five:		
	Female	6,780
	Male	7,998
	Total	14,778
Pre-primary school population:		
	Female	3,262
	Male	4,102
	Total	7,364
Primary school age group:		
	Female	12,344
	Male	16,067
	Total	28,411
Secondary School age group:		
	Female	4,756
	Male	6,773
	Total	11,529
Youths population:		
	Female	12,376
	Male	15,289
	Total	27,665

Information Category	Statistics
Labour force:	
Female	22,145
Male	26,840
Total	48,985
Reproductive age group-Female	20,158
Aged population:	
Female	742
Male	1,214
Total	1,956
Eligible voting population:	
Diff	11,431
Habaswein	16,480
Sebule	15,419
Total (District)	43,330
Total Registered voters:	
Male	17,500
Female	14,665
Total	32,165
Urban Population:	
Female	3,429
Male	4,293
Total	7,722
Rural Population:	
Female	51,733
Male	41,299
Total	93,032
Population density:	
Highest	6
Lowest	4
District	5
Crude Birth rate	48/1000
Crude Death rate	7/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	91/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	50/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	41/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	79/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)	163/1000
Life expectancy	
Male	51
Female	53
Total number of households	14,393
Average household size	7
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	
Hand:	1.3
Foot:	5.2
Lame	50.5
Blind	8.0
Deaf	8.0
Dumb	17.8
Mental	12.7
Paralysed	15.8
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	68%
Number	68,513
Contribution to provincial poverty	10.2%



Information Category		Statistics
Contribution to national poverty		0.4%
Urban poor:		
	Percentage	60%
	Number	4633
Rural poor:		
	Percentage	68%
	Number	62,750
Sectoral contribution to household income:		
	Agriculture & livestock	87.5%
	Rural self-employment	10.6%
	Wage employment	-
	Urban self-employment	1.9%
<b>Crop farming:</b>		
Average farm size (Small scale)		1 acre
Average farm size (Large scale)		Nil
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		Nil
Main crops:	Rain fed	Maize, cowpeas, sorghum, green-grams, sim-sim & millet
	Irrigated	Tomatoes, Kales, Spinach, Chillies, Cabbage, Capsicum
	Fruit Trees	Paw-paw, Rough lemon, Guavas, Mangoes
Total acreage under farm forestry		Nil
Main storage facilities		Underground and plastic containers
<b>Livestock farming:</b>		
Number of Ranches		Nil
Main livestock bred		
	Zebu cattle	115,080
	Galla goats	87,664
	Black head Persian sheep	116,088
	Somali type Camels	61,110
	Donkeys	7,194
	Indigenous poultry	10,762
Land carrying capacity		15ha/TLV
Beekeeping:		
	Apiaries	2
	Bee hives	21
Milk production:		
	Quantity	10,684,716 litres
	Value	Ksh.427,388,640
Beef production:		
	Quantity	9,200 Kg
	Value	Ksh.1,287,104
Camel meat production		
	Quantity	209,000kg
	Value	Ksh.31,320,000
Chevon (goat meat) production		
	Quantity	165,500 kg
	Value	Ksh.16,454,440
Mutton Production:		
	Quantity	20,300 Kg
	Value	Ksh.2,438,515
Egg production:		
	Quantity	5,500 trays
	Value	Ksh.825,000
Poultry meat Production:		
	Quantity	4,000 Kg
	Value	Ksh.562,500
Honey Production:		
	Quantity	1,536 Kg
	Value	Ksh.261,120
Cattle hide:		
	Quantity	8,512kg
	Value	Ksh.425,600
Camel hide:		
	Quantity	6100 pcs
	Value	Ksh.1,037,000

Information Category		Statistics
Sheep skin:	Quantity	10500 pcs
	Value	Ksh.525,000
Goat skin:	Quantity	28,346 pcs
	Value	Ksh.1,133,840
Pork Production:	Quantity	Nil
	Value	-
<b>Fisheries production:</b>		Nil
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>		
Animal types		Giraffes, Ostrich, Warthogs, Lions, Monkeys
<b>Forestry</b>		Nil
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>		
EJAs endorsed (No.)		-
Environment Audits executed:		-
<b>Cooperatives</b>		
No. of cooperative societies by type		Active      Membership
Savings and credit (SACCO)		1      -
Ranching		1      -
Marketing		1      -
<b>Health</b>		
<b>Number of health posts:</b>		
Hospitals (Public)		
	District	1
	Sub-district	Nil
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)		Nil
Hospitals (Private)		Nil
Nursing homes (Private)		Nil
Health centres (Public)		-
Health centres (Private)		1
Dispensaries (Public)		12
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)		Nil
Private clinics		Nil
<b>Beds capacity:</b>		
Public Health Facilities		
	Provincial Hospitals	Nil
	District Hospitals	30
	Sub-district Hospitals	-
<b>Total (Public facilities)</b>		30
<b>Total Mission facilities</b>		Nil
<b>Total (Private Health) facilities</b>		Nil
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)		
	0 - 1 KM	4.1%
	1.1 - 4.9KM	-
	5KM and more	95.9%
Average distance to health facility		5KM
Doctor/population ratio		1:100,754
Nurse/ population ratio		1:4,381
HIV prevalence		2.1%
Children vaccination		48.9%
Contraceptive acceptance		Negligible
Antenatal care (ANC): at least 4 visits		5.3%
		3.1%
Place of Delivery (%)	Hospital	0.7%
	Health Centre	

Information Category		Statistics
	Dispensary/clinic	0.1%
	Maternity home	0.3%
	At home	95.8%
Delivery Assistant (%)	Doctor	0.1%
	Midwife/nurse	4.1%
	TBA	87.7%
	Trained TBA	0.8%
	Self	4.2%
	Other	3.1%
Morbidity Rates (%)	Male	14.4%
	Female	18.3%
	Total (District)	16.3%
Malaria Control:	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
	Untreated net	30.9%
	Treated net	2.0%
Five most prevalent diseases (%)	Malaria/fever	54.8%
	Flu	7.2%
	Diarrhoea	5.8%
	Respiratory Diseases	
	Upper	0.1%
	Lower	5.1%
	Stomach-ache	4.8%
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Pre-school:</b>		
	No. of ECD centres	22
	No. of ECD teachers	24
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:67
	Enrolment	
	Male	952
	Female	652
	Total	1604
	Gross enrolment Rate	49.17%
	Net enrolment Rate	44.4%
	Drop-out rate	
	Male	1%
	Female	2%
	Average years of attendance	1 year
	Completion Rate	97%
	Retention Rate	80%
	Transition Rate	70%
<b>Primary school:</b>		
	Number of primary schools	22
	Mobile Pri. Schools	3
	Number of teachers	
	Male	79
	Female	15
	Total	94
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:71
	Enrolment	
	Male	4340
	Female	2425
	Total	6765
	Gross enrolment Rate	23.81%

Information Category		Statistics
	Net enrolment Rate	23.05%
	Drop-out rate	
	Male	2%
	Female	3%
	Average years of attendance	8
	Completion Rate	75%
	Retention Rate	75%
	Transition Rate	
	Male	50%
	Female	20%
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
	0 – 1KM	7.8%
	1.1 – 4.9KM	1.4%
	5KM and more	90.7%
<b>Secondary schools:</b>		
	Number of secondary schools	3
	Number of teachers	
	Male	19
	Female	3
	Total	22
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
	<b>Enrolment</b>	
	Male	336
	Female	192
	Total	528
	Gross enrolment Rate	4.57%
	Net enrolment Rate	4.55%
	Drop-out rate	0.25%
	Average years of attendance	4
	Completion Rate	90%
	Retention Rate	90%
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:		
	0 – 1KM	3.1%
	1.1 – 4.9KM	2.9%
	5KM and more	94.1
<b>Tertiary institutions:</b>		
	Youth Poly technics	1
	Private Non accredited college	1 computer college
<b>Literacy: (Population aged 15+)</b>		
Ability to read:		
	Can Read (%)	23.6%
	Cannot read (%)	75.2%
Ability to write:		
	Can write:(%)	23.6%

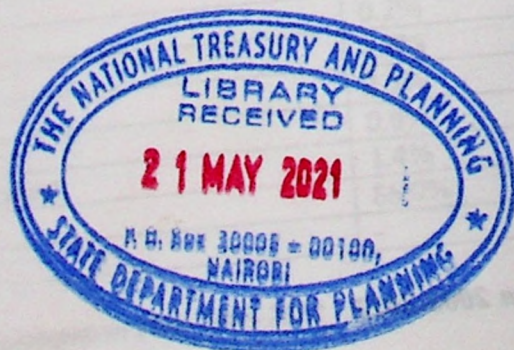
Information Category	Statistics
Cannot write (%)	75.2%
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	23.6%
Cannot read & write (%)	75.2%
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
Households with access to piped water	Nil
HH with access to potable water	12,750
Number of permanent rivers	Nil
No. of shallow wells	35
No. of protected springs	Nil
No. of un-protected springs	Nil
No. of water pans	60
No. of Dams	40
No. of Bore holes	23
HH with roof catchment systems	50
Mean distance to nearest water point	10KM
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
15 – 29	10%
30 – 59	30%
60+	60%
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	In the pipeline
Households with Latrines	
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	Nil
VIP Latrine	Nil
PIT Latrine	23%
Uncovered Pit Latrine	7.7%
Covered Pit Latrine	15.3%
Bucket	0.2%
Other	63.1%
None	13.6%
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	1.2%
Collected by Private firm	-
Garbage pit	0.6%
Burning	89.9%
Public garbage heap	8.3%
Farm Garden	-
Neighbourhood Community group	-
<b>Energy</b>	
Trading centres with electricity	1
Trading centres without electricity	-
Health facilities with electricity	Nil
Health facilities without electricity	14
Secondary Schools with electricity	2
Secondary Schools without electricity	1
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	96.5%
Paraffin	0.2%
Charcoal	3.3%
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Firewood	14.3%

Information Category		Statistics
	Paraffin	7.8%
	Electricity	2.2%
	Dry cell (torch)	75.7%
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:		
	Traditional stone fire	96.6%
	Improved traditional stone fire	0.6%
	Ordinary Jiko	1.3%
	Improved Jiko	1.4%
<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>		
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface	Nil
	Gravel surface	18.5
	Earth surface	1468
		2
Airstrips		
Number of Telephone connections		
	Mobile network coverage	10%
	No. of Cyber cafes	1
	No. of private courier services	2
	Number of Post offices	1
	Number of Sub-post offices	Nil
	Licensed stamp vendors	Nil
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:		
	0 – 1KM	1.8%
	1.1 – 4.9KM	1.3%
	5KM and more	96.8%
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>		
	Trading centres (No.)	16
<b>Industry</b>		
	Juan Kali Associations	2
	Juan Kali Artisans	24
<b>Tourism</b>		
Hotels by category:		
	One Star	Nil
	Unclassified hotels	108
	Bars and Restaurants	Nil
Hotel Bed capacity by category:		
	One Star	Nil
	Unclassified hotels	56
<b>Financial Services</b>		
	Commercial Banks	Nil
	Micro-finance Institutions	Nil
	Building Societies	Nil
	Village banks	Nil
	Insurance Companies/branches	Nil
<b>Housing</b>		
HH distribution by main wall materials:		
	Stone	4%
	Brick/Block	0.2%
	Mud/Wood	4.9%
	Mud/Cement	2.3%
	Wood only	0.8%
	Corrugated Iron sheet	1.4%
	Grass Straw	86.0%
	Tin	-

Information Category	Statistics
Other	-
HH distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement	4%
Tiles	-
Wood	-
Earth	94.9%
Other	1.1%
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	9.2%
Tiles	-
Concrete	-
Asbestos Sheet	-
Grass	89.6%
Makuti	1.1%
Tin	-
Other	-
Government houses by category	
LG	Nil
MG	Nil
HG	Nil
<b>Community Development and social welfare sector</b>	
Women groups	65
No. of Youth groups	126
<b>No. of adult literacy Enrollment</b>	
Male	278
Female	252
Total	530
<b>Attendance</b>	
Male	210
Female	215
Total	425
<i>No. of Orphans and Vulnerable Children</i>	<i>Not determined</i>

### Employment by sector

Sector	Total	Comments
Agriculture/Livestock	87.5%	Majorly employed in the livestock subsector
Wholesale/Retail trade	10.6%	Characterised by small scale retail businesses
Community/social services	2.0%	





## 2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the implementation status of the 2002-2008 development plan isolating constraints experienced and lessons learnt. It establishes the linkage with the national development plan and other national policies like the MTP, MDGs, Vision 2030 and other policy documents. The chapter details the development challenges and cross-cutting issues of the district and also provides an analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives, immediate objectives and formulated strategies.

## 2.1 Review of the District Development Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". It is during the implementation of this plan that the government launched the Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and wealth creation popularly known as the ERS. This coupled with the introduction of Free Primary Education and Constituency Development Fund saw the implementation of many projects than had been planned for especially in education, health and infrastructural facilities.

Though various strategies were put in place for effective management for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, which is largely linked to persistent droughts and floods that affected the local economic livelihoods. In addition, the human resource has still not been developed to be able to sustainably manage the district. The district is still exporting raw materials due to inability to add value to these products. Residents do not get the desirable level of earnings due to this practice of selling unprocessed raw products.

During the implementation of the Plan, the district experienced severe droughts 2005/6 and floods 2006/7 that had adverse impact on social and economic infrastructure such as roads, and irrigation structures. This phenomenon affected the pace of implementation of the projects planned in the DDP as much effort went into repairing of the damaged structures. The floods apart from displacing residents also caused spread of diseases such as Rift Valley Fever (RVF) that caused immense economic losses to the live stock sector.

### 2.1.1 Implementation of 2002-2008 Development Plan

The district fared moderately in the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan due to supportive political environment. The 2002-2008 envisaged implementation of 50 projects in Wajir South out of which 27 were implemented by 2008 with about 13 projects still on-going at different levels. The table below gives in summary form the implementation status as at 2008.

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Though various strategies were put in place for effective management for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, poverty incidence remained on an upward trend, which is largely linked to persistent droughts and floods that affected the local economic livelihoods. In addition, the human resource has still not been developed to be able to sustainably manage the local resource base largely due to high levels of illiteracy. The district is still exporting raw materials due to inability to add value to these products. Residents do not get the desirable level of earnings due to this practice of selling unprocessed raw products.

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**Table 8: Project Implementation Status 2002-2008 District Development Plan**

Sub-sector	No of projects proposed during 2002-2008 plan period	No of projects implemented	No of projects implemented but not in the plan	% Implementation status of projects physical/ financial
Livestock development	6	2	1	30%
Agricultural extension services	4	3	2	75%
Research and development	1	0	0	0%
Crop development	2	2	0	100%
Rural Water supply	2	1	0	50%
Food security	4	3	0	75%
Transport and communication	2	1	2	56%
Energy	1	1	2	90%
Roads	4	4	2	75%
Trade & Industry	2	1	1	60%
Tourism & conservation	1	0	0	0%
Financial services	1	0	0	0%
ICT	1	0	1	90%
Education & training	5	4	4	80%
Culture, recreation and sports	3	0	2	60%
Provincial Administration	3	2	2	70%
Local governance	4	2	1	50%
Development planning and programmes	2	1	1	50%
Probation services	2	0	0	0%

Source: District Planning Unit, Wajir South, 2008

## 2.2 Constraints

The low implementation rate of projects and programmes was because of the following factors:

### a) Inadequate funding

Most of the projects earmarked for implementation were dependent on government funding that in most instances was not forthcoming. The planning process at the district is not well linked with the MTEF budget process hence most of the district projects are not factored in the national budget.

### b) Parallel Plans

There was low reference to the District Development Plan when it comes to resource allocations especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines

determined by their headquarters and not the district development plan. Other development partner operating within the district also have own plans that they refer to. This led to low implementation of projects and programmes in the district development plan.

#### **c) Weak Monitoring and Evaluation**

Weak monitoring and evaluation system at the district contributed to low implementation since there was little feedback on the level of implementation of projects.

#### **d) High poverty level**

High poverty levels affected projects implementation, especially where community contribution was required prior to the release of donor funds. This tended to slow down implementation rate of donor-funded programmes such as CDTF and ALRMP II.

#### **e) Inter-clan conflicts**

Inter clan conflicts was also a major constraint in the implementation of projects and programmes. The tension slowed down the implementation rate of projects and led to diversion of some funds meant for development activities to security operations. Some projects failed to take-off due to disagreement on project location.

#### **f) Drought**

The successive occurrence of severe drought in 2006, RVF and floods in 2007 led to a shift in DDP priorities and re-channelling of funds to drought mitigation and disaster management programmes.

#### **g) Inadequate technical staff**

Successful implementation of the planned projects required availability of technical staff that in most instances was not available. High staff turnover attributed to hardship conditions in the district also contributed delayed implementation.

#### **h) Poor physical infrastructure**

Movement of people, goods and services is limited during the rainy season due to poor road condition. Service delivery could not be carried out efficiently during such season. The underdeveloped telecommunication, poor roads, and electricity accessibility also hindered private sector involvement.

### **2.3 Lessons Learnt**

The implementation of the 2002-2008 Development plan provided vital lesson on development management in the district. It is notable that devolved funds had positive impact in the implementation of the DDP and movement towards the realization of the district objective particularly in Water, Education, Health sub sectors. The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Njaa Marufuku Fund led to the improvement of

the implementation rate of projects and programmes. However the capacity of the community to manage these funds effectively is low. Therefore more capacity building for local communities is required to ensure proper utilisation of devolved funds.

The level of participation of the stakeholders in the sectors is important and was directly related to the degree of implementation of the DDP projects. The implementation of FPE was successful because of high participation of all actors including: Government, NGOs, and the community. The other sectors that operated with full participation of the stakeholders included Health, agriculture and livestock where NGOs, Private sector, Donors, Devolved funds, Government line ministries and Communities came together to implement the planned activities.

Systematic and regular monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes is crucial in the implementation of DDP. Over the planning period, ad hoc monitoring was carried out. There was lack proper feedback mechanism which can be attributed to the prevailing M&E skills and also the level of funding that was available for the exercise. It is therefore important to strengthen the M&E system and capacity building for both human and financial resources.

There is need for strong sectoral linkages for district strategies to yield the desired results and impact. This can be seen in the numbers of projects that were implemented in the plan through devolved fund but whose impact is yet to be realised. These include education and health facilities that are yet to be put in use since they lack personnel and equipments that were to be provided through line ministries. An integrated approach is required in implementation of projects in order to ensure regional balance and a positive impact of implemented projects.

The district also need use part of its developed funds to productive sectors with a view of supporting poverty programmes. During the last plan period, investments were focused on social services such as education, Health and water. During the last plan period, natural disasters affected the implementation of programmes occasioning reallocation of funds and other resources from core planned activities to emergency response. This point to the need for proper disaster management that can be more feasible through intergraded development planning with adequate contingency funds being set aside to address shocks such as droughts and floods.

