

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TANA RIVER



AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORAL PLAN

2019-2029

A LEADING SECTOR IN INNOVATIVE COMMERCIALY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURE

SEPTEMBER 2019

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Foreword

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans, provide the foundation for the preparation of the First Sectoral Plans for Tana River County. This Sectoral Plan, will be used to inform resource distribution and as a tool or resource mobilization in the face of limited and competing priorities for the betterment of the lives of the people of Tana River County

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The County's vision of embracing urbanization for accelerated socio- economic growth is in tandem with this overall national vision. The Sectoral Plans identify a number of flagship projects to be implemented across the country for all sectors. The County Government has identified county-specific flagship projects and programmes that will be implemented at county level and work with the national government and key stakeholders to ensure these projects are implemented in a responsible, transparent and cost-effective manner.

The preparation of this first Sectoral Plan is based on the County Governments Act, 2012 section 109 which mandates every county to prepare Sectoral Plans. The Sectoral Plan is a ten-year blue print that highlights the socio-economic challenges faced by the County, strategies for resources mobilization and programme interventions aimed at realizing our socioeconomic goals and desired impact.

The preparation of the Sectoral plan was done through a participatory process that involved various stakeholders. The sectoral plans will provide a structured roadmap for planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for programmes and projects within the sector over the ten-year planning period.

H.E. RTD. MAJOR DHADHO GADAE GODHANA,
Governor, Tana River County.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the County

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information of the county. It provides description of county overview, position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units, political units (constituencies and wards), demographic features, human development approach, infrastructure development, land and land use, employment, irrigation infrastructure and schemes, crop, livestock, fish production and value addition, tourism and wildlife, industry and trade, the blue economy (including fisheries), forestry, agro forestry and value addition, financial services, environment and climate change, water and sanitation, health access and nutrition, education, skills, literacy and infrastructure, sports, culture and creative arts, community organizations/non-state actors, security, law and order, and social protection

1.1.1. Geographical Location and Size.

Tana River County is located in the coastal region of Kenya. The county borders Kitui County to the West, Garissa County to the North East, Isiolo County to the North, Lamu County to the South East and Kilifi County and Indian Ocean to the South. The county straddles between latitudes 0°0'53" and 2°0'41" South and longitudes 38° 30' and 40°15' East and has a total area of 38,862.20 Km². The county has a coastal strip of 76 Km.

1.1.2. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The major physical features in Tana River County is an undulating plain that is interrupted in a few places by low hills at Bilibil (around Madogo) and Minijilawhich are also the highest points in the county. The land in Tana River generally slopes south east wards with an altitude that ranges between 0m and 200m above sea level.

The most striking topographical feature is the river Tana that traverses the county from the Aberdares in the North to the Indian Ocean in the South covering a stretch of approximately 500km. Besides the river Tana, there are several seasonal rivers in the county popularly known as *lagas*, which flow in a west-east direction from Kitui and Makueni Counties draining into river

Tana and eventually into the Indian Ocean. The river beds support livestock as well as wildlife during the dry season since they have high ability to retain water. River beds are most appropriate sites for shallow wells, sub-surface dams as well as earth pans.

The county is categorized into four agro- ecological zones namely: CL3 Coconut – Cassava zone (non ASAL), CL4 Cashew nuts- Cassava zones where the main economic activity is subsistence mixed farming; CL5 Lowland Livestock zone and CL6 Lowland Ranching zones where the locals are involved in pastoral activities. The soils range from sandy, dark clay and sandy loam to alluvial deposits. The soils are deep around the riverine environments but highly susceptible to erosion by water and wind.

Rainfall is low, bimodal, erratic and conventional in nature. The total annual rainfall ranges between 280 mm and 900 mm with long rains occurring in April and May, short rains in October and November with November being the wettest month. Temperatures range from 20 0c to 30 0c.

1.1.3. Administrative Units

The county is divided into three (3) administrative units namely; Bura, Galole and Tana Delta, 15 wards; 54 locations; and one hundred nine (109) sub-Locations. Table 1-1 shows the area of the county by administrative units.

Table 1: shows the area of the county by administrative units.