Coordination was not quite effective due to lack of harmonious implementation of plans at the district level since some plans were implemented parallel to the District Development Plan. To ensure effectiveness of the District Development Committee's role of controlling and co-coordinating development activities, there is need to give it a legal backing.

There was low project sustainability in cases where communities were not involved in project identification, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of development projects. Therefore, community participation should be encouraged at all levels of project cycle in order to ensure ownership and sustainability. Poor dissemination of the previous plan affected its implementation leading to wide discrepancy between projects implemented and projects planned. Dissemination of DDP to all stakeholders would therefore ensure implementation of priority projects. In addition, absence of DDP review affected its implementation due to unforeseen

challenges and emerging issues. This calls for an annual review of the DDP. Due to the recurrence of floods, prolonged droughts and diseases, there is need for mainstreaming disaster management, preparedness and response in the DDP.

#### **2.4 District Development Plan Linkage the With Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals**

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

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

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

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

## 2.5.1 Development Challenges

### a) Poor Infrastructure

**Roads:** Wajir South District has a total of 652.0km of classified road with the bulk of the roads being unclassified. Most of the roads are earth roads with only 18km under gravel. This situation makes almost all roads impassable during the rainy season due to flooding around seasonal drainage lines (*laghas*). During such a time, the district is totally cut-off from the rest of the country as regards movement of people and products. Efforts are being made to improve the road network using the District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund and CDF in gravelling, grading, bush clearing and construction of drifts.

**Electricity:** Electricity is only supplied in Habaswein town, which is the district headquarters through a KPLC generator stationed within the town. The other trading centers are not connected to any power supply except for some health facilities that operate on solar energy. This plays a big role in preventing investment in such centers which could increase the shelf life of the livestock and agricultural products while at the same time promoting small-scale businesses.

**Telephone:** Landline telephone services are only accessible to people living within the district headquarter with only few connections to government offices, individuals and few booths along the Garisaa -Wajir road. Coverage by Mobile phone service providers namely: Safaricom, Zain and Telkom wireless are only available in some parts of the district. Network coverage is estimated to cover a radius of 15 km from Habaswein town. Efforts should be made to cover other parts of the district. This will have the effect of boosting business and service delivery both by government departments and other development partners operating within the district.

To communicate with people in areas where there is no network coverage, radio calls are used. Unlicensed radio call operators have been used to plan criminal activities within the district with times tapping police communication.

### b) Inadequate water supply

The district is faced with water shortage throughout the year due to drought and unreliable rainfall. The demand for domestic and livestock water surpasses water availability. This leads to water trucking activities in settlements with no boreholes and frequent borehole breakages due to increased burden. This inadequacy fuels inter-clan conflicts and impacts negatively on the health of livestock. Given the importance of water in different subsectors such as schools, health facilities, construction, drinking, agriculture, livestock, among others there is need to boost water availability and accessibility to enable all sectors benefit from this vital resource.

The net enrolment rate has always been very low in the district with an average of 28.71% in primary schools. This is explained by the low value accorded to education by most of the parents. The boy child takes care of livestock especially camels and cattle. Such boys are rewarded with livestock, which is a sign of wealth and success without going to school.

On the other hand, the girl child is seen as an investment from which the father expects to receive dowry at marriage. Such girls are married at as low ages as fourteen years. The retrogressive practices have resulted to low enrolment rates in schools. There is also inadequate staff to handle students in the district. This is explained by a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:71 in primary schools. During the 2002-2008 plan period, some schools were reported to have been operating on multi-shifts and multi-grade basis. However, the government is making efforts in deploying teachers as well as promoting the utilization of PTA paid and volunteer teachers.

Inadequate education infrastructure also accounts for the low literacy levels. Most of the missing structures include classrooms, toilets and desks. This applies to most schools in the district. In some schools, pupils learn under trees or semi permanent structures. The inception of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF and ALRMP II has continued to increase and improve school facilities in the district. Lastly, Pupils and students have no role models to emulate. Those who excel in examinations do not come back to work in the district. There is a greater need to have mentorship programmes to encourage the students to study and excel in education.

#### **d) Poor Coordination of development**

There are many development players in the district, yet few of them complement one another due to poor coordination. Some implementers are motivated by self glorification for the many projects they initiate without looking at the impact to be created upon the implementation of such projects. This practice is common among some implementing agencies both within the line ministries, devolved funds and the NGOs. This leads to parallel implementation of projects leading to duplication and therefore a misallocation of the available scarce resources. In order to have an impact on the lives of the people of Wajir South there is need for a well-coordinated and integrated approach in development in the district. In such an arrangement, implementers would be in a position to share experiences, know who is doing what and where, pool resources together to implement costly projects, and highlight success cases that can be replicated in other places for greater impact.

#### **e) Insecurity**

The exposure of the district to the porous Kenya-Somali border over a distance of about 70 km has continued to pose a security threat. It is through the same border that small arms find their way into Kenya and vehicles are hijacked. Cross border incursions from Somali have often led to the loss of livestock and deaths of people in the District. This aggravates the level of poverty in the District since the pastoralist livelihood is threatened. Cross-border security issues should be given paramount importance so as to spur economic growth around the border trading centers and hence boost people's



income levels. Various initiatives have been undertaken to address insecurity. These include the formation of peace and development committees and continuous advocating for peace through the collaboration of the Government, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs.

#### f) Land Tenure System

Most of the land in Wajir South District has not yet been surveyed. 96% of the land is trust land. Hence inhabitants of the district do not have title deeds. Though this state of affairs is encouraged by the community, it limits an individual's entrepreneurial capacity to develop the land. In cases where an individual would like to practice crop production he is faced with opposition from the livestock keepers who understand that land is solely used as community grazing area. Most of the towns and trading centres have not been planned. This makes it difficult to provide for exclusive sites for government offices, drainage, waste disposal and other social amenities. Under such arrangement, the land is not put in its prime use for the community to enjoy full benefits from it.

### 2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

#### a) Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation in the district is attributed to overgrazing; poor farming methods and practices; and uncontrolled felling of trees for charcoal, construction, fencing and firewood and flooding. The indiscriminate cutting down of trees should be controlled while at the same time promoting re-forestation. Poverty also poses enormous challenges to environmental sustainability as the poor rely mostly on natural resources for survival.

The toilets and sanitation coverage is very low. Only less than 12% of the households have latrine/ toilet coverage, leading to environmental related diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. Quarrying causes environmental degradation through clearing of large areas for mining and the mining holes are left unfilled. Mining also exposes the district population to dust, noise pollution and other hazards. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) has been put in place as a framework for environment conservation and management. The District Environmental Committee will continue to be instrumental by ensuring that environmental issues in the district are constantly addressed.

#### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Positive attitude towards forest conservation Variety of natural flora Communities trained in natural resource management Availability of environmental governance and institutions Existence of a district	Inadequate skilled manpower Inadequate supportive staff Lack of transport facilities Poor communication network Lack of access roads for patrols Emergencies of	Establishment of tree nurseries Development of a sustainable community based environmental management strategies such as social forestry. Government policy against non-biodegradable materials such as polythene bags	Increase in population Illegal logging Unpredictable weather Land grabbing Illegal charcoal burning. Poor sanitation and waste management. Loss of biodiversity Polythene menace Sand harvesting along the river line.

environment committee	settlements Inadequate staffing and funding Poor waste management practices. No gazette forests. Inadequate involvement of communities in environment management.	Establishment of environmental clubs in learning institutions. Conducting EIAs and environment audit Conservation of the river line vegetation	Tree cutting for fuel Poverty Weak enforcement of mining regulations. Human wild life conflicts.
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## b) HIV and AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has been increasing over the years from 0.1 in 1990 to about 2% in 2008. Equally the rate of new infection is increasing at a rate of 4% per annum. Almost 60% of the infected are less than 30 years whom majority are women. The major challenges in the fight against HIV and AIDS are high level of stigmatization, Nomadic/pastoralist nature of the community, shortage of PMTCT/VCT counselors in health facilities, few VCT centers, lack of youth friendly service centres and high staff turnover.

In order to make meaningful progress in the fight against the HIV and AIDS pandemic, the following need to be pursued: continue with advocacy and community education, establish a VCT at Habaswein, provide for a mobile VCT to bring services closer to the people, fully involve Government departments, civil societies, CBO's, FBO's Local authorities and NGO's in fight against HIV/AIDS, Establishing of youth friendly VCT centres, and training health workers on PMTCT and ARVs.

## SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs Trained staff Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10) HIV/AIDS lessons in schools	High levels of stigma Vastness of the district coupled with poor communication network limiting coverage High illiteracy Inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities Low staffing levels in health institutions Lack of database on PLWHAs & OVCs in the District Few Sub-ACU at the district	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services Presence of provider initiated counselling Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs. Home based care programmes Establish youth friendly testing centres Establishment a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs Anti-FGM campaigns	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers Food shortage Poor transport and communication network High rate of denial Rising poverty levels High illiteracy Neglect of orphans and widows

### c) High level of Poverty

Poverty levels in the district are very high. The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey of 2005/06 indicated that Wajir South District has an absolute poverty level of 68 % contributing 0.4 % to the national Poverty. This implies that majority of the population is unable to afford minimum basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. It further shows the district's progress towards MDG no. 1 is very slow. The causes of poverty in the district include unreliable rainfall, high levels of illiteracy, poor crop and animal husbandry practices, poor infrastructure, lack of credit facilities, poor marketing systems and infrastructure, Natural disasters like floods, drought, livestock diseases, insecurity, wildlife menace and environmental degradation have also aggravated the poverty levels.

Various programmes have been initiated to alleviate poverty and hunger in the District. Some of the projects and programmes include Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Kenya Agricultural Production Programme (KAPP), National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP), presence of devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund, Free Primary Education, Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Fund, Community Driven Development and Support to Local Development under Arid Lands Resource Management Programme II. The presence of local and international NGOs also plays a big role in the fight against poverty.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, FPE, YEP and WF Presence of local and International NGOs with poverty reduction component such as WASDA, World Vision, VSF Suisse, Oxfam-GB and Merlin Government programmes such as NMK, KAPP and NALEP	Unreliable rainfall, High levels of illiteracy, Poor crop and animal husbandry practices, Poor infrastructure, Inadequate credit facilities, Poor marketing systems and infrastructure.	Introduction of MTEF at district level Rollout of Social budgeting Mainstreaming of poverty reduction in the DDP	Natural disasters like floods, Recurrent drought, Livestock diseases, Environmental degradation

### d) Gender Inequality

Gender disparity and imbalance is significant in terms of access to resources, rewards and benefits. This manifests itself in terms of division of labour and available economic opportunities. Women and girls are generally disadvantaged due to the way the society perceives them. Generally, as regards issues of choice between the sexes, the boy child becomes the most preferred. These imbalances exist in access to education, training and decision-making.

## SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Strong Policy environment Political good will Strong civil society participation and other stakeholders Good network of organizations advocating on gender issues Strong international commitment to gender parity conducive institutional framework	High illiteracy levels High poverty levels Early marriages Traditional divisions of labour FGM low participation of women in community decision making.	Changing cultural believes and practices Political will and support Government good will Successful women as role models.	High divorce rate neglect of widows HIV/ AIDS Poverty.

### e) Youth

In 2008 the youth population is projected to be 27,665 accounting to 56.48% of the total labour force. This figure is further projected to be 29,791 in 2010 and 32,079 by 2012. In order realize the full potential of this group the district will give priority to projects and programmes aimed at empowering the youth through skills development, entrepreneurial raining and availing of venture capital.

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of youth officers in the district. Presence of youth groups Availability of youth enterprise fund Establishment of sports fund	Inadequate staff. Lack of transport facilities. Inadequate office space. Inadequate youth friendly facilities.	Establishment of well equipped youth friendly VCT facilities. Partnerships and collaboration with donors and community. Proper utilization of devolved funds such as youth development fund Job creation and empowerment. ICT promotion Sports promotion Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics.	High unemployment Harsh climatic conditions. Low literacy levels Drug abuse amongst the youth

### f) Physically Challenged

Physically challenged constitute about 1.2 percent of the total population of the district. The district has no institutions for the physically challenged people. Physically challenged people have not been well represented in the decision-making positions in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At household level, they are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family. This severely limits the opportunity for people with disability to develop skills to effectively participate in development activities.

Another kind of discrimination is manifested by the fact that only few buildings or transport facility in the district, public or private that have taken into consideration the needs of the physically challenged, thus limiting their access to services. In order to address the concerns of the physically challenged efforts should be made to involve them in decision making organs from the location level to the district to ensure all issues raised are addressed within a reasonable time. During the plan period, efforts will be made towards infrastructural development to increase the skills of the physically challenged.

### SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Good advocacy skill Disability bill Existence of Association for Physically Handicapped	Negative altitude by the society Slow enactment of the disability bill Lack of mobility Lack of comprehensive data	Training in vocational skills Participation in the decision making organs in the district Development of a rehabilitation centre Government goodwill Establishment of school for children with special needs	Relegation of issues of disability Poor infrastructures

### g) Information Communication Technology

The district is served by 3 telephone service providers reaching a small percentage of the total population. The mobile phone coverage is however limited to Habaswein town and Sabule. There is only one computer services business located at Habaswein. T.V reception has been dependent on use of satellite dishes though lately reception is possible through UHF and VHF aerials. On print media all major national newspapers (Nation and Standard) are circulated but this is limited to the town. Postal services are still out of reach of many with over 80% of the population being beyond 5 kilometers from the nearest Post Office that is based at Habaswein town. The town is also served with one M-PESA outlet. The supply of electricity at the district headquarters offers a great potential for investment in this sector.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Favourable government policy on ICT. Access to electricity at the district head quarters Existing demand for telecommunication services Television reception on UHF and VHF at the district head quarters Coverage by FM radio station at the district head quarters	Lack of adequate and modern equipment Inadequate communication network i.e. Telephone postal services in the rural areas. Lack of modern and well equipped district information and documentation centres Inadequate access to IT equipments like	A computer supply programme for schools and institutions. Cascading of e-government to the grassroots. Devolved funds for construction of the ICT laboratories in schools. Presence of ready market for ICT graduates. Establishment of digital	Lack of electricity in most parts of the district. Low literacy levels High cost of investment in the ICT sector. Insecurity. Low community understanding of the potential in the ICT sector. Poverty

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
	computers (e-mail internet, T.V and news paper) Lack investment on IT Inadequate skilled manpower Lack of training institutions Untapped energy such as wind and solar energy for running ICT equipment. Inadequate access to information especially lack of television access. Lack of computer laboratories in secondary and primary schools. Lack of technical institutions that offer ICT training. Low staffing levels of the statistics office and information office. Inadequate transport facilities. low and slow investment in the ICT sector. High cost of ICT equipment.	villages. Equipping and increased funding to polytechnics. Installation of computers, Internet, faxes of the DIDC and HIV/AIDS resource centre. Carrying out statistical surveys for various needs. Building capacity on data collection collation and analysis to line ministries. Establishing statistical offices in line ministries and departments. Provision of the television services licenses to investors.	

## h) Climate Change and Global Warming

Climate change is evident in the district in a number of ways. Firstly, the amount rainfall is becoming lesser and unpredictable. Secondly, there is occurrence of frequent and prolonged drought. Lastly, is occurrence of unpredictable floods causing a lot of havoc to crops and animals and outbreaks of diseases. To mitigate against the impacts of climate change and global warming, efforts would be geared towards adoption of renewable alternative sources of energy, afforestation, reforestation and environmental management.

## SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats.
Positive attitude towards forest conservation Variety of natural flora Communities derive livelihood from environment. Availability of environmental governance and institutions Existence of a district	Inadequate skilled manpower Inadequate supportive staff Lack of transport facilities Poor communication network Lack of access roads for patrols Emergencies of	Establishment of tree nurseries Development of a sustainable community based environmental management strategies such as social forestry. Government policy against non-biodegradable materials such as polythene bags	Increase in population Illegal logging Unpredictable weather Land grabbing Illegal charcoal burning. Poor sanitation and waste management. Loss of biodiversity Polythene menace Sand harvesting along the river line.

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
environment committee	settlements Inadequate staffing and funding Poor waste management practices. No gazette forests. Inadequate involvement of communities in environment management.	Establishment of environmental clubs in learning institutions. Conducting EIAs and environment audit Conservation of the rive line forest	Tree cutting for fuel Poverty Weak enforcement of mining regulations. Human wild life conflicts.

### i) Disaster Management

The District is prone to frequent droughts, which pose a great threat to both crop and livestock production. During such times, livestock lack forage and water and end up dying. Crop failure also occurs during the dry spell.

On the other hand, due to its flat terrain, the district is prone to occasional flooding that destroys crops. This has led to consistent food deficiency making the district vulnerable to food insecurity leading to reliance on relief food. Over the years, more than 75% of the population has been dependent on relief food provided by World Food Programmes, Oxfam-GB, the Government and other donors. Flooding also destroys infrastructure such as roads, schools, and houses thus displacing people from their homes and businesses when these are submerged by water during the rainy seasons.

Occurrence of droughts has been a big challenge to the inhabitants of Wajir South. Long spells of droughts have increased the community's dependency on relief food, loss of wealth, and fuelling of clan conflicts over the few resources such water and pasture. Occurrence of chronic diseases such as the Rift Valley Fever disease outbreak in 2007 caused big losses to livestock farmers contributing grossly to the already high poverty levels of livestock keepers and their dependants. To deal with the disease 83,000 animals were vaccinated in the district against the RVF disease. Various organizations initiated restocking programmes to cushion the farmers from the shocks of drought and diseases.

Various initiatives and programmes have been initiated to deal with the issue of disaster management; Key among them is the natural resource and drought management component of the ALRMP II. The component is tasked with mitigating the effect of drought in carrying out the following activities; drought management, early warning systems and rapid response activities such as emergency supply of water, drugs, food to the affected communities, and emergency operations in the district. Through the Emergency Operation Programme (EMOP) and provincial administration, relief food is provided to those affected by disasters and those experiencing food shortages. Emergency funds set aside by CDF have also played a major role in mitigating the effects of disasters in the district.

### SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Early warning systems Support through GOK &NGOs	Little diversification of livelihoods Low funding for disaster	District disaster fund i.e. livestock off-take	Frequent Droughts High poverty levels

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Strong coordination and collaboration mechanism Presence well structured hierarchy of peace committees for conflict resolution	mitigation	emergency kitty & disease surveillance fund Provision of livestock marketing and handling infrastructure i.e. creation livestock markets & abattoirs Enhancing irrigation farming	Disease outbreak Unpredictable floods

## 2.6 Analysis of Development Issues and Causes

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objective(s)	Immediate Objective(s)	Strategies
Drought	Poor and unreliable rainfall Environmental degradation Overgrazing Unplanned grazing Livestock influx from neighbouring Somalia	To institutionalize drought monitoring system	To establish grazing reserves  To Prevent establishment of new settlements in grazing areas	Creation of drought contingency fund Emergency livestock off-take during drought Creation of grazing reserves Use of Early Warning systems Promote traditional drought coping mechanisms
Poor livestock marketing infrastructure	Poor physical infrastructure Lack of livestock products related industries High transport costs to market centres Poor prices	To enhance livestock productivity for increased household access to food and income	To support establishment of infrastructural facilities aimed at enhancing value addition and marketing of livestock products	Creation of abattoirs Creation of Disease free Zones Promote dry beef processing technology Establishment of industries to process livestock products Improve road network by gravelling and tarmacking
Low literacy level	Low enrolment rate more so for girls High drop-out rate Inadequate teachers Nomadic lifestyle Poor learning environment Low transition from primary to secondary	To increase Gross enrolment rates in basic education from 23.81% to 55% by 2012 To achieve a transition rate from primary to secondary from 20% to 45% for Girls and from 50% to 65% for Boys by 2012 To increase	To improve learning conditions through infrastructure development.  To follow up on drop outs especially for girls.	Establishment of boarding schools and improvement of existing ones Provision of bursary to needy students Community sensitisation through religious leaders on importance of education with emphasis on girl child education Establishment of models schools for primary and secondary levels More day schools in town centres Increased staffing Construction of classrooms and provision of desks & other learning equipment Promotion of adult literacy classes



Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objective(s)	Immediate Objective(s)	Strategies
		basic adult literacy level from 23% to 50% by 2012		
Poor physical infrastructure	Inadequate funds for roads construction Perennial floods Limited investment in infrastructure development	To facilitate provision and maintenance of quality roads for sustainable socio-economic development	To ensure roads accessibility during the rainy season. To open up roads for easy access and quick response.	Construction of drifts Resource mobilization for construction of roads Promote investment in provision of alternative energy
Acute water shortage	Low and unreliable rainfall Inadequate boreholes Saline underground water unsuitable for domestic use Increased demand from construction industry Erratic and unreliable rainfall	To increase the proportion of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation	To create new boreholes, wells and pans and rehabilitate the existing ones by To develop existing and new water supplies to improve access to safe water	Increased drilling of boreholes and establishment of more water pans, and dams Prospecting of water resources using modern underground water sourcing technology Train WUA on water management systems Develop modern water & sewerage supply at district head quarters Support enforcement of the provisions for Water Act 2002
Food insecurity	Poor land tenure system, over dependence on food aid, Erratic and unreliable rainfall, Recurrent droughts, Increase in population, Lack of modern farming methods, dependency on relief food	To deepen provision of agricultural extension services and contribute to poverty reduction and attainment of food security by 2012	To enhance access to affordable farm inputs To provide extension services in the district To promote adoption of modern farming technologies	Promotion of Soil and Water Management through advice on riverbank protection, pan construction and promotion of Agro forestry. To improve market accessibility through Value addition and Agro-processing Development of information packages and brochures targeting Legumes crop producers. To facilitate accessibility to affordable credit and inputs to farmers through promotion of KilimoBiashara and Njaa Marufuku Kenya projects in the district.
Inadequate financial services	low banking population, few businesses	To provide adequate financial services	To establish at least two financial institutions by 2012	lobby for establishment of banks, encourage investments in the district, encourage the populace to operate bank accounts
Inadequate	Inadequate	Develop	Develop physical	Resource mobilization

<b>Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies</b>				
<b>Issues/ Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective(s)</b>	<b>Immediate Objective(s)</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
physical planning	staff and funds	physical plans for all towns and trading centers by 2012	plans for Habaswein, Diff, Sabule, Biyamathow, Dagahaley and Abakore	Establish collaboration with stakeholders

### CHAPTER THREE:

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

This chapter gives detailed information on the development programmes and projects that the district will put in place in order to achieve the objective of the 2008 – 2012 District Development Plan. The 9 MTEF sectors are covered. For each sector the national vision and mission is provided as well as the district's response to the vision and mission. Since the Plan will be implemented in partnership, the role of each stakeholder is outlined. The programmes and projects are provided to address the needs/concerns of Wajir South District communities. Lastly, the chapter looks at cross sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector. The implementation of these programmes and projects will cumulatively lead to implementation of the Vision 2030 and improvement in the standard of living of Wajir South district people.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

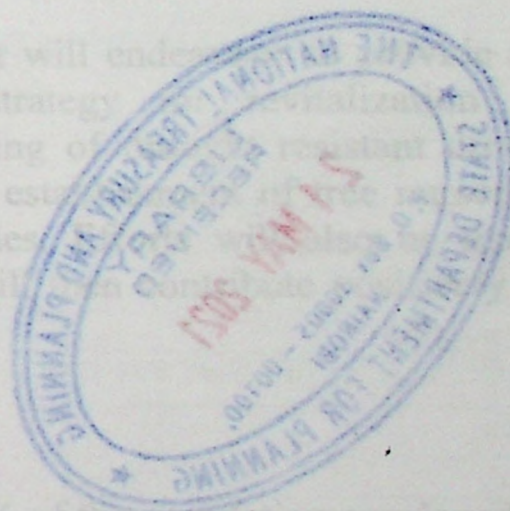
Mission: "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries subsectors, use of a viable cooperative system, appropriate forestry resources, and conservation of wildlife"

**CHAPTER THREE:**

**DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will endeavor to create an enabling environment through implementation of strategy for modernization of agriculture, increase extension coverage, promote farming of high value crops, value addition, and establishment of disease free zones, establish and formation and strengthening of cooperative societies, and work towards establishment of wildlife conservancies. This will contribute to rural development.



3.1.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector is leads in employment creation with over 85% of the population employed in the sector.

a) Livestock production

The livestock subsector is the economic mainstay in the district with over 85% of the population employed in the sector. Key initiatives within the sector will involve provision of market information, capacity building of Pastoralist Associations, promotion of bee keeping, and improvement of livestock infrastructural facilities. The veterinary department is actively engaged in disease control through treatment, vaccination, issuance of livestock movement permits and disease surveillance along stock routes and markets with an aim of enhancing trade in the sector.

CHAPTER THREE:  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND  
PROJECTS



### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter gives detailed information on the development programmes and projects that the district will put in place in order to achieve the objective of the 2008 – 2012 District Development Plan. The 9 MTEF sectors are covered. For each sector the national vision and mission is provided as well as the district's response to the vision and mission. Since the Plan will be implemented in partnership, the role of each stakeholder is outlined. The programmes and projects are provided to address the needs/concerns of Wajir South District communities. Lastly, the chapter looks at cross sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector. The implementation of these programmes and projects will cumulatively lead to implementation of the Vision 2030 and improvement in the standard of living of Wajir South district people.

### **3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector".

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

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will endeavour to provide an enabling environment through implementation of strategy for revitalization of agriculture, increase extension coverage, promote farming of drought resistant crops, value addition, and establishment of disease free zones, establishment of tree nurseries and formation and strengthening of cooperative societies. Efforts will also be made towards establishment of wildlife conservancies. This will then contribute positively to rural development.

#### **3.1.3 Importance of the sector in the district**

The sector leads in employment creation with over 85% of the population employed in the sector.

##### **a) Livestock production**

The livestock subsector is the economic mainstay in the district with over 85% of the population employed in the sector. Key initiatives within the sector will involve provision of market information, capacity building of Pastoralist Associations, promotion of bee keeping, and improvement of livestock infrastructural facilities. The veterinary department is actively engaged in disease control through treatment, vaccination, issuance of livestock movement permits and disease surveillance along stock routes and markets with an aim of enhancing trade in the sector.

## b) Agriculture

Agriculture being a key livelihood sector, which is tied to MDG Goal 1 whose target is to halve the proportion of people affected by poverty and hunger by 2015. Poverty trends have been on the rise in the district and currently stand at 68%. A large proportion of the population is dependent on food relief. The hunger situation worsens during droughts and floods. The district has a potential arable land of 627KM<sup>2</sup> that can be put into crop production. The agricultural sub sector is increasingly being looked upon to contribute to the district food security as well as poverty reduction.

## c) Cooperatives

The cooperative sub sector cuts across all sectors of the economy. Cooperatives have been formed to take care of agricultural and livestock production, processing and marketing. Cooperatives contribute to the supply of agricultural and livestock inputs and will play a lead role in actualizing the links through all sectors leading to maximization of opportunities and an increase in efficiency. Formation of more cooperatives and strengthening of existing ones will spur social economic growth in the district through increased access to education, credit facilities, marketing and mobilization of capital for investments

## d) Forestry

The forestry subsector will play a leading role in afforestation and reforestation programmes in the district. Efforts will be made to identify and promote species that do well in the area.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Arid lands resource management project (ALRMP)	Providing irrigation pumps to farmers Training of groups, Funding
KARI	Research and technologies
Cooperative	Farmers organisation for economies of scale
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency relief support
Trade	Promotion and marketing
Water	Provision of water for irrigation, livestock and human use
Information and Communication	Information on markets trends Publicity and advertisement of products Training of communities –media
Roads & Public works	Infrastructure development and maintenance
CDF	Funding to community initiatives
CDTF	Funding to community projects
Ministry of Health	Health services
Man Power	Mobilisation, training and financial support to youth groups Formation and Registration of groups Funding to women enterprise
Community	provision of labour, consumer of products, give feedback on implementation
Provincial administration	Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions Dissemination of policies and good practices
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Initiative	Funding to groups for food security

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of livestock	Policy direction, implementation and extension services and coordination, vaccination, and treatment
Ministry of agriculture	Policy direction, implementation and extension services, coordination
Ministry of lands	Land adjudication and planning
KIE	Provision and management of credit facilities, training in business skills
National Agriculture and livestock Extension (NALEP)	Extension services Training of staff and community
Wajir County Council	Land adjudication
Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority(ENNDA)	Drilling boreholes and support to bee keeping
ministry of cooperatives	capacity building of cooperative societies, provision of credit facilities, community mobilization.

### 3.1.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies (by sub-sector)

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Livestock development	Livestock census	Perennial droughts	Strengthen LEWS
	Develop zonal markets	Disease outbreaks	Enhance pest and disease control
	Establish tanneries	Poor markets	Enhance extension research network
	Disease control	Inadequate funds	Revamp markets
	Training of CAHWS	Pastoralists and wildlife-animal conflicts	Rehabilitate holding grounds
Veterinary services	Disease control	Inadequate staff to cover the vast area	Create Disease Free Zones (Export Zones)
	Enhance proper vaccination	Poor infrastructure	Disease control and surveillance
	Boost income generation	Inadequate staff	Laboratory rehabilitation and purchase of equipment
	Testing of stock on transit to improve disease control	Inadequate equipment	purchase of motor vehicles and bikes
Agriculture	Promotion of Dry Land crops and post-harvest Managements.	Inadequate funding	Promote growing of drought tolerant crops.
	Promotion of Emerging crops	Inadequate transport	
	Water harvesting through pan construction.		Strengthen drought monitoring systems (EWS).
Agriculture	Introduction of Emerging crops.	Communal land ownership.	Educate farmers on post-harvest management.
	Laghas and river bank protection.	Lack of credit facilities.	
Agriculture	Construction of post-harvest stores – Cribs.	Lack of grain storage facilities.	
	Carrying out Environment awareness campaigns.	Deforestation	Protection of Indigenous tree spp.
Agriculture	Introduction of Energy saving jikos.	Poor waste disposal ( non bio-degradable)	Educate community members on waste disposal management.

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Cooperatives	Formation of new cooperative societies	Inadequate capital and entrepreneurial skills; Droughts that affect performance of the productive sectors;	Mobilize people to form rural Saccos and front offices. Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income.

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

#### A. Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Livestock Production

Project name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Dilmanyale and Abakore locations	Reduce food insecurity; provision of rural employment; promote use of natural resources	Conduct 50 field days and 200 demonstrations; train 10 common interest groups annually	Training of pastoralists on livestock husbandry practices, Conservation of natural resource base; range resource monitoring; technical support to livestock related common interest groups; Promotion of beekeeping and poultry
Arid and semi Arid lands Rural livelihoods support project District wide	Improvement of rural livelihoods in pastoral and agro pastoral communities	Capacity building to 20 communities through PICDs; Contact trainings for 2000 pastoralist Support 50 groups with micro finance	Conduct participatory integrated community development initiatives Support income generating activities related to livestock; Provide technical support to pastoral communities
Disease and Pest control- District wide	Control/eradicate Disease	80% coverage	Mass treatment and vaccination
CAHWS Training programme	Empower local communities to play their role in disease reporting and treatment	20% trained in every division	Train CAHWS

#### B. New Project Proposals: Livestock Production

Project Name Division/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District office block	1	Coordination office for improved service delivery	4 Rooms, store, toilets	Construct office block for district headquarters as the department has no office.
Livestock census District wide	2	To ascertain the actual livestock population for planning purposes	Once during the planning period	Carryout a survey to establish the livestock numbers by type, herd structure and distribution.
Development of livestock marketing structures in Habaswein	3	To develop marketing facilities and enhance livestock market	Develop Habaswein market; Rehabilitate Habaswein holding ground	Build structures e.g. perimeter fence, toilets, office watering point, loading ramp in both the market and holding ground



Project Name Division/Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Beekeeping in Habaswein, Dilmanyale, Abakore, Finni, Dagahaley, Sebule, Banane, Sariff and Dadaja-bura	4	Promote honey as alternative livelihood	Provide 20 bee hives annually; establish 2 beekeeping groups in each location Establish 2 demonstration apiaries	Introduce suitable bee hives Build one bee house Train beekeepers
Poultry production Lag bogol south, Habaswein, Dilmanyale Abakore and Dadaja-bura	5	Provide protein supplement and alternative livelihood	5 groups with 200 layers each	Introduce commercial poultry farming; Establish poultry feeds store in Habaswein
Pasture and fodder development and conservation- District wide	6	Natural resource utilisation and conservation	Establish 18 dry and wet season grazing management systems	Train grazing management committees Train pastoralist on fodder conservation and hay harvesting
Abattoir in Habaswein town	7	Boost food security and income generation	Increase off takes by 20%	Construct and equip abattoir to boost production
Milk processing plant in Habaswein town	8	Enhance food security; value addition; milk marketing	Value addition of milk; establish one processing plant	Construct and equip processing min dairy in Habaswein town.
Tannery	9	Value addition to hides and skins	Processing plant	Construction and equipping

#### A) Ongoing Projects: Veterinary Services

Project name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
construction of a drug store	improve drug handling and storage	one drug store constructed	construction works
PPR, RVF vaccination	reduce livestock deaths	20,150 goats and 19,060 sheep	vaccination of goats and sheep for against PPR
NALEP ASAL	treat all reported cases	Cattle 401, sheep 2935, Goat 3595	Cattle 401, sheep 2935, Goat 3595, camel 90

#### B) New Project Proposals: Veterinary Services

Project name Division/Location	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mobile vaccination crushes- District wide	1	Enhance proper vaccination	Two mobile trailers	Transport mobile crushes
Hides & skins improvement - district wide	2	Boost income generation	One tannery at Habaswein	-Improve stores and handling -Value addition
Rehabilitate CBPP laboratory at Habaswein	3	Testing of stock on transit to improve disease control	Complete and equip the lab	-rehabilitation of the lab -purchase of lab equipment
Complete office block at Habaswein	4	Improve service delivery	Three rooms completed	Construct two offices and one store

Project name Division/Location	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Purchase of office equipment	5	Improve service delivery	Two computers One printer One photocopier One fax machine	Procurement of the office equipment
Purchase of motor vehicles and bikes	6	Improve service delivery	One land rover One land cruiser Three motor bikes	Procurement of motor vehicles and bikes

### A) Ongoing Project and Programme: Agriculture

Project name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya(NMK)	increasing food security	fund three groups engaged in crop production	receive and approve proposals
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP)	promote adoption of agricultural technology	establishment of an energy saving jiko plant	fund and train women group to establish the plant
NALEP-SIDA,NALEP – GOK	scale up extension services	conduct at least 8 farmer Barazas (reach 548 farmers) per annum	dissemination of agricultural information capacity building

### B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
<b>Agriculture Extension Services</b>				
Capacity building (District wide)	1	Improve Agricultural Extension service delivery. Improve and increase Agricultural production Provision of Electricity and telephone services. Construction of office extension (2 offices). Construction of Toilet facility. Purchase of Office equipments.	10 short courses. 4500 farmers training. 500 farm demonstrations and field visits.	Msc in Project Planning and Management. Msc in dry land farming. In-service short courses in dry land Agriculture. Project Cycle management, Advocacy and Governance, Environment Impact Assessment. retraining frontline Extension staffs. Field days and demonstrations. Training of farmers in crop production and Home management activities. Human rights
<b>Research and Development</b>				
Research and Development of appropriate new seed varieties for Cereals, Legumes and Oil crops.	2	Enhanced Food security through promotion of drought tolerant cereals, Legumes and Oil crops.	Establish and develop two new suitable varieties for each crop.	Develop appropriate variety for ASAL areas.
Research and	3	Enhanced Food	Scheming and	Construction and

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Development of appropriate technologies on value added Camel milk processing e.g Camel milk toffee		security. Employment creation and Income generation. Marketing of Camel milk toffees.	Preservation of Camel milk	equipping camel milk toffee processing plant.
Research and development of appropriate Irrigation systems	4	Enhanced food security through Irrigated Agriculture	Establish 2 Irrigation schemes	Design and develop appropriate irrigation system.
<b>Crop production</b>				
Introduction of Emerging crops e.g. Aloe spp	5	Promote self sufficiency in Food production.	Establish two demonstration plots at Sebule and Central divisions. Target 5 ha.	Introduction of Aloe spp.
Introduction of Oil crops e.g. Teff and saff flower in Central division.	6	Promote income generating activities. Diversification of farming practices.	Establish 2 demonstration plots at Sebule and Central.	Introduction of teff and saff flowers.
Agro forestry training and Extension	7	Conserve Soil and Water in order to increase food production. -Provision of shade and live fence.	Establish 3 Nurseries annually- Central, Diff and Sebule.	Establish group/ farmers managed Agro forestry nurseries. Train farmers.
Road runoff Water harvesting; Zeytun and Laghdima	8	To enhance food security.	To establish 4 hand dug pans and use them for agriculture	No. of dams for Small-scale irrigation
- Drip Irrigation at Central division.	9	To increase food production	Procure and assemble 5 Irrigation kits. 5 group farmers assisted and trained.	Purchase of 5 kits to group farmers.

## B) New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
establishment of tree nurseries(district wide)	1	increase accessibility of saplings for planting	establish 16 nurseries by 2012	avail recommended seeds for the area train groups on nursery establishment and management
planting of trees in all trading centres	2	beautification and environmental conservation	plant at least 100 trees in every trading centre	digging of holes, mobilization of manure and fertile soil, planting and watering

## A) New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Capacity building of cooperative societies	1	To increase operational efficiency of coop societies	train 3 societies on different aspects of management	organize for workshops, seminars and tours
Revive dormant cooperative societies	2	to strengthen the farmers bargaining power	organize two workshops targeting dormant societies	establish a database of dormant cooperative societies and train them on management
Formation of new cooperative societies	3	pool resources to undertake larger investments	establish one cooperative society in milk processing, housing development, and other sectors	training on available opportunities for cooperative societies

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has strong linkages with water, environment, civil society, public administration, special programmes and physical infrastructure. Availability of adequate water will boost agricultural and livestock production. Livestock rearing being the major economic activity in the area depends largely on steady water supply in all watering point. Due to inadequate funding from the government the civil society play a major role in filling gaps. The provincial administration plays a key role in community mobilization for dissemination of new policies and technologies.

As pastoralists move from one place to another in search of water and pasture environmental experts will be required to advice to way of conserving the environment and viability of new settlements. When disasters strike special programmes comes handy to cushion farmers from shocks of drought through livestock off-take and supply of certified seeds.

### 3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district will strive to address the cross cutting issues in the course of implementation of various projects and programmes. All projects and programmes earmarked for implementation will be subjected to EIA to ensure they do not have a negative impact on the environment. The sector will give preference to the vulnerable groups such as the youth, women, and people with disabilities in funding different groups. It will supplement efforts of the different funds established to support the youth, women and people with disabilities through trainings.

Given the high youth unemployment in the district, the sector will strive to empower the youth by use of labour intensive methods. The Agricultural sub-sector will work towards introduction of drought resistant crops and encourage livestock farmers to practice irrigated agriculture in order to lessen impact of drought. All sub sectors will ensure HIV and Aids message is packaged together with extension and training messages to increase awareness on the disease. ICT will be utilized in all subsectors to increase efficiency in service delivery and getting feedback from farmers and maintenance of up-to-date databases.

Millennium Development Goals targets. The sector contributes largely to achievement of MDG target number one of reducing extreme poverty and hunger through improved productivity, adoption of new technologies and value addition of agricultural and livestock products. The cooperative subsector contributes to poverty reduction through increased incomes of the people through, pooling of resources together for larger investment and collective bargaining for better prices for their livestock and agricultural produce.

### 3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

#### 3.2.1 Sector vision and Mission

The sector Vision is to have a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders. The sector mission on the other hand is to facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

#### 3.2.2 District Response to sector Mission and Vision

The district will contribute towards achievement of the sector vision and mission through establishment of wholesale businesses owing to the district strategic position i.e. at the centre of North Eastern province connected to eastern province through Meru route, having a border point at Diff and lying along the Garissa-Wajir road. Habaswein town will serve as a distribution centre for goods to all other parts of the province. The private sector will take a leading role by mobilizing resources for investment in the sector.

#### 3.2.3 Importance of the sector to the district

The sector provides employment opportunities through promotion of internal trade and highlighting investment opportunities. The sector also assists in distribution of goods and services to where they are needed hence acting as stimulant to production and development. Internal trade and establishment of industries contribute significantly to the growth and development of towns. Though the district has not been marketed as a tourist destination the sector will work towards documentation of key areas for tourism marketing. The district will be implementing the simplification of business registration and trade licensing with an aim of creating an enabling environment for all trading activities.

#### 3.2.4 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Trade	Promotion of internal trade, provision of investment opportunities
Ministry of Tourism	Promotion of cultural tourism
Ministry of Industrialization	Support to Jua-kali sector
Wajir County Council	Issue of trading licenses, establishment of local markets, garbage collection and waste disposal

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Provide market for goods and services
Financial institutions	Provide the required capital for investment
Telecommunication	opening up of the district in terms of network coverage
Roads	Improvement of district roads to ensure easy accessibility

### 3.2.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Tourism	Establishment of tourist attraction areas; Increased marketing of available game	Human and wildlife-animal conflicts -Poor infrastructure	Establishment of ostrich farms
Trade	Improved market accessibility for livestock products	Lack of market for milk, hides and skins and live livestock Inadequate market information	Establishment of milk processing plant Provision of market information
Industrialization	Promotion of small industries	Low interest of the area by investors due to poor infrastructure and harsh weather	Lobby for incentives for investors in the region

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B) New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of KWS station at Habaswein	1	Improve service delivery	Complete offices by 2012	Construction works
Establishment of one community conservancy area	2	Wildlife protection and tourism marketing	One conservancy established by 2012	Community sensitization, land allocation and wildlife mobilization
Promotion of Ecotourism	3	Promote domestic tourism	Increase number of game viewing	Advocacy
Capacity building communities on conflict resolution	4	Peace building among communities	Train district and divisional peace committees	Seminars and workshops
Promotion of ostrich farming	5	promote alternative sources of income will conserving wildlife	establish at least three ostrich farms	training and farm visits

### B) New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Joint loans Board	1	Promote internal trade	revive Joints Loans Board	funds mobilization

### B) New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of small industries	1	Boost value addition and industrialization	Train jua kali artisans on value addition	Documentation of jua kali industries, training and linkage to the market

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector linkages

The success of the Tourism sub-sector depends on the efforts of the Kenya Wildlife Service in creation of a game reserve from where tourist can visit for game viewing. Trade and industry will depend largely to opening up of the rural centres through provision of telecommunication, good roads, electricity, and water supply. The human resources development sector will play a key role by increasing literacy levels, provision of better health care in trading centres and skill development. Research, innovation and technology sector will boost industrialization by availing innovative and cost effective ways of producing goods and services.

### 3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues

The sector in the course of documenting business types and operational small and medium industries will provide a gender disaggregated data to bring the picture of the level of women participation in trade and industry. The sector will also encourage youth and women participation in trade by providing information on available opportunities for investment. By encouraging people to invest in the district, the sector will contribute significantly to employment creation.

Since trading and industries tend to pollute the environment, the sector will promote proper disposal of waste. Efforts will also be made to establish good working conditions for people with disabilities. ICT will be used to gather information and disseminate the same both within and without the district. During training for people engaged in the sector, HIV and Aids information will be incorporated to create awareness on preventive and management of the Virus.

**Millennium Development Goals Targets:** The sector will contribute towards achievement of goal number one target one of reducing extreme poverty since it provides source of employment. It will also contribute towards goal seven target number nine.

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** “To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030”.

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

### 3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The current poor state of infrastructure in the district is a major impediment to development. In the medium term, the district will resuscitate the infrastructure through concerted efforts by the government, private sector and community. Energy provision in major trading centres will encourage micro-and small-scale enterprises.

### 3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector is very critical in the district since an efficient and reliable road network is crucial for efficient delivery of goods and services within the vast district and efficient flow of market information within and outside the district. Moreover, energy is a critical ingredient for processing plants and is necessary for both domestic and industrial use. The availability of energy will accelerate the level of development especially in ICT and SMEs.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of roads and public works	Maintenance of existing classified roads and construction of roads
Ministry of energy	Provision of energy through the rural electrification programme
Local authorities	Maintenance and construction of roads and provision of other basic infrastructure
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services
Ministry of transport	Facilitates quick transportation through policy making
Devolved Funds(CDF,LATF)	Funding infrastructure development

### 3.3.5 Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Roads and public works	classification of new roads, bush clearing, grading and gravelling of roads	Inadequate funds; Vast area to be covered flooding during heavy rains; High cost of materials Unavailability of materials	Maintenance of busy roads Seek collaboration in improving roads conditions



Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Energy	Expansion access to electricity; Promote use of renewable sources of energy	High cost of power connectivity	Partnerships with the CDF and LATF to connect electricity to all schools and trading centres Investment in LPG gas supply enterprises

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme

#### A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Roads

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of Ewaso Nyiro Bridge	Improve accessibility during rainy season	1 bridge	Construction works
Construction of Kursin Drift	Improve accessibility during rainy season	1 drift	Construction works
Grading of Habaswein Wajir Road	Improve road condition	Kms of roads graded	Grading of road, murraming

#### B) New Project Proposals: Roads

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Grading 24 KM and gravelling 3733M <sup>3</sup> of E 1970 –Abakore –Meri	1	Improve transportation during rainy season	Grade 24KM and Gravel 3733M <sup>3</sup>	Grading & Gravelling
Bush clearing 20 KM and grading 15 KM of Olgun – Habaswein class E road	2	Improve transport system	Bush clearing 20 KM and grading 15 KM	Bush clearing & Grading
Bush clearing 200KM and Grading 220 Km of Habaswein Gerille class E road	3	Improve transportation during rainy season	Bush clearing 200KM and Grading 220 Km	Bush clearing & grading
Grading 90KM and Gravelling 750M <sup>3</sup> of B9 – Habaswein-Leheley	4	Improve transportation during rainy season & promote trade	Grading 90KM and Gravelling 750M <sup>3</sup>	Grading & Gravelling
Grading 143.5Km and Gravelling 28,157M <sup>3</sup> C116 Samatar –Dagahlely	5	Improve transportation during rainy season & promote trade	Grading 143.5Km and Gravelling 28,157M <sup>3</sup>	Grading & Gravelling
Gravelling 3.5km and light grading 100km E1970 Habaswein-Diff	6	Improve transportation during rainy season & promote trade	Gravelling 3.5km and light grading 100km	Gravelling and light grading
Light grading 50KM and Heavy Bush clearing 50KM Sabule-Abdillegab-Mathabaqey	7	Improve accessibility	Light grading 50KM and Heavy Bush clearing 50KM	Light grading and heavy bush clearing

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Light grading 10 KM E1970 Junction- shantaabak	8	Improve accessibility	Light grading 10 KM	Light grading
Light grading 60KM Salalma-Macheza	9	Improve accessibility	Light grading 60KM	Light grading
Heavy Bush clearing 60KM Gerille -Habaswein	10	Improve accessibility	Heavy Bush clearing 60KM	Heavy bush clearing
Light grading 50KM D570 Gerille Wajir Bor	11	Improve accessibility	Light grading 50KM D570	Light grading
Light grading 40 KM URP1-05 Leheley-Banane	12	Improve accessibility	Light grading 40 KM	Light grading
Light grading 160 KM E854 Wajir-Diff	13	Improve accessibility	Light grading 160 KM	Light grading
Heavy Bush clearing 40KM and Light grading 40KM Sarif-Salalma	14	Improve accessibility	Heavy Bush clearing 40KM and Light grading 40KM	Heavy bush clearing
Light grading 60KM Urp1-03 Habaswein-Hare	15	Improve accessibility	Light grading 60KM	Light grading
Gravelling 3.3 KM E1970 Habaswein -Diff	16	Improve transportation during rainy season & promote trade	Gravelling 3.3 KM E1970	Gravelling
Gravelling 3.3KM E854 Wajir-Diff	17	Improve transportation during rainy season & promote trade	Gravelling 3.3KM	Gravelling

### 3.3.7 Cross sector linkages

For the sector to perform well security is paramount. The sector also requires skilled and unskilled labour. Agricultural sector plays a big role in providing products that are transported to different markets. Increased productivity in the agricultural and rural development sector will translate to increased transport services in the district. Support from devolved funds will be required to supplement infrastructural budget provision from line ministries. Labour and human resource development will provide the required skilled and semi-skilled labour for all the subsectors.

### 3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues

The sector will open opportunities for youth employment through provision of unskilled labour in bush clearing, housing construction and in the transport subsector. The sector will endeavour to encourage the communities to use energy saving jikos to reduce environmental degradation due to felling of trees for firewood. HIV and Aids information will be provided to those working in the sector to avoid falling victims of the virus.

**Millennium Development goals targets:** The sector will contribute towards achievement of target number one and two for goal number one. Physical infrastructure will play a big role as a catalyst to investment and improved service delivery. Peoples' incomes will go up due employment opportunities created during implementation and out of resulting investment owing to improved infrastructure.

### 3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

#### 3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

#### 3.4.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The district has endeavoured in the implementation of water reforms as stipulated in the water Act of 2002. In addition to this, continuous partnerships are always sought in an effort to provide water in each settlement both for drinking and animal consumption.

#### 3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the District

Water provision perhaps plays one of the leading role in the social-economic development of the communities living within the district. Most of the people in the district are pastoralist depending entirely on animals and their products for food and source of income. Given the perennial occurrence of droughts occasioned by erratic and unreliable rainfall, the district has over the time remained a water scarce area. The government in conjunction with development partners has over the years continued to support programmes and projects aimed at increasing accessibility to water through drilling of boreholes, wells, and establishment of water pans.

#### 3.4.4 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of water and irrigation	Policy formulation direction of sector coordination planning, financing supervision of public institution under main sourcing For finding sectors
Northern water services board – NWSB	Division of water sewerages services efficiently and economically within Areas of Jurisdiction.
Water Resource Management Authority	Regulation of water resources, Allocation , source protection, Conservation, water quality management, pollution control
Water Services Regulatory Board	Regulation of water and sewerages services- issue licenses Getting services standards, guidelines for tariffs, prices and mechanism for hand complaints.
Water Service Trust Fund	Assist finance provision of water services to areas without adequate water service.
OXFARM	Assist Pastoral communities to build capacity of migrated communities handling boreholes, mitigate drought during severe drought – programs just ending
UNICEF	Build community capacity and awareness on ownership of scheme.
WASDA	Commitment to water sector on small scale during drought in partnership with Oxfam

Stakeholder	Role
World Vision	Construction of water pans
NEMA	Conduct of EIA

### 3.4.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Exploration of Development of water sources	Drilling of 2 boreholes in Habaswein w/s and ASAL boreholes-H/W. Drilling of shimbrbul. Drilling of Dilmanyale borehole. Drilling of Burder Borehole.	Unreliable underground water resources at burder B/hole-Dry hole after Drilling to 250m.	Development of drilling wells construction of physical water structures, purchase of genset and pumps, training of community W.UA /WSP.
Rehabilitate of existing water facilities	Rehabilitation of Abakore w/supply.	Frequent failure due to over exploitation	Rehabilitation of p/house equipment distribution system provision of overhead tanks to transform in small urban w/supply with individual connection for consumers.
Formation, capacity building and training of old W.U.A to WSP	Formed existing WSP at Abakore, Sabuli, Biyamadhow .make capacity building .other WSP for all W/S to follow.	Poor management skills revenue collection below expected lines and community generally under performing	Register more WSP for all community merged B/holes in Wajir South.
Partnerships	Rehabilitating of Eyrib and burder pans.	Project program not flexible / adjustability to realities	Expansion and construction of Eyrib and burder pans just concluded.
Water program	Expansion of rehabilitation of water scheme. Training of W.U.A	Inadequate logistical support	Rehabilitation of Sabuli, Abakore, and Biyamadhow W/S and community training on-50mg.

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A) Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Water

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of a modern office block for District Water Office	Increase service delivery	one office constructed	Design, bidding and construction
Procurement of 1 4WD vehicle	Enhance district wide surveillance and prompt response	one vehicle acquired	Procurement and delivery
Construction of modern office for Habaswein water and sewerage Company	Increase service delivery	completion of offices	Design, bidding and construction
Establishment of a modern water supply and sewerage system at Habaswein	Improve access to clean and safe water and good sewerage system	connect all institutions, offices and houses with	Piping and connection

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Township		water and sewerage system by 2012	
Desilting & construction of 10 Earth pans district wide	To increase the volume of water harvested from surface run-off	10 new water pans by 2012	Excavation
Rehabilitation and augmentation of water supply schemes	Access to adequate clean water	5 water supply schemes	Piping and connection
Ground water investigation	To establish water quantity available in relation to prevailing demand	5 surveys concluded	Surveys
Replacement of boreholes in Sabuli, Abakore, Dilmanyale, Fini and Habaswein	To increase access to water	5 boreholes by 2012	Drilling
Establishment of desalination plants in Kursin, Laghbogol, and Macheza	To increase access to water for domestic and livestock use	3 desalination plants by 2012	Procurement and installation

### B) New Project Proposals: Environment

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Planting of drought resistance trees	Prevent further desertification	Plant at least 1000 trees per year	Nursery establishment, Planting of trees
Conduct EIAs	Prevent environmental degradation	Conduct at least 3 EIAs per year	Impact assessment study
Environmental campaign	Enlighten the community on environmental management	Reach out to every location by 2012	Workshops, seminars, and barazas

#### 3.4.7 Cross sector linkages

For the sector to realize its vision the involvement of the following sectors will be paramount: infrastructure, agriculture and rural development, human resources development, Governance, justice, law and order and public administration. The infrastructure sector will be required to open up rural roads, provide source of energy and telecommunication. Agriculture and rural development on the other hand will benefit by being a consumer of water and environmental products. Public health will come in to ensure proper sanitation in the course of handling water and in water points to prevent emergence of diseases. Ministry of planning will play the role of coordinating interventions in the water sector while the provincial administration will provide security, peace building and conflict resolution.

#### 3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Through the District Steering Group, the sector will contribute in drought mitigation through water trucking, drilling of boreholes and construction of water storage tanks. By increasing accessibility to portable water, the sector will contribute to women empowerment by reducing the time they take to fetch water. The sector will ensure water points are established in areas where they do not affect to the environment negatively.

HIV and Aids information will be availed to all water points and to people providing labour in various water points. ICT will be adopted to increase efficiency in service delivery both within the offices and on field operations. To mitigate disasters the sector will construct water pans and dams to harvest surface run-off.

**Millennium Development Goals Targets:** The sector will contribute to achievement of Goal number seven target nine of halving the people without sustainable access to drinking water. Due to the its direct relationship with agriculture and rural development sector, Environment, water and sanitation sector will contribute towards goal 1 target one and two. This is because the agriculture and rural development sector which relies heavily on water provides source of food in addition to employing 85% of the population.

### 3.5 Human Resource Development

#### 3.5.1 Sector vision and mission

**Vision:** “A globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well-educated human resource for sustainable development”.

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

#### 3.5.2 District response to sector Vision and Mission

The district will contribute to the sector vision and mission through increased provision of healthcare services, promotion of enrolment rates, and improvement of learning conditions, infrastructural development in schools and libraries and health facilities.

To provide quality and effective work force efforts will be made to increase access to technological training for secondary schools leavers.

#### 3.5.3 Importance of the sector in the district.

The sector contributes to high productivity in all other sectors by providing a healthy population. To ensure the sector continues to play this important role efforts should be geared towards reversing the negative trends in infant mortality, maternal mortality, HIV prevalence and ensure increased access to health care. The sector also provides skilled work force through education to serve in other sectors of the economy. Though increased literacy levels amongst the communities the sector will contribute towards increased participation in decision-making and in development of the district.

#### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of education	Funding, quality control, deployment of teacher, infrastructures development and Provision of learning materials Staffing
Public works	Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development
Ministry of health	Sanitation improvement and Immunization

UNICEF	Advocacy and logistical support, bursaries and infrastructures development
NGOs, CBOs and FBOs	Infrastructures development Advocacy and mobilization of resources
Ministry of water	Provision of water in schools
CDF	Infrastructures development and bursaries
Wajir County Council	Provision of land for schools, infrastructures development, and support to ECD
Children department	Child protection and child rights
Private sector	Establishment of private schools and supply of quality education materials
WFP	Support to school feeding programme
ALRMP	Infrastructures development and water supply
Community	Collaborate with other players
Stakeholder	Role
UNICEF	Human resource and supply of equipment
DANIDA	Infrastructure development
World Vision International	Infrastructure development
WHO	Surveillance
MERLIN	Supplementary feeding programme, OTP, referral system
APHIA II	Infrastructure, capacity building, Human resource
GTZ	Outreach, referral system, capacity building

### 3.5.5 Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

#### Adult Education

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Adult Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment of at least 50 full time teachers</li> <li>Opening of more literacy centres</li> <li>Orientation workshops for teachers</li> <li>Publication of a vernacular journals</li> <li>Installation of awareness billboards</li> <li>Provision of learning/teaching materials</li> <li>Opening more adult basic education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of qualified personnel</li> <li>No full time teachers in the district</li> <li>Lack of transport means for supervision and inspection</li> <li>Shortage of teaching/learning materials</li> <li>Pastoral lifestyle inhibits transition from basic to post literacy level</li> <li>Cultural factor not friendly to women</li> <li>High poverty level that cannot let learners attend</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open as many centres as possible</li> <li>Link the programme to food for work to increase enrolment</li> <li>Liaise with partner agencies to address teaching/learning materials needs</li> <li>Co-opt adult educators at the village level to boost enrolment</li> <li>Organize workshops and seminars as a means of enhancing community</li> </ul>

	centres(ABE) in all divisional headquarters	classes on an empty stomach	appreciation for adult education programmes
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## Health

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Disease prevention and control to reduce morbidity and mortality	Communicable disease control: HIV/ AIDS and STI community action	Lack of VCT. Lack of HIV counsellor. Shortage of skilled staff i.e nurses, lab tech	Health education & VCT counselling
	TB Case finding. Defaulter tracing. Outreach	Lack of logistical & structural support, lab tech, Vastness	Treatment at specific centres
	Distribution of ITNs	Lack of HH spraying materials and wages for casuals	Health education & Distribution of ITNs
	Hygiene education	Lack of sanitation tools & equipment. Poor planning of settlements	Hygiene & sanitation promotion
Human resource	Increase posting of health workers ( PHO and nurses) to boost health care provision and integrated disease surveillance and outreach services especially along border towns	Limited number of health workers being recruited by government.	Absorption of health workers working under contract basis employed by development partners

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A) Ongoing Projects: Education

Project name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of six class rooms at salama pri, Habaswein boys' sec, shibirbul pri	improve learning conditions	complete construction of six classrooms by end of 2008	construction works
Construction of two girls dormitories at Sabule and Biyamathow	increase retention of girls in primary schools and reduce dropout rates	complete the two dormitories by end of 2009	construction works
construction of staff houses at Habaswein secondary school	improve leaving conditions and boost service delivery	complete 5 staff houses by end of 2008	construction works



### B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of office block for District Education Office	1	Coordination of education activities and improved service delivery	Completion of office block by 2010	Design , tendering, construction
Construction of 110 classrooms in existing primary schools across the district	2	To enhance learning	22 classrooms per year up to 2012	Construction
Construction of 15 class rooms in new schools: Kibillay girls pri., Abdille-gap primary, polytechnic primary, Elgal primary	3	To enhance learning and reduce level of illiteracy	15 classrooms in new schools by 2012	Construction
Opening special education unit for mentally handicapped at Abakore primary	4	Promote access to education by children with special needs	1 school for the mentally handicapped by 2012	Design and construction
Opening special education unit for visually impaired at Sarif Primary	5	Promote access to education by children with special needs	1 school for the visually impaired by 2012	Design and construction
Opening special education unit for the deaf at Diff primary	6	Promote access to education by children with special needs	1 school for the deaf by 2012	Design and construction
Construction of Dormitories and dinning halls at Sarif, Daraja-bulla and burder	7	To increase retention and completion	Completion of dining halls and dormitories by 2012	Construction
Opening new secondary schools in Abakore, Sabule, and Biyamathow	8	To increase transition rate to secondary schools	3 new operational secondary schools by 2012	Feasibility studies then establishment of structures
Consruction of 4 class rooms at Habaswein mixed sec. school	9	To increase no. of streams and improve learning conditions	Completion of 4 classrooms by 2012	Construction
Extension of Habaswein Girls Sec. School to double stream	10	Absorb more girls in the school	Double enrollment rate by 2012	Design and construction
Computer lab at Habaswein Girls sec. School	11	Promote computer literacy	Well equipped computer lab by 2010	Construction and equipping
Construction and equipping of science Laboratories	12	Improve performance in science based subjects	1 science laboratory per year	Design, construction and equipping

### B) New Project Proposals: Kenya National Library Services

Project name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fencing of Habaswein Community Library	1	Secure library land	Complete fencing by 2009	Fencing of library compound
Electrification of Habaswein Community Library	2	Improve reading environment and increase reading period	Complete electrification by 2009	Electrification

### A) Ongoing Projects: Health

Project name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction of maternity wing at sabule	Increase accessibility of qualified birth attendants	Completion of maternity wing by 2009	Construction works
Construction of Administration block at Habaswein Hospital	Enhance service delivery at the district headquarters	completion of the administration block by June of 2009	construction works
Construction of maternal and ant natal clinic block	Enhance service delivery at the district headquarters	completion of maternal and ante-natal clinic block by end of 2008	construction works
Construction of 4 latrines in salalma, shibirbuul	improve sanitation in schools	completion of the 4latrines by June of 2009	construction works

### B) New Projects and Programmes: Health

Project name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Maintenance of buildings, equipment and vehicles	1	Enhance service delivery	repair all rural health facilities and all vehicles by 2010	Serving and repairing all vehicles, painting and repairing all rural facilities,
Stakeholder planning meetings	2	Increase ownership, ensure sustainability and maintain relevance	At least one stakeholder planning meeting per year	Training CHEWs on planning, involvement of stakeholders in planning.
Monitoring & Evaluation	3	Ensure timeliness in implementation and quick response to feedbacks	Monitoring and evaluation of all projects and programmes	Community mobilization, awareness & health education
Establishment of VCT centers and equipping	4	Increase the number of people knowing their status	Establish five VCT centers by 2010	Construction of an integrated VCT and Lab in Habaswein district hospital, VCT centres in Diff, Sabule, Abakore and Darajabulla
T.B programme	5	Ensure early treatment of TB infections	Construct three diagnostic sites by 2012	Construction of a diagnostic site at Diff, Darajabulla, and Abakore TB defaulter tracing and sputum collection
Strengthening referral system	6	To strengthen referral system and save lives	Procurement of one ambulance, repair and maintenance of 3 motor vehicles, and procurement of 4 new radio calls by 2012	Procurement, repair and maintenance
Infrastructure development and maintenance	7	Enhance service delivery and improve working conditions	Construction of an administration block, ideal laboratory, staff houses and	Construction works

Project name Location/ Division	Ranking			activities
			dispensaries	
Promotion of public health and sanitation	8	To improve health and sanitation conditions of settlement areas and schools	provide hand washing facilities in 30 schools and construct 200 latrines and 400 Ecosan toilets by 2012	Carry out hygiene promotion in schools Procurement of chemicals Construction of Ecosan toilets and pit latrines Provide hand washing facilities in schools
Scaling up immunization uptake	9	Increase coverage of under five children being immunized	immunize all children below 5years by 2012	Mobile clinics Immunization of under five children
Outreach to settlements without health facilities	10	Reduce distance covered to access health care	Provision of EPI, OTP, & referral from hard to reach areas by 2012	Provision of EPI, OTP, & referral from hard to reach areas
Health management information systems	11	To establish a easy to use database and quick flow of information	Procure data collection tools and supportive equipment for 14 health facilities by 2010	Procure data collection tools and supportive equipment

### 3.5.7 Cross-sector linkages

Improved health among the communities will lead to increased productivity in agricultural and rural development sector. As people feel ill less often and those falling ill receive faster medical attention less man-hours will be lost. Absenteeism will also reduce in day primary schools and secondary schools as students will not be given duties in the event that their parents or a sibling falls sick. Better education will increase chances of gaining formal employment in addition to providing skills for entrepreneurship. This will contribute to increased income levels and poverty reduction. Provision of good infrastructure will boost service delivery in schools and health facilities. High education, science and technology will provide avenues for skill development for secondary school leavers.

### 3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream HIV and Aids through establishment of VCTs, provider initiated counselling and school curriculum. The sector will also ensure abstinence campaigns are conducted in primary and secondary schools through drama, music festivals, and guidance and counselling by qualified counsellors.

To reduce dropout rate during drought period, the sector will establish boarding primary schools where pupils will be provided with water and school feeding programme. Since poverty is a major hindrance to accessing secondary education the sector will work towards establishment of day secondary schools. Schools will also participate in environmental conservation and management through environmental clubs in which they will undertake clean-up exercise and tree planting in schools and in neighbouring centres.

Gender issues will be mainstreamed by ensuring women participation in school and health facilities management committees. Data originating from the sector will also be disaggregated by sex to bring the image on conditions facing both genders. ICT will be employed in data collection and analysis in education, public health and medical services. In the education sector, this will see the continued use of Education Management Information System (EMIS) while in the health subsector will continue to use Health Management Information System.

**Millennium Development Goals Targets:** The sector through the education subsector will contribute towards achievement of Goals number two target three of achieving universal primary education, Goal number three target four of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary schools. Through the Health subsector, the sector will contribute towards achievement of Goal number four target five of reducing under five mortality, Goal five target six of improving maternal health, Goal six target seven and eight of reversing spread of HIV and reducing incidence of malaria and other major diseases respectively.

### **3.6 Research Innovation and Technology**

#### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and mission**

**Vision:** “To achieve excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”.

**Mission:** “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”.

#### **3.6.2 District response to sector vision and mission**

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission through maintenance of an up to date district fact sheet that will capture in summary form the situation in the district. This information shall be sourced from all government departments, development partners and civil society operating within the district. To make sure that the information is utilized in planning and decision making the district will undertake to disseminate it to all users and maintain reference materials at the DIDC. Efforts will be made to promote use of ICT in government offices. It will also strive to disseminate research findings from Kippra and other research institutions to all stakeholders to ensure that emerging issues are addressed as they arise. The district will also encourage investment by the private sector on information technology and technology training colleges. KNBS will play a key role in data collection and analysis

#### **3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

ICT provides the means by which all actions can be done efficiently and in a cost effective manner. Thus, it is needed to improve service delivery through e-government, skills development of the youth and in education. The provision of up-to-date information, research findings and data will aid all implementing agencies in making informed decisions.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
KNBS	Lead agency in data collection, analysis and publication
Telecommunication service providers	Increase telecommunication coverage in the district
Higher Education, Science and Technology	Opening up of tertiary learning institutions
Research Institutes	Provision of innovate ways of doing things Highlight emerging issues Provide feedback of previous efforts in development
Media Houses(TV, Newspapers, Radio)	Provide current information to the people highlight issues happening in the district
Cyber cafes	Provide IT solutions
Local government	Licensing of businesses and provision of land

### 3.6.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information and Communication	provision of print and electronic news and information	poor distribution and transmission reception	scale up distribution and establish transmitters
KNBS	data collection, analysis, publication and dissemination	Inadequate staff and financial allocation	posting of statistical offer dissemination of available information through appropriate IEC materials
Directorate of E-Government	Promotion of ICT adoption in GOK departments	Limited financial & technical resources	Solicit for adequate funding Seek public private partnerships
GOK IT services	Provision of technical support to GOK departments on ICT	Limited financial & technical resources	Solicit for adequate funding Seek public private partnerships
Higher education science and technology	Establishment of tertiary learning institutions	Low demand from school levers	Encourage pursuance of technological training

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B) New Project Proposals: Research, Innovation and Technology

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of District Statistical Office	1	Increase service delivery	Construct DSO's office by 2012	Construction works
Update of district fact sheet on half yearly basis	2	Provide up-to-date information for decision making	Collect relevant information and update district fact sheet on half-yearly basis	Data collection and analysis
Dissemination of research findings and government	3	Promote information uptake among	Conduct one dissemination workshop per	Dissemination workshops

Project name	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division	Ranking			
policy and IEC materials		users	quarter	
Training on IT	4	Promote use of ICT in government offices	Have at least one competent staff on IT skills in each department by 2012	Training of staff
Establishment of computer colleges and cyber cafes	5	Increase computer literacy and provide IT solutions	open 2 computer colleges and 3 cyber cafes by 2012	Procurement of computers and other it equipment
Erection of mobile phone boosters in Abakore, Sabuli, Biyamathow, Darajabulla, Burder, Lagabogol and Dilmanyale	6	Open up the centres for trade and increase access to communication	Erect boosters in all centres by 2011	Infrastructural set up and installation of transmitters
Establish an institute of technology at Habaswein	7	Equip school leavers with technological and entrepreneurial skills	Establish one institute by 2012	Provision of land, resource mobilization and construction works

### 3.6.7 Cross sector linkages

Research, Innovation and Technology is linked to all sectors of the economy since each requires information for planning and decision-making. For the sector to function well, all sectors ranging from agriculture and rural development; Tourism, Trade and industry; Physical infrastructure; environment, water and sanitation; human resource development; governance justice law and order; public administration and special programmes must adopt ICT in service delivery.

For information to flow from source to the intended beneficiaries the governance, justice law and order should provide the necessary legal framework for smooth operation of media houses. The Rural Planning directorate in the Ministry of state for planning, national development and vision 2030 is a leading consumer of district statistics in district planning. Higher education science and technology is dependent on education since without availability of sufficient number of secondary school leavers the subsector cannot operate optimally.

Though the sector offers huge benefits to the people either directly or indirectly, it is subject to misuse if checks and balances are not put in place. The Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK) in conjunction with law enforcement agencies will have to work together to protect the population from pornographic content and conning through the internet.

### 3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector contributes to environmental management through transfer of electronic information and encourages printing only when it is necessary. It will also incorporate HIV and Aids information in delivery of both print and electronic media. The sector

employs a big percentage of youth hence contributing to unemployment reduction. Faster flow of information will lead to quick response in times of disasters.

**Millennium Development Goal Targets:** The sector will contribute to the achievement of Goal number 1 target one by creating investment opportunities in the IT subsector thereby increasing income levels and hence poverty reduction. The sector will also open up the district for both national and international transactions hence leading to attainment of Goal number eight on global partnership target sixteen and eighteen, which aim at providing decent and productive work for the youth, and making available benefits of new technologies through the private sector respectively.

### 3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

#### 3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya".

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

#### 3.7.2 District response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district plans to achieve a secure socio political environment where communities live harmoniously in order to enhance development and poverty alleviation. Further, the district hopes to sustain a community that has internal mechanisms for conflict resolutions. In addition, the sector envisages that effective co-ordination of government efforts and its partners will be achieved.

The district will also contribute towards achievement of the sector vision and mission through law enforcement, administration of cases, and auditing use of government funds, registration of births and deaths and protection of children rights.

#### 3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very crucial in the district in that all other sectors depend on its security and administrative coordination for their day-to-day operations. This involves co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation, conflict resolution, co-ordination of disaster management; dissemination of government policy; and ensuring delivery of services by all government departments. It also safeguards security, law and order.

#### 3.7.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	Maintaining security, law and order Coordination of government activities at the district Oversee performance of other departments

Stakeholder	Role
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Kenya National Audit Office	Ensure adherence to financial regulations pursue corrupt deals
NGO's	Sensitizing communities on issues of good governance, advocacy and rights of women and children Give inputs regarding strategies for developing the district Submit reports on their programmes
Children's department	Provision of quality service for welfare of children
Electoral Commission	Management of elections voter registration establishment of electoral boundaries
Community	Participation in community policing
Immigration and registration of persons	Registration of births and deaths monitoring movement of refugees

### 3.7.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration & internal security	Maintenance of peace and stability Reduction of unemployment, and poverty alleviation Coordination and supervision of all activities at the district level	Inadequate funds, High poverty levels, Poor governance Inadequate staff Insecurity	Dissemination of government policies, Sourcing of funds Capacity building both at departmental and community level Promote good governance Recruitment of Kenya Police reserves Improve transport and communication networks Strengthen existing security personnel and equipment
Prisons department	Establishment of a prisons department at Habaswein	Absence of department	Construction and staff deployment
Police department	Keeping law and order. Access to justice	Inadequate housing for officers vast area of coverage	To construct more housing units for personnel Construction of office blocks establishment of more police posts
Judiciary	Speedy conclusion of cases	Inadequate staff	Processing of court cases
Probation department	Correction of petty offenders	Lack of staff Lack of office space	Rehabilitation

### 3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A) Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Extension of DC's office	improve service delivery	complete the extension by December 2008	construction works



Project Name	Priority	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of 3 Administration Police rooms at Habaswein	AP	improve residence	complete three rooms by March 2009	construction works
Fencing of AP line at Habaswein	AP	secure compound from grabbing	Complete fencing by December 2008	Fencing

### B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of a modern district administrative block	1	Promote efficient service delivery	Completion of office by 2011	Construction of office blocks for various departments
D.O Offices at Diff, Kulaaley, Banane Divisions	2	Improve working conditions for efficient service delivery	Completion of 3 DO offices by 2010	Construction of office blocks in the three divisions
Administration police houses at Burder, Gerille, Dagahaley, Sebule, Darajabulla and Diff	4	To enhance security at the locational level	Completion of 6 AP houses by 2012	Construction of A.P houses

### B) New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Prisons department in Habaswein	1	To rehabilitate convicts	1 Prisons department by 2012	Tendering, Construction and equipment

### B) New Project Proposals: Immigration and Registration of Persons

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of registration of persons department in Habaswein, Sebule, and Diff	1	to ease process of civil registration	At least three registration centres by 2012	office establishment

### B) New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of probation office at Habaswein	1	Rehabilitation of petty offenders	Office established and staff deployed	Office construction and deployment of staff

## B) New Project Proposals: Police Department

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Police station at Darajabulla	1	Enhance security within the division	Police station established by 2012	Construction of a police station

### 3.7.7 Cross sector linkages

The sector provides an enabling environment for other sectors to perform through maintenance of law and order, protection of property rights, administration of justice and registration of persons. For the sector to operate well, it requires improved infrastructure, and collaboration between the implementers on one side and communities, civil societies and institutions on the other side.

### 3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

HIV and Aids will be mainstreamed in the sector through establishment of a Sub-ACU unit in provincial administration that will spread the awareness campaign on HIV and encourage visits to VCT centers. The Provincial Administration department will also during their barazas package HIV and Aids and environmental management messages. As a coordinating department, provincial administration will ensure cross cutting issues and mentioned in every forum.