Constituency	Area(km ²)	No. of wards	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Bura	13,191.5	5	16	25
Galole	9,657.3	4	21	45
Tana Delta	16,013.4	6	17	41
Total	38,862.2	15	54	109

Source: Tana River County Development Planning Office, 2018

Table 1 shows that Tana Delta is the largest with 16,013.4 Km² followed by Bura and Galole with 13,191.5Km² and 9,657.3Km² respectively. Figure 2 below is a map showing the administrative/political boundaries of Tana River County.

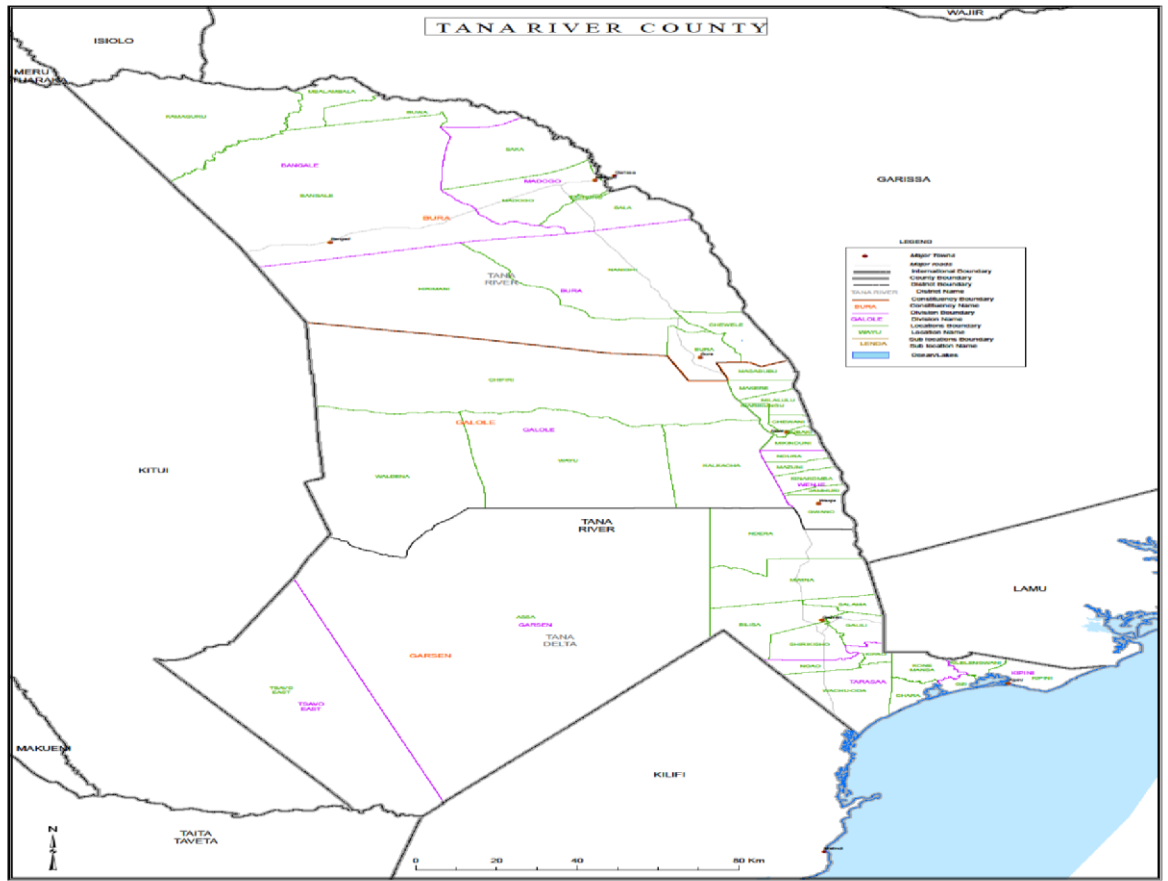


Figure 2: County Administrative Units

Source: Tana River County Development Planning Office, 2018

1.1.4. Main economic activities

The county is categorized as an arid area due to its poor precipitation and divided into three livelihood zones namely, Marginal Mixed Farming, Pastoral and Mixed Farming. The Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming livelihood zones are ideal for farming while the Pastoral livelihood zone has great potential for livestock rearing.