**Millennium development Goal Targets:** The sector will contribute towards achievement of Goal number 8, target twelve of having an open, rule based, predictable non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

## 3.8 Public Administration

### 3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision** "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management".

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

### 3.8.2 District response to sector vision and mission

To foster good working relations, provide leadership in the district development agenda and coordination in utilization of available resources. The sector also ensures prudent financial management in the utilisation of district funds.

### 3.8.3 Importance of sector in the District

The sector is linked to all other sectors in provision of policy guidelines, development planning, coordination of development agenda, and monitoring and evaluation. The sector monitors achievements of social-economic indicators such as poverty levels,

illiteracy, disease prevalence, achievement of MDG targets among others. Through engagements established under the District Focus for Rural Development, the sector promotes equitable development. The district treasury aids in financial absorption of development funds.

### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Planning, Development and Vision 2030	To improve the effectiveness of public expenditure management To develop and implement sound population management policies Strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system Documentation management and dissemination of national/district information Enhancing capacity for local level planning Coordination and enhancement of policy dialogue and implementation
Finance	Effective management of the public enterprises; Safe guarding government property and assets Institutionalising monitoring and evaluation of public resources
Ministry of Local Government	provision of funds for socio-economic development
Provincial Administration	coordination of other line ministries, maintenance of security
Local & International NGOs	capacity building of local communities, provision of development funds, emergency response
Financial Institutions	provision of funds for investment
Ministry of Public service	Staff welfare Ensure efficient utilization of human and financial resources

### 3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	Dissemination of the DDP to all sub-DDCs Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies, Continually align projects to the DDP, Monitoring and evaluation, Continuously update and management of district database, Enhancing coordination of development in the district	Lack of office space, furniture and equipments Low/no funding Lack of transport Low understanding on M & E	Capacity building on planning and M&E Carrying out regular surveys Procurement of furniture and equipments Continued updating of district database Interpretation and Dissemination of policies Undertaking regular DDP reviews Increase funding to district priorities and development of sector work plans in line with MTEF
Finance	To fully computerise and network the finance department and employ an ICT platform Construction of district treasury of district	Lack of office space & equipment Use of Manual systems Inadequate IT skills Inadequate personnel	To employ IT in the financial management system Deployment of additional staff

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

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
District office block	1	To have a well furnished office conducive for effective service delivery	Completed and well furnished office by 2009	Construction of 3 office spaces, 1 board room, 1 store and toilets well furnished and equipped with necessary equipment
Construction of DIDC	2	To avail information to the citizens and development stakeholders for effective decision making	A fully equipped and operational DIDC by 2010	Construction of DIDC and procurement of required equipment
Dissemination of vision 2030, MTP DDP and development of annual work plans	3	To orient development	1 dissemination per division,	Workshops and planning sessions
Enhanced budgeting of the DDP projects	4	To cascade and entrench the MTEF to all sectors in the district	To prepare district MTEF proposals every year	Sector working group meetings, sector reports preparations
District data base	5	To enhance data management in the district	All departments, 1 updated data base	Trainings, data collections,
Monitoring and evaluation	6	To enhance projects and programme response to districts priorities	All Departments and projects	Trainings, Meetings and field visits
Transport	7	To facilitate coordination and M&E in the district	1 4WD Vehicle	Procurement and registration

### 3.8.7 Cross sector linkages

The sector is linked to all other sectors in provision of policy guidelines, development planning, coordination of development agenda, and monitoring and evaluation. The sector monitors achievements of social-economic indicators such as poverty levels, illiteracy, disease prevalence, achievement of MDG targets among others. For the sector to achieve its collaboration with other sectors is important. All sectors will be expected to provide timely feedback on implementation of projects and programmes on quarterly basis.

### 3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

All crosscutting issues will be mainstreamed through planning in which appropriate strategies will be developed to address each specific issue. The sector will also focus on coordinating stakeholders' intervention in times of drought.

enlighten them on MDGs and correct reporting. In the course of monitoring and evaluation, the department will track the achievement of MDGs in various programmes. The department will disseminate the monitoring and evaluation reports and other KNBS publication to inform actors on implementation status.

### **3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

#### **3.9.1 Sector vision and mission**

**Vision:** "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans".

**Mission:** "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups".

#### **3.9.2 District response to sector vision and mission**

The district plans to use an integrated approach in tackling underdevelopment. Efforts will be sought towards providing lasting solutions to food insecurity, drought monitoring, and mitigation. The district also plans improve access to information and basic services, encourage participation in development activities, and empower women, youth and the vulnerable groups to become enterprising.

#### **3.9.3 Importance of sector in the District**

The sector is of great importance given low economic development of the area and food insecurity. It provides huge resources to reduce shocks of drought and crop failure in addition to providing long-term solution in water supply and livestock sectors.

The youthful population, aged 15-29, accounts for 28% of the total population. For the district to realize its vision the role of youth and women cannot be overlooked. Women, youth and the vulnerable groups shall form an integral part in the implementation of this plan to ensure response to their needs and aspirations. This segment of the population is to be actively involved in economic, social and political decision making at all levels within the district and entrepreneurial development through training and skills acquisition. Their full participation shall therefore boosted service delivery and improve livelihood at household levels. The sector further plans to engage the youth in programs and activities that will inculcate in them a sense of responsibility, national cohesion and patriotism. This will help reduce their involvement in anti-social behaviors such as violence, crime, drug and substance abuse thereby increasing their participation in productive activities.

### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Regional Development Authorities	Funding for long term projects and capacity building of community organizations
Gender and Children Affairs	Protection of women and children rights
Ministry of State for Special programmes	Provision of aid to vulnerable groups
Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands	Funding for long term projects and capacity building of community organizations Drought Monitoring, response and mitigation of socio-economic impacts development of arid lands development strategy
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Provision of funds, staff and support to programs mobilization of youth
NGOs	Funding and capacity building of groups
C.D.F	Funding and support
Sports Associations	Technical and professional advice
Religious Organizations	Moral and spiritual mentorship
Community	Labour, social and moral mentorship
Youths and Youth Groups	Events organization and participation

### 3.9.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

#### Youth and Sports

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Youth Empowerment	Construction and equipping of Youth empowerment centre Implementation of the National Youth Policy Ensure representation of youths in top decision making organs in the District Nurture and grow youth leaders	Lack of a structured youth leadership in the District Few youths in District decision making organs High levels of illiteracy	Train youths on effective leadership skills Organize workshops in support of youth issues Organize joint fairs for all youth groups
Youth Education and Training	Produce youths with right skills and knowledge relevant for the job market Enhance capacity of the youths Provide quality, affordable and accessible formal and informal education	High levels of illiteracy Low transition rate from primary to secondary to tertiary institutions Famine Nomadic nature of the community	Develop a model youth polytechnic at Habaswein Conduct enrollment drives for the youth polytechnic Establish a boarding wing at the youth polytechnic Introduce new courses at the polytechnic Mobilize for more instructors to be posted

Youth and Information	<p>Improve youth access to information for them to advance their participation in society</p> <p>Establish information and communication channels for the youth</p> <p>Create a vibrant information culture among the youth</p>	<p>Lack of bandwidth reach from leading media houses in the country</p> <p>Low penetration rate of internet support services</p> <p>Lack of ICT equipments for local youths</p> <p>Low capacity of youths to utilize ICT tools</p> <p>Lack of youth information centre</p>	<p>Capacity building of youths to effectively use ICT tools and equipments</p> <p>Equip youth centre with ICT tools and equipments</p> <p>Partner with stakeholders to develop youth information centre</p> <p>Create information reliant networks among the youths</p>
Youth and Employment	<p>Develop resource centre to assist youth on employment information</p> <p>Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth</p> <p>Avail information on existing employment opportunities and skills required</p>	<p>High levels of unemployment among the youths</p> <p>Lack of data on existing skills and competencies among the youth</p> <p>High population of the youths</p> <p>Few employment opportunities</p> <p>Lack of relevant skills and qualification</p>	<p>Provide information on the labour market</p> <p>Provide career guidance and counseling</p> <p>Train and encourage youths to develop entrepreneurial skills for self employment</p> <p>Provide seed capital to youth enterprises</p>
Youth and Environment	<p>Increase participation of the youth in the protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment</p> <p>Increase youth awareness on environmental issues</p>	<p>Poor handling of garbage and waste disposal especially plastic bags</p> <p>Negative attitudes towards garbage collection</p> <p>Lack of sufficient rainfall</p> <p>High rate of destruction of forest cover</p>	<p>Conduct workshops on the use of alternative sources of energy</p> <p>Carry out awareness campaigns on environmental issues</p> <p>Organize mass clean-ups</p> <p>Establishment of tree nurseries</p> <p>Planting of trees</p> <p>Formation of District/Division environmental committees</p>
Youth crime and Drugs	<p>Reduce crime rate among the youths</p> <p>Reduce rate of drug and substance abuse</p> <p>Develop responsible youths</p>	<p>High unemployment rates</p> <p>Availability of drugs in the black market</p> <p>Negative peer pressure</p> <p>Lack of committed role models</p> <p>Free movement of miraa</p>	<p>Enhance guidance and counseling</p> <p>Develop support services for youths involved in crimes and drugs</p> <p>Sensitization campaigns against drug abuse</p> <p>Support youths in detention centres</p>
Youth and Health	<p>Improve access to comprehensive health information and services to the youth</p> <p>Contribute to the reduction of the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the</p>	<p>Lack of awareness on reproductive health issues</p> <p>Lack of openness on sexual matters</p> <p>Lack of youth friendly health services</p>	<p>Workshops on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health</p> <p>Support establishment of youth friendly health services</p> <p>Lobby for involvement</p>

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
	youths Advocate for development of youth friendly health services	Lack of good nutrition due to poverty and reliance on relief supplies Belief in traditional forms of therapy Early marriages and teenage pregnancies	of youth in health programs Campaign for abstinence and/or protected sex among youth
Sports, Leisure and Community Service	Enhance youth participation in sporting activities Enable youths to spend their leisure time effectively Develop youth talents and potentials in various sports Promote peace, unity and understanding Promote youth participation in community service/volunteerism	Lack of adequate sports ground and equipments Lack of a structured management of sports in the District Negative attitude towards volunteerism Cultural practices that hinder girls participation in certain sports	Organize sports tournaments Register and nurture young talents through sporting organizations Organize peace campaigns Organize workshops on need for community service and volunteerism Use sporting platform to promote behavior change and campaign against drug abuse Network with stakeholders to provide sports equipments
Youth art and culture	To protect and promote local art and culture Nurture and empower young artists Enable youths develop an appreciation of their own societal values and cultures	Piracy of local music Obscene and offending content in local media Youths identifying with western cultures Generational gap between the youth and the elderly	Workshop to promote societal values and heritage Sensitization and mobilization of youths on their role in transmission of culture Campaign against proliferation of obscene and offending content in local media
Youths with special needs	To mainstream youths with special needs in all youth activities To support enterprises owned by youths with disability Advocate for support equipments	Parents considering disabled children as a curse Lack of existing data on disabled youths Lack of support equipments such as clutches, wheelchairs etc Few youth groups composed of youths with disability	Collect and maintain a data bank on disabled youths Provide seed capital to enterprises owned by disabled youths Initiate deliberate efforts to include them in all youth activities including quota system Network with development partners to supply support equipments
Mainstreaming of gender issues	Ensure that all youth activities are gender sensitive Nurture and grow female youth leaders Support female owned enterprises	Cultural practices that relegate females to the background Low literacy levels of girls Early marriages/teen pregnancies	Initiate deliberate efforts to include girls in youth activities Organize workshops on gender issues Provide seed capital to female owned



		Dominance of males in all activities Cultural practices that limits girls from participation in some sports	enterprises Campaign against FGM and early marriages
Regional Authorities(ENNDA)	Water supply provide alternative sources of income	Delayed funding Over dependence on livestock rearing	Drilling of boreholes Water harvesting from roof catchment Capacity build farmers on bee keeping
Gender and Children Affairs	Children protection Enforcement of children rights Care of OVCs	High prevalence of child labour Inadequate staff absence of OVC database	Address Children issues at devolved levels Enlighten community and implementers on children rights Establish a database on OVCs in the district
Special Programmes	Prevention of new HIV infection Mitigation of AIDS social economic impact.	high stigmatization high rate of FGM low participation of women in fight against HIV and Aids	Voluntary counselling and testing Establish OVC data base Support to OVCs Awareness campaigns

### 3.9.6 Project and Program Priorities

#### B) Youth and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description Of Activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (District Wide)	1	Economically empower the youths Provide employment opportunities Develop entrepreneurial skills in youths Help reduce poverty	Sensitize the youth Help in proposal development Monitoring youth projects started by youth funds Vetting and recommending deserving youth groups
Habaswein Youth Polytechnic	2	Develop a model Youth Polytechnic Provide quality skills to produce employable youths Inculcate a positive attitude in youths on YP courses and labour market	Enrollment drives Provision of quality technical training Renovation of existing buildings Construction of workshops for new courses Adequate staffing Installation of electricity and piped water Construction of a boarding wing Erecting a fence
Youth Empowerment Centre at Habaswein	3	To provide a one-stop solution centre offering all youth friendly services	Designing of the centre Construction of the centre Equipping of the centre Maintenance of centre and services offered.
Youth Empowerment (District Wide)	4	Increase support for youth development initiatives	Support youth organizations and groups in the district

Location/Division	Ranking		
		Facilitate opportunities for the youth Increase youth participation in decision making Strengthen youth leadership skills Increase networking among youths	Workshops in support of youth issues Creation of awareness on issues from youth councils Implement youth policy Provide training on leadership, entrepreneurship, life skills etc. Put up youth empowerment centres
Youth And Information (District Wide)	5	Improve youth access to information Increase their participation in societal development activities Establish communication and information channel for youths Create a vibrant information culture among the youth	Mobilize youths to interact with information. Put up a youth friendly information centres Encourage integration of ICT programs in learning institutions Establish website on youth development Avail/install online facilities at the youth centre Disseminate information to youths
Youth And Employment (District Wide)	6	Develop a resource centre for youths to assist on employment issues Reduce level of unemployment Avail information on existing employment opportunities and skills required	Provide career guidance and counseling Provide information and documentation on labour market Establish resource centres to disseminate information Improve skills and competency level of youths Training and workshops on entrepreneurial skills Establish and maintain databank on skills and competencies
Youth and Environment (District Wide)	7	To increase the youth participation in protection, preservation and conservation of the environment Increase youth awareness on environmental issues	Conduct workshops and seminars on environment management Mass leaning of District and Division headquarters Establishment of tree nurseries Tree planting drives Sensitization of members of the community
Youth Crime, Drugs And Substance Abuse (District Wide)	8	Reduce crime rates among the youths Reduce drug and substance abuse rate among the youth Increase youth support to programs against drugs abuse Develop a responsible youth	Workshops/seminars on dangers of drug abuse Enhance guidance and counseling services Lobby for involvement of youths on programs/workshops on crime and drug abuse Develop support services for youths involved in crime and drugs Conduct visits to detention centres to collect data on youth crime rates
Youth and Health (District Wide)	9	Improve youth access to information on health Develop health services that are youth friendly Improve psychological and physical health of the youths Improve youth participation on health programs for their	Establish networks/partnerships and consultative services on issues related to youth health Workshop/seminars on nutrition, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues Support establishment of youth friendly health services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description Of Activities
		communities	Capacity building of youths on health related issues Lobby for involvement of youths in health programs Develop care and support services/programs for affected/infected youths
Youth Art and Culture (District Wide)	10	To enable youth develop an appreciation of their own societal values and cultures Develop positive attitude towards other peoples culture To protect and promote local arts and culture Develop a dialogue forum for both youths and adults to exchange views and ideas Encourage and empower new artists	Workshops to promote societal cultural values and heritage Sensitization and mobilization of the youth on their role in transmission of their cultures Cultural and art fairs Promotion of peace and harmonious coexistence between people of diverse cultural background Identification, collection and storage of materials and non-material aspects of our culture Campaign against proliferation of obscene literature/material meant to destroy local art and culture
Youth with special needs(District Wide)	11	To mainstream the disabled youth in youth programs To exploit the potential of youths with disability To integrate disabled youths in enterprise development	Organize activities that are friendly to disabled youths Advocate for rights of youth with disability and other vulnerable youths Mobilize for support equipments to youths with disability Initiate deliberate efforts to ensure their participation in youth programs including quota system
Mainstreaming of Gender Issues (District Wide)	12	Promote gender equity and equality in all youth programs Uplift the level of participation of female youths in youth programs	Collection and maintenance of gender disaggregated data on all youth activities Initiate deliberate efforts to ensure their participation in youth programs including quota system Workshops/seminars on gender issues Train and nurture female youth leaders

#### B) New Project Proposals: Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority (ENNDA)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description Of Activities
Drilling of six boreholes at Madaah baqey, Shimbirbul, Abdille gap, Diff, Hare khotot, and Abakore	1	Improve water accessibility of domestic and livestock use	Drilling works
Water harvesting through roof catchment in Burder, Diff, Darajabulla, laghabogol, Kursin, Sabule	2	Boost water availability in schools	Fitting of gutters and supply of tanks

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description Of Activities
and Kulaley. primary schools			
Capacity building farmers on bee keeping	3	Diversification of income generating activities	Workshops and supply of beehives

### B) New Project Proposals: Gender and Children's Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description Of Activities
Establishment of Area Advisory Council(AAC) at district and divisional level	1	Address Children issues at devolved levels	Constitute committee and lobby for funds to operationalize them
Sensitization on children rights	2	Enlighten community and implementers on children rights	Seminars, workshops, and barazas
Baseline survey on OVC	3	Establish a database on OVCs in the district	Data collection and analysis

### B) New Project Proposals: Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description Of Activities
TOWA Project	1	Prevention of new HIV infection Mitigation of AIDS social economic impact.	Support to OVCs Awareness campaigns, IGAs

#### 3.9.7 Cross sector linkages

For the sector to achieve its vision, it will need support from other sectors and subsectors such as water, provincial administration, planning, civil society, security agencies, courts and community. The sector is also linked to agriculture and rural development sector that provides food for the special programmes subsector.

#### 3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues

The sector by composition takes care of drought management, youth and HIV/AIDS. The strategies for addressing these issues have already been stated above. The sector will address issue of disaster management through development of disaster mitigation plan and make use of early warning system. To address youth unemployment the sector will promote job creation to the youth in the course of project implementation. The sector will promote use of ICT in all subsectors to improve efficiency and service delivery in the sector.

**Development Goals Targets:** The Special programmes sector will contribute towards achievement of MDGs Goal No.1 through provision of relief food and supporting community initiatives aimed at boosting food security, Goal No.2: through support of school feeding programme, improvement of learning environment, and provision of water and sanitation in schools, Goal No.3 through support of women groups in IGAs, reducing distance travelled to search for water.