The main economic activities therefore are farming and pastoralism, however, fishing is done at small scale along river Tana and the coastal shows in Kipini.

1.2. Background of the Sector

The agricultural sector plays an important role in the overall economy of Kenya. Currently, the sector directly contributes about 26% of the GDP and an additional 25% through linkages with manufacturing, distribution and service sectors. The growing problem of food and nutrition insecurity in Kenya is linked to the slow growth of agricultural production. Kenya has about 75% of its population residing in the rural areas where agriculture dominates. Over the last four decades, the country has generally experienced growth in agricultural output but has often not managed to achieve national food self-sufficiency. This is partly due to over reliance on rain fed agriculture (98%), which results in recurrent crop failures due to vagaries of weather and climate change; and fast human population growth. The net deficit in staple foods has been met mainly through food imports annually. Kenya often experiences episodic food deficits and, in several cases, acute food shortages. The per capita food availability has declined by about 25% over the past three decades.

Agriculture supports about 82.2 % of the Tana River County's population. Crop production is the main economic activity in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones contributing to 50% of household income. Farmers in the county mainly rely on rain fed and flood recession farming systems, which has consistently been affected by changes in weather patterns with rainfall frequently falling below the expected levels. Approximately 95% of pastoralists' households derive their food and income from the livestock sub-sector. Livestock production contributes to 68 of percent of cash income in the pastoral livelihood zone and 15-20 percent in the mixed farming and marginal mixed zones¹. Other agricultural investment opportunities existing in the County are Ranching, Beekeeping, poultry farming, Ostrich farming, and aquaculture.

Rapid development in Tana River County require that the county attains food security and sufficiency. Tana River is a rich County with a lot of potential in the key agriculture-related value chains that provide opportunities for livelihood transformation along the food system (Food Production, Transformation and Consumption). However, progress toward achieving food security, reducing poverty and developing the agriculture sector has been marred by the frequent drought, floods and limited livelihood options that has kept many residents in conditions of poverty and vulnerability. The poor status of the highly degraded natural resource base and the overall fragility of ecosystems compound these already fragile settings in which food-insecure people are disproportionately affected.

In terms of crop farming, the main crops produced in the county are mangoes, cowpeas, bananas, maize, rice and green grams. Tana River County is known for the Ngowe variety of mangoes grown along the river Tana as the main cash crop. Previously the mangoes were transported outside the County for processing but now the County has a fruit processing factory in Hola where processing can be done.

Tana River County is endowed with great Irrigation potential. The county irrigation potential areas range between 180,000ha - 200,000ha, out of which only 2% has been put under irrigation development. On the other hand, about 10% of the exploited potential is under the

¹*Livelihoods Zoning "Plus" Activity in Kenya 2010*(updated March 2011)_USAID, FEWSNET, WFP, GOV

large-scale irrigation schemes (Bura, Hola and Tana Delta). Out of all area identified and developed for Irrigation, only about 50% is under effective and efficient Irrigation agriculture. Despite efforts by the county and other development partners, irrigation development has produced inconsistent results due to various socio-economic problems which need to be overcome. The main socio-economic problems and constraints which hinder irrigation development are issues related to; skills, weak farmers organizations, infrastructure, resource use conflicts, drought and floods, gender, and dependency syndrome.

The land in the county has a total area of 38,862.2 km² most of which is largely non-arable, covering 29,798.7 km². The rest is under forest (3,457 km²) and national reserves (3,059.5 km²). The arable area in the county is 2,547 Km², out of which only 14,590 hectares is under crop production (food crop production - 7,527 hectares; cash crop production - 7,063 hectares). The irrigation potential is 81.827Km² (8,182.7ha.). The county also has a coastal strip of about 79 Km where capture fisheries is the main economic activity.

1.3. Rationale for the Sectoral Plan

The County Government Act, 2012 Section 107 specifies the types and purposes of county plans. These plans include County Integrated Development Plans, County Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plans, and Cities and Urban Area Plans. The plans are meant to guide, harmonize and facilitate development, and form a basis for all budgeting and spending in a county. Specifically, Section 109 of the Act states that a County Department shall develop a ten-year county sectoral plan as component parts of the county integrated development plan. The County sectoral plans shall be programme based, forming the basis for budgeting and performance management and shall be reviewed every five years by the county executive and approved by the county assembly but updated annually.