The sector will contribute towards achievement of Goal number six target seven of reversing the spread of HIV/Aids. Through the ministry of development of northern Kenya and other arid lands, the sector will also contribute to achievement of Goal seven target nine and ten of integrating principles of sustainable development in to country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources, and reduce the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water respectively.

## CHAPTER FOUR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The chapter identifies key programmes and projects that the district intends to implement in the period 2008-2012. These projects and programmes coincide with the first Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 that forms the first phase of implementing Vision 2030. The implementation matrix follows guidelines of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) that tracks the progress made in implementation of projects and programmes. The system provides a reliable mechanism to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of government policies while at the same time giving a feedback for the improvement and further development of appropriate policies and programmes.

The chapter also gives the institutional framework that will assist in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of proposed projects and programmes. Finally, it gives a summary of key district monitoring and performance indicators that will tell in a nut shell the achievements made.

#### 4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the DDP projects will be undertaken by various committees, which will be composed of local community members. The project management committees will be responsible for the implementation of projects and activities based on already formulated plans. This will be done at village and community levels. Health projects will be monitored by facility health committees. Education projects will be monitored by School Management Committees (SMCs) and District Education Committees (DECs). Agricultural development projects and programmes will be monitored by Pastoral Associations (PAs), Farmers Associations, Water User Association (WUAs) and cooperative societies, among others. Community Infrastructure Committees will monitor physical infrastructure. The local peace and development committees will monitor security issues.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The community level monitoring and evaluation teams will be incorporated in the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) for district wide monitoring and evaluation of projects. The DMEC will provide leadership in the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes earmarked for implementation under this plan. The overall technical coordination of development projects implemented in the district will be the responsibility of district monitoring and planning unit. The PMEC will provide technical backstopping to the DMEC.

## 4.0 Introduction

The chapter identifies key programmes and projects that the district intends to implement in the period 2008-2012. These projects and programmes coincide with the first Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 that forms the first phase of implementing Vision 2030. The implementation matrix follows guidelines of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) that tracks the progress made in implementation of projects and programmes. The system provides a reliable mechanism to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of government policies while at the same time giving a feedback for the improvement and further development of appropriate policies and programmes.

The chapter also gives the institutional framework that will assist in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of proposed projects and programmes. Finally, it gives a summary of key district monitoring and performance indicators that will tell in a nut shell the achievements made.

### 4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the DDP projects will be undertaken by various committees, which will be composed of local community members. The project management committees will follow up on daily basis the implementation of projects activities based on already formulated implementation plan. This will be done at village and community levels. Health projects will be monitored by facility health committees. Education projects and programmes will be monitored by PTAs, School management Committees (SMCs) and Board of Governors (BOGs). Agriculture and rural development projects and programmes will be monitored by Pastoral Associations (PAs), Farmers Associations, Water User Association (WUAs) and cooperative societies, among others. Community Infrastructure Committees will monitor physical infrastructure. The local peace and development committees will monitor security issues.

The community level monitoring and evaluation teams will be incorporated in the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) for district wide monitoring and evaluation of projects. The DMEC will provide leadership in the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes earmarked for implementation under this plan. The overall technical coordination of development projects implemented in the district will be the responsibility of district monitoring and planning unit. The PMEC will provide technical backstopping to the DMEC.

## 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

### Livestock Production

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
District office block	3m	2008-09	Office constructed	Site meeting	MLD	GOK Council	MLD funding Council plot allocation
Livestock census	5m	2009	Livestock population	Census report	MLD	GOK Donors	NGO,s funding manpower
Development of livestock marketing structures in Habaswein	20m	2009-2010	No of market structures developed and operational	Market surveys DLPO report	MLD	GOK Council Donors	NGO's;County council KLMC funding advocacy
Promotion of Beekeeping	5m	2008-2012	No of demonstrations No training , no of bee hives bought	Training reports Market surveys	MLD	GOK Donors	ENNDA; MLD; NGO's funding Technical support
Poultry production	6m	2008-2012	No of birds No of trainings	Training reports Progress reports	MLD	GOK Donors	NGO's community MLD funding and technical support
Abattoir	50m	2010	Operational structure in place	Site meetings	MLD CC, KLMC	GOK Council Donors	NGO; county council, KLMC funding
Milk processing plant	20m	2009-2010	Operational structure in place	Site meetings	MLD	GOK Council Donors	NGO; county council, CDF, KAPP-funding
Logistical support	10m	2009-2010	No of vehicles delivered No of M/cycles	Records Reports	MLD	GOK	MLD
Tannery	3m	2010-2011	No. of energy saving jiko produced	Site visits Reports	MLD	Donors Communty	KAPP Community (co-financing)

### Veterinary Services

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Construction of office block	3m	2008-2012	no. of offices completed	Site visits Reports	MLD	GOK	Funds, implementation
CBPP Laboratory rehabilitation	2m	2010	no. of laboratory rehabilitated	Site visits Reports	MLD	GOK	Funds, implementation



## Agriculture

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Introduction of oil crops, Teff and Saf flower	4m	2010	No. of farmers No. of new crops No. Ha under oil crops	Field visits Day visits Records to agricultural office	MoA	KARI NGOs Farmers	Funds by agencies, farmers to implement
Introduction of Emerging crops e.g. Aloe spp.	2m	2012	No. of farmers No. of new crops. No. of Ha under Oil crops	Field visits Field days Records at Agricultural office. Reports	MoA	NGOs KARI	Funds by agencies, farmers to implement
Agro-forestry training and Extension.	6m	2008-2012	No. of Farmers No. of Inputs No. of Agro-forestry nurseries	Workshop reports Visits to demonstration plots. Reports. Field days	Ministry of Agriculture Min. of Forestry	NGOs Min. of Environment	Funds by agencies, farmers to implement
Road run-off Water harvesting at Zeytun, Laghdima and Tractaley.	6m	2011		Field visits Demonstrations. Field days Reports	Min. of Agriculture. Min. of Water	NGOs CBOs KAPP NWSS	Funds by agencies, farmers to implement
Drip Irrigation at Central division	4m	2011	No. of drip Irrigations kits. No. of farmers trained. Reports	Demonstrations Field days. Field reports. Field visits	Min of Agriculture Min. of Water NWSS	NGOs ALRMP	Funds by agencies, farmers to implement
Energy Saving Jiko Plant	1.86m	2008-2009	No of Jikos produced and sold No. of beneficiaries	Quarterly reports	Min. of Agriculture	KAPP Community (co-financing)	Funds by KAPP & Community, farmers to implement

## 4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of KWS station at Habasein	6m	2008-2012	Office constructed	KWS reports	KWS	KWS LATF & CDF	Funding, design and supervision
Establishment of one community conservancy area	10m	2008-2012	one community conservancy area	KWS reports	KWS, Wajir County Council	Council, KWS, CDF &L ATF	Wajir County Council to allocate land, KWS, CDF & LATF to fund, CBOs to mobilize community
Promotion of Ecotourism	5m	2008-2012	No. of promotions conducted	KWS reports	KWS	KWS	Funding Implementation M&E
Capacity building communities on conflict resolution	5m	2008-2012	No. of workshop seminars conducted	KWS reports	KWS	KWS, ALRMP, NGOs, CBOs to fund	Funding Implementation M&E
Promotion of ostrich farming	2m	2008-2012	no. of ostrich farms established	KWS reports	KWS/ Communities	KWS, ALRMP, NGOs, CBOs to fund	Funding Implementation M&E

## Trade

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Joint loans Board	0.25m	2008-2012	-No. Of traders given loans -Amount of loans issued, -Percentage increase in income, No of new businesses established	JLB Reports, site visits, business records	District Joint Loan Board	GOK Donors	CBO and NGOs assist in lending the people Private sector and village banks to provide more credit

### 4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

#### Roads and Public Works

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Grading 24 KM and gravelling 3733M <sup>3</sup> of E 1970 –Abakore – Meri	2.8m	2008-2009	No. of KM graded and graveled	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation, M&E
Bush clearing 20 KM and grading 15 KM of Olgun – Habaswein class E road	0.26m	2008-2009	No. of KM graded and done bush clearing	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation, M&E
Bush clearing 200KM and Grading 220 Km of Habaswein Gerille class E road	2m	2008-2009	No. of KM graded and done bush clearing	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation, M&E
Grading 90KM and Gravelling 750M <sup>3</sup> of B9 – Habaswein-Leheley	20m	2009	No. of KM graded and graveled.	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation, M&E
Grading 143.5Km and Gravelling 28,157M <sup>3</sup> C116 Samatar – Dagahlely	21m	2009	No. of KM graded and graveled	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation, M&E
Gravelling 3.5km and light grading 100km E1970 Habaswein-Diff	6.28m	2010	No. of KM graded and graveled	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation, M&E
Light grading 50KM and Heavy Bush clearing 50KM Sabule- Abdillegab- Mathabaqey	1.75m	2010	No. of KM graded and bush cleared	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Light grading 10 KM E1970 Junction-shantaabak	0.2m	2010	No. of KM graded	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Light grading 60KM Salalma-Macheza	0.9m	2010	No. of KM graded	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Heavy Bush clearing 60KM Gerille – Habaswein	1.2m	2010	No. of KM bush cleared	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Light grading 50KM D570 Gerille -Wajir Bor	0.84m	2010	No. of KM graded	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Light grading 40 KM URPI-05 Leheley-Banane	0.6m	2010	No. of KM graded	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Light grading 160 KM E854 Wajir-Diff	2.4m	2010	No. of KM graded	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Heavy Bush clearing 40KM and Light grading 40KM Sarif-Salma	1.4m	2010	No. of KM bush cleared and graded	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Light grading 60KM Urp1-03 Habaswein-Hare	0.9m	2010	No. of KM graded	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Gravelling 3.3 KM E1970 Habaswein -Diff	4.62m	2010	No. of KM graveled	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E
Gravelling 3.3KM E854 Wajir-Diff	4.62m	2010	No. of KM graveled	MoR progress reports, site reports	MoR, DRC	KRB	Funds, implementation M&E

#### 4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Construction of a modern office block	4m	2009	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	Funds, implementation M&E
Procurement of 1 4WD vehicle	3m	2009	Delivery of vehicle	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	Funds, implementation M&E
Construction of modern office for Habaswein water and sewerage Company	4m	2009-2011	Establishment of the water company, Allocation of land, & of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	Wajir County Council
Establishment of a modern water supply and sewerage system at Habaswein Township	1 billion	2009-2012	Tender documents % of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	MoW&I
Desilting & construction of 10 Earth pans district wide	6m	2008-2011	No. of earth pans desilted	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	CDF, LATF, ENDDA, NWSB, ALRMP II
Rehabilitation and augmentation of water supply schemes	8m	2009-2011	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	MoW&I
Ground water investigation	1m	2009	No. of investigations completed	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	MoW&I
Replacement of boreholes in Sabuli, Abakore, Dilmanyale, Fini and Habaswein	4m	2008-2011	No. of replacements done	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	CDF, LATF, ENDDA, NWSB, ALRMP II

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Establishment of desalination plants in Kursin, Laghbogol, and Macheza	4.5m	2012	No. of desalination plants established No. of people using water for domestic use.	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoW&I	GOK Donors	CDF, LATF, ENDDA, NWSB, ALRMP II

## Environment

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Planting of drought resistance trees	2m	2008-2012	no. of trees planted	site visits	forest services & MOYS		LATF, CDF, MOYS to fund
Conduct EIAs	4m	2008-2012	no. of Environmental Audits conducted	NEMA reports	NEMA		NEMA
Environmental campaign	2m	2008-2012	No. of campaigns conducted	reports	forest services, provincial adm. & MOYS		NGOs to fund

## 4.2.5 Human Resource Development

### Education

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Construction of office block	3.9m	2009	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	MoE	MOE	MOE-funding MoPW to design and supervise
Construction of 110 classrooms in existing primary schools across the district	55m	2008-2012	22 classrooms constructed per year Improvement in performance	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE-SMCs	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs -funding
Construction of 15 class rooms in new schools: Kibillay girls pri., Abdille-gap primary, polytechnic primary, Elgal primary	7.5m	2008-2012	5 class rooms constructed per year No. of pupils enrolled	Tender documents Site visit reports	MoE-SMCs	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs -funding MoPW to design and supervise
Opening special education unit for mentally handicapped at Abakore primary	3m	2008-2012	% of completion No. of students with special needs enrolled	Tender documents Site visit reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs -funding MoPW to design and supervise
Opening special education unit for visually impaired at Sarif Primary	3m	2008-2012	% of completion No. of students with special needs enrolled	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs -funding MoPW to design and supervise
Opening special education unit for the deaf at Diff primary	3m	2008-2012	% of completion No. of students with special needs enrolled	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs -funding MoPW to design and supervise

Project name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Construction of Dormitories and dining halls at Sarif, Darajabulla and Burder	6.6m	2008-2012	% of completion % increase in retention	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE-SMCs	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs –funding MoPW to design and supervise
Opening new secondary schools in Abakore, sabule, and Biyamathow	20m	2009-2012	Site provision % of completion % Increase in enrolment	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs –funding MoPW to design and supervise
Construction of 4 class rooms at Habaswein mixed sec. school	2m	2008-2012	% of completion % Increase in enrolment	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs supervise	CDF, LATF, NGOs –funding MoPW to design and supervise
Extension of Habaswein Girls Sec. School to double stream	4m	2008-2012	% of completion % Increase in enrolment	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs –funding MoPW to design and supervise
Computer lab at Habaswein Girls sec. School	2.5m	2008-2012	% of completion No. of students enrolled in computer studies	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs –funding MoPW to design and supervise
Construction and equipping of 3 Laboratories in existing sec. schools	6m	2008-2012	% of completion No. of equipped labs Improved performance in science subjects	Tender documents Site visit reports MoE Reports	MoE	CDF, LATF, NGOs	CDF, LATF, NGOs –funding MoPW to design and supervise

### Kenya National Library Services

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Fencing of Habaswein Community Library	0.5m	2009	% Fenced	Site Visit	KNLS	LATF, CDF	Funds, implementation
Electrification of Habaswein Community Library	0.2m	2009	Payment of connection fee	KNLS Reports	KNLS	LATF, CDF	Funds, implementation

### Health

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Construction of a Modern Standard District Hospital	100m	2012	% of completion	Tender documents Site handing over	MoH	DANIDA, CDF	Funding, implementation M&E
Administration block- Habaswein district hospital	3m	2009	% of completion	Tender documents Site visits	MoH	CDF	Funding, implementation M&E
Construction of an integrated VCT & lab in Habaswein District Hospital	3m	2008-2012	% of completion No. of people counselled and tested	Site visits Reports	DASCO/ DMOH	APHIA 2, CDF, NASCOP	Funding, implementation M&E
Establish VCT centres in Diff, Sabuli, Abakore, Habaswein & Darajabulla	5m	2008-2012	% of completion No. of people counselled and tested	Tender documents Site visits Reports	DASCO	APHIA 2, CDF, NASCOP	Funding, implementation M&E

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Provision of desktop and laptop for DASCO	0.11m	2009	Delivery of equipment	Inventory report	DASCO	APHIA 2, NASCOP	Funding, implementation M&E
Construct 5 condom dispensers in 1 each in Habaswein, Diff, Abakore, Laghbogol and Darajabula	0.15m	2009-2010	No. of dispenser in place Rate of condom uptake	Health reports	DASCO	APHIA 2, NASCOP	Funding, implementation M&E
Rehabilitation of 4 units in TBM at Habaswein D. Hospital	1m	2009-2010	No. of units rehabilitated	Visits	DTLC	APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Procurement of 1 motorbike and 5 bicycles for TB defaulter tracing, sputum collection	0.15m	2009-2010	No. delivered	Assets report	DTLC	APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Procurement of 1 vehicle for TB defaulter tracing, sputum collection	2m	2009-2010	No. delivered	Assets report	DTLC	NASCOP	Funding, implementation M&E
Construction of TB diagnostic sites at Diff, Darajabula and Abakore	1m	2009-2010	% of completion No. of TB cases tested	Site visits Health reports	DPHO	CDF, WHO, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Purchase of 4 new radio calls for facilities	0.48m	2009-2010	No. delivered and operational	Site visits	DMOH /DHAO	UNICEF, MOH	Funding, implementation M&E
Procurement of 1 ambulance for district hospital	2m	2008-2012	No. of vehicles delivered	Assets report	DMOH/ DHAO	MOH	Funding, implementation M&E
Build maternity wing for Diff dispensary & upgrade to health centre	3m	2008-2012	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	DMOH/ DHAO	CDF	Funding, implementation M&E
Building of administration block. Building of a vaccine/ drug store	4.5m	2008-2012	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	DMOH	M.O.H	Funding, implementation M&E
Construction of an ideal laboratory for Sabuli health centre and Diff dispensary	5m	2008-2012	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	DMOH/ DHAO	DANIDA, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Construction of staff residential houses for 6 dispensaries	12m	2008-2012	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	DMOH/ DHAO	MOH, DANIDA	Funding, implementation M&E
Construction of 3 dispensaries in Salama, Macheza and Dagahaley	9m	2008-2012	% of completion	Designs, tender documents, site visits	DMOH/ DHAO	CDF	Funding, implementation M&E
District supported to promote positive behaviour change on environmental sanitation and	0.6m	2008-2012	No. of community workshops held	Workshop reports List of participants	DPHO/DMOH	GOK, WHO, CDF	Funding, implementation M&E