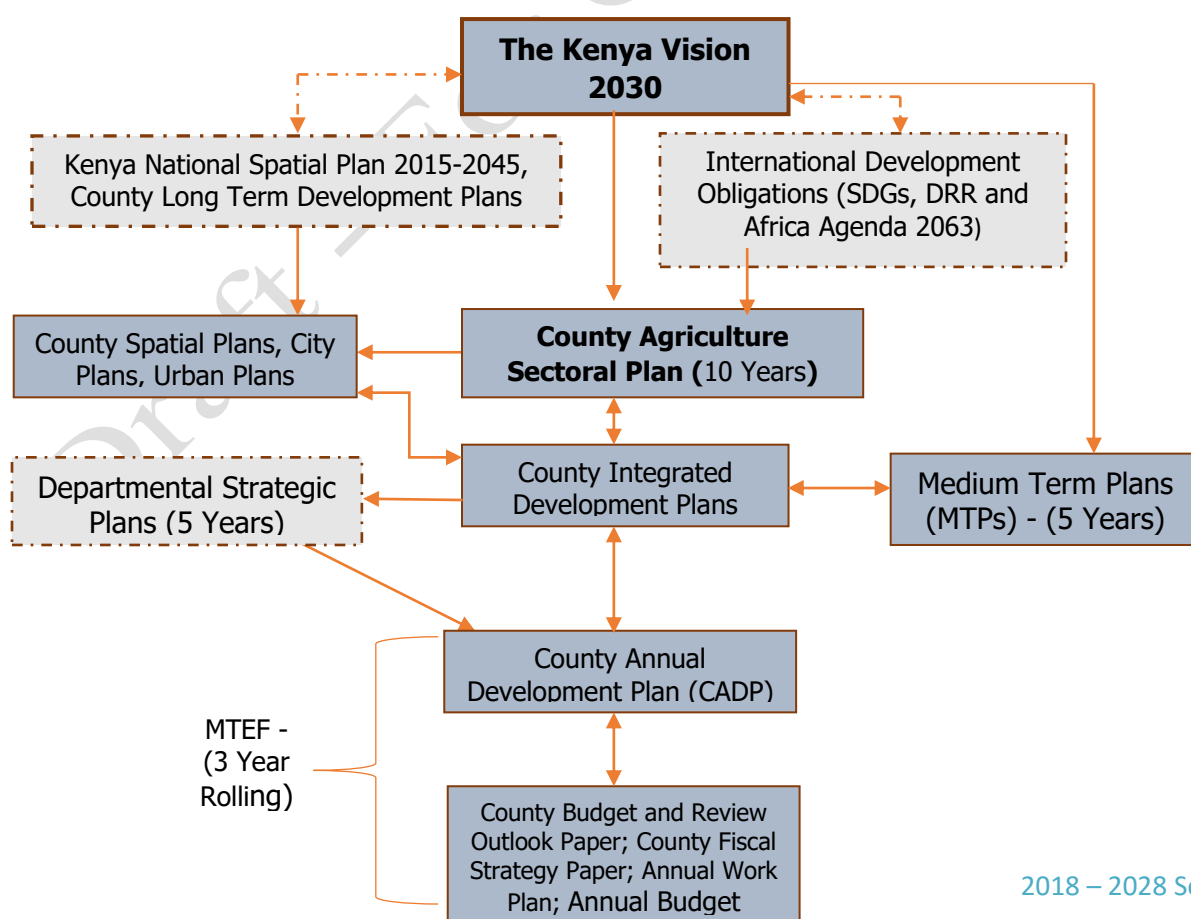
The Agriculture sectoral plan is provided for in article 220 (2) of the Kenyan constitution and is developed to contribute to the national government Big 4 agenda of food and nutrition security and the SDG 2 of ending hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. It is also geared towards achieving economic pillar of vision 2030. The County Agriculture sectoral plan also contributes to the county government CIDP that seeks to improve food security in the county. The sector plan also seeks to contribute to Agenda 2063 on Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production and blue economy for accelerated economic growth.

This sector plan comes at a critical time for Tana River County. There is a renewed recognition of the fundamental importance of agriculture to the county economy and of the central role it must play in development, economic growth and poverty reduction. Technocrats and politicians in the county are both engaging strongly with agricultural issues and several major investments for enhancing food production are underway. We must bring together the efforts of governments, international donors, civil society and the private sector, with the same sense of urgency and hope that spurred us to collective action.

Effective and efficient food systems, in which agriculture plays the most critical role, will continue to drive poverty reduction, food security and economic growth. Agricultural development helps increase and sustain incomes for smallholder farmers and other producers, boost households' own production of nutritious foods, and empower women working throughout the agricultural value chain. Investments in rural agriculture are approximately three times more impactful than investments in other sectors—including investments in industry and urban infrastructure—at reducing extreme poverty.

The County Agriculture Sector Plan therefore provides an overarching framework covering the multiple dimensions of food security improvement that will drive the county's transformation over the next 10 years. It is purposefully developed to provide guidance, add value and create synergy to existing multi-sectoral initiatives. The plan is based on the belief that food security requires a vibrant, commercial and modern agricultural sector that supports the county's economic development sustainably and its commitments to regional and global growth. It recognizes the need for multi-public and private sector involvement, and that strengthening and transforming county food system is a shared responsibility of all citizens.

County Agriculture Sectoral Plan Linkage with Other Plans



Role of agriculture core functions

- domestication and implementation of sector policy issues as legislated
- Provision of sector specific extension services
- Collaboration with research institutions and promotion of viable sector technologies
- Development and coordination of sector development programs in the county
- Promoting management and control of pests and disease in animals and crops
- Promoting management of and conservation of natural resource base for the sector
- Provide agricultural extension services
- Promotion of value addition and marketing of sector wide products
- Regulating and quality control of inputs, produce and products from the agricultural sector

Vision-A leading model department in food security enhancement, poverty eradication, income generation, employment creation and diverse livelihoods in the county.

Mission-To enhance agricultural production and development by promoting competitive farming as a business through appropriate policy environment with effective support services and sustainable natural resource management.

Core values-

- Responsive, prompt, effective, impartial and equitable provision of services
- Effective efficient and economic use of resources
- Participatory Approach and Inclusiveness: Involvement of people in the process of policy making
- Accountability
- Professionalisms
- Transparency
- Gender equity
- Sustainable development

1.4. Approach/methodology in the preparation of the sector plan

The sectoral plan was developed after a series of community participation exercises that we done to establish the community priority needs, consultations with the key stakeholders in the county and holding of workshops within and without the county to ensure all key issues in the sector are addressed. Various technical officers in the sector were tasked with data collection across the county and secondary data was collected through literature review and analysis was done to establish the stage at which the county is in to set up strategies and policies to ensure increase in production, productivity and improve irrigation infrastructure in the county. Also the data collected informed on the utilisation of the blue economy in the county along Kipini. The data collected informed on livestock migration in the county and need for increased disease surveillance.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Sector Context Analysis

Tana River County has rich biodiversity which includes wildlife, birds and mangroves, among others. The county has a population of over 300,000 people with 76.9% of the people living in poverty. A majority of the population are the Pokomos, Orma, wardei, Malankote, Somali and Mijikenda. The main socio-economic activities undertaken in the county include farming, livestock rearing, mining of sand in Bura, tourism at Kora National reserve, Arawale National Reserve and Tana Primate National reserve. The county has three major fishing landing sites. Tana River is the largest river in the country and supports communities in the area.

There is a lack of access to markets due to poor infrastructure, it is estimated that 90% of the roads are in poor conditions.

2.1.1. Socio-economic environment

The history of Kenya is clear evidence that Agricultural preceded the Industries . Similarly, Tanariver county which is engaged in the process of economic development has by now learnt the limitations of putting over-emphasis on industrialization as a means to attain higher per capita real income. Thus industrial and agricultural developments are not alternatives but are complementary and are mutually supporting with respect to both inputs and outputs.

It is seen that increased agricultural output and productivity tend to contribute substantially to an overall economic development of the country, it will be rational and appropriate to place greater emphasis on further development of the agricultural sector.