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
hygiene in the community							
provision of hand washing facilities in 30 schools	0.28m	2008-2012	No. of hand washing facilities provided and being utilized	Site visits	DPHO/ DMOH	GOK, WHO, CDF, MERLIN	Funding, implementation M&E
Construction of 200 pit latrines in the community	0.05m	2008-2012	No. of latrines constructed	Designs, tender documents, site visits	DMOH/ DPHO	GOK, WHO, CDF, MERLIN, APHIA 2,	Funding, implementation M&E
Conduct quarterly advocacy meetings for 40 C.O.R.P.S on vector control, prevention and management of malaria	3.35m	2008-2012	No. of meetings held	Minutes and list of participants	DPHO	GOK, WHO, CDF, MERLIN, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Carry out hygiene promotion in 30 schools	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of schools reached	Reports	DPHO/ DMOH	GOK, WHO, CDF, MERLIN	Funding, implementation M&E
Procurement of chemicals/insecticides against disease vectors for the 3 divisions	1.6m	2008-2012	Quantity received	Inventory records	DPHO	MOH, UNICEF, APHIA 2, KRCS	Funding, implementation M&E
Construction of 400 Ecosan toilets in the district	0.4m	2008-2012	Site visits	Designs, tender documents, site visits	DMOH/ DHAO	MOH, UNICEF, APHIA 2, KRCS	Funding, implementation M&E
Mobile clinics (3 teams) to hard reach areas in non-Epi centres.	0.6m	2008-2012	No. of mobile clinics operating	Site visits	DPHO	GOK, GTZ, UNICEF, MERLIN	Funding, implementation M&E
All the children below 5 years are fully immunized and their immunity improved	1.4m	2008-2012	No. of under 5 children immunized	Health facilities reports	DPHO	GOK, WHO, CDF, GTZ, MERLIN, KRCS	Funding, implementation M&E
4 Advocacy and health communication campaigns to promote utilization and demand for child health services including child health promotion strengthened	1.1m	2008-2012	No. of campaign organized	Reports	DPHO	GOK, WHO, CDF, GTZ, APHIA 2, MERLIN, KRCS	Funding, implementation M&E
Build capacity of health workers in lactation management	0.72m	2008-2012	No. of health workers trained	Reports	DNO/ DMOH	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Sensitize community on role and importance of breastfeeding through ANC, media, religious leaders and	0.6m	2008-2012	No. of sensitization forums organized	Reports	DNO/ DMOH/ DHM/ MoA	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
community gate keepers							
Support establishment of 6 mother/ peer support groups at facility and community levels through existing groups (MOA)	0.117m	2008-2012	No. of support groups established	Reports	DNO/DMOH	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Raise awareness among communities on the importance of nutrition in health care.	0.077m	2008-2012	No. of workshop held No. of participants	reports	DNO/ DMOH	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Undertake community mobilization to create demand for micronutrient supplements in every divisions in the district.	0.06m	2008-2012	No. of community mobilization meetings held	Field report	DNO/ DMOH	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Bi-monthly visits to monitor routine VA supplementation for < 5's and postnatal women	0.182m	2008-2012	No. of visits	Work ticket field reports	DNO/DMOH	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Support nutritionist(s) to undertake screening, supplementation, nutrition education and counseling during monthly extended outreach exercise	0.38m	2008-2012	No. of screening, supplementation and nutrition education conducted	Outreach report	DNO/ DMOH	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Training of 30 health workers on management of severe malnutrition	0.047m	2008-2012	No. of health workers trained	DMOH report	DNO/ DMOH/ DEO	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Sensitize adolescent girls through nutrition action days organized in conjunction with MOE	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of sensitization meetings held	DNO/DMOH/ DEO reports	DNO/ DMOH/ DEO	MOH, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Incentives for TBAs and facility improvement OBA	0.05m	2008-2012	No. of incentives given	DMOH reports	DMOH, RHC	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
To hold two sensitization forums for (20) High school Madarasa Boys in Habaswein on RH	0.28m	2008-2012	No. of sensitization for a held	DMOH reports	DMOH	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
To sensitize (20) Village leaders from	0.2m	2008-2012	No of sensitization sessions held	DMOH reports	DMOH, DPHO	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E



Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
each of the three divisions for 3 days on RH issues							
Appreciation of World women days	0.1m	2008-2012	Meetings held	DMOH/DPHO reports	DMOH, DPHO	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Two (2) days Sensitization Forum for (20) Primary and secondary school teachers, Head teacher and local educationist from the 3 Divisions on Reproductive health and Gender based violence issues	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of workshops held	DMOH reports	DMOH, DPHO	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Youth sensitization workshop for 5 days involving 25 participants on Reproductive health rights	0.05m	2008-2012	No. of workshops held	DMOH/DPHO reports	DMOH, DPHO	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
To hold campaigns in regards FGM, GBV, HIV/AIDS using the local artist and the participatory entertaining theatre groups during public holidays and on weekends i.e. one weekend every 3 month	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of campaign held	DMOH/DPHO reports	DMOH, DPHO	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Design IEC materials	0.11m	2008-2012	Types of IEC materials designed	DMOH reports	DMOH	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Training of corps( 20) 5 days in each location of central division on RH	0.2m	2008-2012	No. of trainings	DPHO reports	DPHO	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
To hold weekly local (vernacular) Radio programme on reproductive health rights	0.97m	2008-2012	No. of radio programmes held	No. of people who heard the message	DTLC	MOH, GTZ, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
3 communication programme to disseminate health information targeting adolescents as a component of comprehensive youth and adolescent health	0.4m	2008-2012	No. of programmes rolled out	DPHO reports	DPHO	GOK, WHO, CDF, GTZ, APHIA 2, MERLIN, KRCS	Funding, implementation M&E

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
programme initiated							
Food surveillance tools put in place	4.6m	2008-2012	Tools operational	DPHO reports	DPHO	GOK, WHO, CDF, GTZ, APHIA 2, MERLIN, KRCS	Funding, implementation M&E
Train 4 DHMT members on the rational use of essential medicine and medical supplies for 3 days.	0.13m	2008-2012	No. of DHMT trained	DMOH/DPHO reports	DPF	MOH, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Train DHMB-HMB on substance abuse for 3 days	0.3m	2008-2012	No. of DHMB-HMB trained	DMOH reports	DPF	DANIDA, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Train 20 H/workers on the rational use of essential medicine and medical supplies for 3 days.	0.2m	2008-2012	No. of Health workers trained	DMOH reports	DPF	MOH, KEMSA	Funding, implementation M&E
quarterly pharmaceuticals supportive supervision	0.15m	2008-2012	No. of supervision held	DMOH reports	DPF/DMOH	MOH, KEMSA	Funding, implementation M&E
Quarterly staff meetings held and minutes prepared for public health staffs in the 4 divisions	0.4m	2008-2012	No. of staff meetings held	Minutes of meetings held	DPHO	MOH, WHO, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Monthly reports from the divisions and health facilities received in good time and compiled	0.04m	2008-2012	No. of reports received on time	DHRIO reports	DHRIO	MOH, WHO, UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Procure data collection tools for 14 health facilities.	0.4m	2008-2012	No. of data collection tools delivered	Delivery notes/ receipt records	DPHN	MOH, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Purchase 2 laptop and 4 desktop computers for the medical records department	0.3m	2008-2012	No. of laptop and desktops purchased	DHRIO records	DHRIO	MOH, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Purchase 1 photocopy for the medical records office.	0.32m	2008-2012	No. of photocopier bought	DHRIO records	DHRIO	MOH, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Procure, process and distribute data collection tools to 14 health facilities for two weeks by 4 DHMT members on quarterly basis.	0.15m	2008-2012	No. of data collection tools delivered	DMOH reports	DMOH	MOH, APHIA 2	Funding, implementation M&E
Training 2 DHMT member on financial	0.34m	2008-2012	No. of DMHT trained on Financial	DMOH reports	DMOH	GTZ	Funding, implementation M&E

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
management			management				
Training 20 health workers on PMTCT	0.48m	2008-2012	No. of Health workers trained on PMTCT	DPHN reports	DPHN	APHIA 2, GTZ	Funding, implementation M&E
Training 20 health workers on Reproductive health	0.48m	2008-2012	No. of Health workers trained on RH	DPHN reports	DPHN	GTZ	Funding, implementation M&E
Operationalizing 3 Community Units	1m	2008-2012	No. of community units operationalized	DMOH reports	DMOH	UNICEF	Funding, implementation M&E
Training 2 DHMT members on M & E at AMREF	0.34m	2008-2012	No. of DHMT trained on M&E	Certificate of participation	DMOH	GTZ	Funding, implementation M&E
Quarterly health stakeholders meeting	0.06m	2008-2012	No. of health stakeholders meetings	DPHO reports	DPHO	GTZ	Funding, implementation M&E
Provision of EPI, OTP & referral from hard to reach areas	2.88m	2008-2012	No. of EPI, OTP & referral provided	DPHN reports	DPHN	GTZ	Funding, implementation M&E

#### 4.2.6 Research, Innovation, and Technology

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
District Statistical Office	3m	2009-2012	Data collection and analysis	Tender documents site visits	KNBS	GOK Donors	KNBS to fund
Institute of technology	10m	2010-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Tender documents site visits	MoHES&T	GOK Donors	MoHES&T to fund
Update of district fact sheet on half yearly basis	2.5m	2009-2012	No. of field surveys conducted	Departmental reports	KNBS	GOK Donors	KNBS to fund departmental heads to provide information
Dissemination of research findings, government policies and IEC materials	1m	2008-2012	No. of barazas and workshops held. No. of research materials kept at DIDC	List of participants, departmental reports	DSO and DDO	GOK Donors	KIPPERA to supply research findings, Departmental heads to disseminate
Training on IT	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of staff trained in IT	completion certificate	All Departments	GOK Donors	private sector to offer courses, departments to fund
Establishment of 2 computer colleges and 3 cyber cafes	2m	2008-2012	No. of computer colleges and cyber cafes established	site visits	Ministry of information and communication	GOK Donors	ICT Board to capacity build county council to license
Erection of mobile phone boosters in Abakore, Sabuli, Biyamathow, Darajabulla, Burder, Lagabogol and Dilmanyale	180m	2008-2012	No. of transmitters erected	site visits	Service providers	GOK Donors	CCK to license

#### 4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Construction of a modern district administrative block	10m	2009-2011	Land set aside No. of offices provided, % of completion	Project documents, DPC reports	OOP	GOK council	County Council- provide land; OOP-provide funds Public works- design and supervision
D.O Office Blocks at Diff, Kulaaley, Banane Divisions	9m	2008-2012	Land set aside No. of offices provided, % of completion	Project documents, DPC reports	OOP	GOK Donors	Community to provide land OOP- provide funds Public works- design and supervision
Police station at Darajabulla	3m	2009-2010	Land set aside No. of offices provided, % of completion	Project documents, DPC reports	OOP	GOK Donors	Community to provide land OOP- provide funds Public works- design and supervision
Administration police houses at Burder, Gerille, Dagahaley, Sebule, Darajabulla and Diff	7m	2008-2012	Land set aside No. of offices provided, % of completion	Project documents, DPC reports	OOP	GOK Donors	Community to provide land OOP- provide funds Public works- design and supervision

#### Prisons

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Establishment of Prisons department in Habaswein	18m	2008\12	No. of houses constructed	Progress reports, Site visit reports	Prisons department	GOK Donors	WCC to provide land & Prisons department to fund

#### Immigration and Registration of Persons

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Establishment of registration of persons department in Habaswein, Sebule, and Diff	5m	2011	no. of stations established % of completion	site visits departmental reports	registrar of persons department	GOK Donors	WCC to allocate land & registrar of persons department to fund

#### 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Dissemination of DDP and development of AWP's	4m	2008-2012	No. of disseminations done, No. of AWP's done Proportion of population aware of the district	Dissemination reports, departmental AWP's	DDO's office	GOK Donors	Public reform secretariat to facilitate, all departments to develop AWP's

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
			programmes				
Construction of office Block	3m	2009	Funds allocated Site handing over Percentage of completion	Site visits, Reports to DPC & DMEC	MoPND	GOK Donors	MoPND ,MoF
Construction of DIDC	3m	2009	Percentage of completion	Site visits, Reports to DPC & DMEC	MoPND	GOK Donors	MoPND & Development Partners to fund; Works to ensure standards are met
Enhanced budgeting of the DDP projects	2.5m	2008-2012	No. of sector group meetings District MTEF proposals No. of stakeholder fora held	Meeting minutes, MTEF Plans	DDO's office	GOK Donors	MoPND to convene, all sectors to prepare plans
Monitoring and evaluation	8m	2008-2012	No. of M&E visits, No. of projects and programmes monitored	DAMER, DMEC reports	DMEC, DDO	GOK Donors	MED to facilitate, departments, community and civil societies to participate as necessary
Transport	3m	2009	No. of 4WDs vehicles procured	Inventory	DDO's office	GOK Donors	MoPND & V2030

## 4.2.9 Special Programmes

### Youth and Sports

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Youth empowerment centre	11m	2008-2011	buildings equipments services offered no. of youths accessing the facility	Completion reports Equipment Stores ledger Records of attendance Data bank on youth groups, skills and competencies	MOYS	GOK Donors	CDF- funds NGOs- funds Community- land and support
Habaswein youth polytechnic	20m	2008-2012	no. of workshops renovations carried out equipments delivered no. of enrolment drives no. of new staff fencing carried out no. of graduands power and water supply	Completion reports Students records Staff records Quality assurance reports Examination results	MOYS	GOK Donors	CDF- funds NGOs- funds Community- land and support Youths- learners
Youth enterprise development fund		2008-2012	amount of loans given out amount of loans repaid no. of youth groups benefited no. of enterprises benefited	Disbursement reports Repayment reports Field visit reports Training/workshop reports Success stories	MOYS YEDF Secretariat Financial Intermediaries	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds and technical support Community- support

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
			no. of trainings on entrepreneurship no. of field visits	recorded Media reports			
Youth empowerment	2m	2008-2012	no. of w/shops and seminars no. of youths trained no. of youths in district decision making organs no. of exchange programs held	Reports of workshop/seminars Youth leaders reports Appointment letters Invitation letters Travel and tours reports	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds CDF-funds Community- support
Youth and information	6m	2008-2012	no. of youth friendly centres online facilities at youth centres radio, tv and print mediums at youth centres display boards no. of training institutions embracing ICT increased demand of ICT services no. of youths accessing information	Youth centre reports Installation certificates Equipment stores ledger Learning institutions reports Graduands on ICT	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds CDF- funds Community- support
Youth and employment	2m	2008-2012	no. of workshops/seminars on career guidance and entrepreneurial skills no. of youth enterprises funded no. benefited from labour export scheme	Workshop/seminar reports Skills competencies databank Labour export reports	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds CDF- funds
Youth and environment	4m	2008-2012	no. of w/shops/seminars on environmental issues no. of mass lean-ups no. of tree nurseries no. of trees planted	Seminar/workshop reports Clean-ups reports Tree planting reports Field reports	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs-funding CDF- funding Community- support Youths- participation
Youth crime, drugs and substance abuse	2m	2008-2012	no. of workshops held no. of youths convicted of crime no. of youths rehabilitated no. of prison/custody visitations	Workshop reports Crime reports and statistics from law enforcing agencies Visitation reports Rehabilitation reports	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds Law agencies-support Community- support

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Youth and Health	2m	2008-2012	no. of workshops held no. of youth friendly health providers no. of youths involved in health programs no. of condoms used no. of youths visiting VCT centres	Workshop reports Field visit reports Reports from MOH Youth centre/friendly centre reports	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- Funds CDF- funds Community- support Youths- event organization and participation
Youth, sports, leisure and community service	8m	2008-2012	no. of tournaments no. of workshops held no. of sports organization no. of charity /community service activities held no. of sports grounds and equipments	Field reports Certificates of delivery Recognition for charity works Trophies/certificates	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds Sports Association- organization and logistics CDF- funds
Youth art and culture	10m	2008-2012	no. of workshops no. of artifacts collected no. of new artists no. of cultural exchange programs	Workshop reports Exhibition and cultural fairs Albums released to the market Local media content	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds CDF- funds Community- support
Youth with special needs (disabled)	6m	2008-2012	no. of workshops no. participating in youth activities support equipments no. of enterprises	Field reports Workshop reports Equipment delivery reports	MOYS	GOK Donors	NGOs- funds CDF- funds Community- mobilization Associations for Disabled- mobilization
Mainstreaming of gender issues	2m	2008-2012	no. of workshops ratio of males: females in youth activities	Gender sensitive data on youth issues Workshop reports Field reports Female youth leaders	MOYS	GOK Donors	CDF- funds NGOs- funds Community- support
Construction of office block	2M	2010	Land availability % of completion	Tender document Site visits	MOYS	GOK Donors	County council- provide land MOYS-fund Public works- design and supervise

### Regional Development Authorities

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Drilling of six boreholes at Madaah baqey, Shimbirbul, Abdille gap, Diff, Hare khotot, and Abakore	36M	2009-2011	No. of boreholes drilled	DWO reports	ENNDA	GOK Donors	min. of regional development to fund ENNDA to implement, DWO to supervise
Water harvesting	6M	2009-	no. of	DWO reports	ENNDA	GOK	Min. of regional

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
through roof catchment in Burder, Diff, Darajabulla, laghabogol, Kursin, Sabule and Kulaley. primary schools		2011	schools with roof catchment			Donors	development to fund ENNDA to implement, DWO to supervise
Capacity building farmers on bee keeping	3M	2009-2011	No. of farmers trained on bee keeping no. of beehives supplied to farmers	DWO reports List of participants	ENNDA	GOK Donors	Min. of regional development to fund ENNDA to implement, DWO to supervise

### Gender and Children's Affairs

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Establishment of Area Advisory Council(AAC) at district and divisional level	0.8m	2008-2010	No. of AAC established	Minutes of AAC	Ministry of gender and children affairs	GOK Donors	DCO to coordinate development partners to fund
Sensitization on children rights	1m	2008-2010	No. of sensitization workshops held	list of participants DCO reports	Ministry of gender and children affairs	GOK Donors	CBOs and NGOs to mobilize for funds
Baseline survey on OVC	0.5m	2008-2010	no. of OVCs in the district	Database on OVCs established	Ministry of gender and children affairs	GOK Donors	NACC to fund CBOs and NGOs to implement

### Special Programmes

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibility
TOWA Project	7.5m	2008-2012	no. of Successful TOWA project	NACC reports	CBOs and NGOs	GOK Donors	NACC to coordinate FMA to disburse funds



### 4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/ Performance Indicators (Milestones)

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Midterm projections (2010)	End term projections (2012)	
Education	Pupil teacher ratio	1:71	1:64	1:60	
	Gross enrolment rate	23.81%	42%	55%	
	Net enrolment rate	23.05%	40%	50%	
	No. of primary schools	22	35	40	
	No. of trained teachers	94	120	160	
	Primary school retention rate	75%	78%	85%	
	Primary school drop-out rate	3%	2%	1.5%	
	Transition rate to sec. schools	Boys	50%	60%	65%
		Girls	20%	40%	45%
		No of adult literacy classes	30	36	49
Health	Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	91/1000	85/1000	75/1000	
	Under 5 fully immunized	30.6%	32%	35%	
	No. of people counselled and tested	40	400	600	
	HIV and AIDS prevalence rate	2%	1.8%	1.5%	
	No of health facilities in the district	13	15	20	
	Doctor patient ratio	1:100,755	1:108480	2:116827	
	Malaria prevalence	54.8%	52.5%	48%	
	Contraceptives acceptance rate	2%	2.2%	2.5%	
	Average distance to the nearest health facility	5KM	5KM	4KM	
Water	No. of HH with access to piped water	45	90	200	
	No. of HH with access to portable water	12,750	16,000	18,000	
	No. of boreholes	23	26	31	
	No. of shallow wells	35	37	39	
	Average distance to the nearest water point	10KM	9KM	8KM	
Agriculture and livestock development	No. of trained extension officers per division	-	1	2	
	No. of farmers groups and extension officers visits per division per quarter	9	12	15	
	No. of livestock treated per quarter	6020	6500	7100	
	No. of livestock farmers trained per quarter	60	80	110	
	Length of classified roads (KM)	798KM	920	1040	
Governance	% of eligible voters registered	74.23%	78%	82%	