- (1) By providing food and raw material to non-agricultural sectors of the economy,
- (2) By creating demand for goods produced in non-agricultural sectors, by the rural people on the strength of the purchasing power, earned by them on selling the marketable surplus,
- (3) By providing investable surplus in the form of savings and taxes to be invested in non-agricultural sector,
- (4) By earning valuable foreign exchange through the export of agricultural products,
- (5) Providing employment to a vast number of people. As a matter of fact, if the process of economic development is to be initiated and made self-sustaining, it must begin for agricultural sector.
- (6) Initially, agriculture absorbs a large quantity of labour force . Agricultural progress permits the shift of manpower from agricultural to non-agricultural sector. In the initial stages, the diversion of labour from agricultural to non-agricultural sector is more important from the point of view of economic development as it eases the burden of surplus labour force over the limited land. Thus, the release of surplus manpower from the agricultural sector is necessary for the progress of agricultural sector and for expanding the non-agricultural sector.
- (7) Creation of Infrastructure:
The development of agriculture requires roads, market yards, storage, transportation railways, postal services and many others for an infrastructure creating demand for industrial products and the development of commercial sector.
- (8) Relief from Shortage of Capital:

The development of agricultural sector has minimized the burden of several developed countries who were facing the shortage of foreign capital. If foreign capital is available with the 'strings' attached to it, it will create another significant problem. Agriculture sector requires less capital for its development thus it minimizes growth problem of foreign capital.

(9) Create Effective Demand:

The development of agricultural sector would tend to increase the purchasing power of agriculturists which will help the growth of the non-agricultural sector of the country. It will provide a market for increased production. In our country, it is well known that the majority of people depend upon agriculture and it is they who must be able to afford to consume the goods produced.

Therefore, it will be helpful in stimulating the growth of the non- agricultural sector. Similarly improvement in the productivity of cash crops may pave the way for the promotion of exchange economy which may help the growth of non-agricultural sector. Purchase of industrial products such as pesticides, farm machinery etc. also provide boost to industrial development.

(14) Contribution to Capital Formation:

Kenya needs huge amount of capital for its economic development. In the initial stages of economic development, it is agriculture that constitutes a significant source of capital formation.

Agriculture sector provides funds for capital formation in many ways as:

(i) agricultural taxation,

(ii) export of agricultural products,

(iii) Collection of agricultural products at low prices by the government and selling it at higher prices. This method is adopted by Russia and China

(iv) labor in disguised unemployment, largely confined to agriculture, is viewed as a source of investible surplus,

(v) Transfer of labor and capital from farm to non-farm activities etc.

(15) Employment Opportunities for Rural People:

Agriculture provides employment opportunities for rural Kenya on a large scale. It is an important source of livelihood. Generally, landless workers and marginal farmers are engaged in non-agricultural jobs like handicrafts, furniture, textiles, leather, metal work, processing industries, and in other service sectors. These rural units fulfill merely local demands..

(16) Improving Rural Welfare:

It is time that rural economy depends on agriculture and allied occupations in Tanariver country. The rising agricultural surplus caused by increasing agricultural production and productivity tends to improve social welfare, particularly in rural Kenya . The living standard of rural masses rises and they start consuming nutritious diet including eggs, milk, meat and fruits. They lead a comfortable life having all modern amenities—a better house, motor-cycle, radio, television and use of better clothes.

(17) Extension of Market for Industrial Output:

As a result of agricultural progress, there will be extension of market for industrial products. Increase in agricultural productivity leads to increase in the income of rural population which in turn leads to more demand for industrial products, thus development of industrial sector.

Increase in agricultural production and the rise in the per-capita income of the rural community, together with the industrialization and urbanization, lead to an increased demand in industrial production. In this way, agricultural sector helps promote economic growth by securing as a supplement to industrial sector.

From the above cited explanation we conclude that agricultural development is a must for the economic development of a country. Even developed countries lay emphasis on agricultural development. Agricultural progress is essential to provide food for growing non-agricultural labor force, raw materials for industrial production and saving and tax revenue to support development of the rest of the economy, to earn foreign exchange and to provide a growing market for domestic manufactures

2.1.2. Sector policy and legal framework

Sector Policy and legal environment

The policy and legal framework are as per the following documents:

- 1) Vision 2030-Kenya Vision 2030 is the long-term development blueprint for the country and is motivated by a collective aspiration for a better society by the year 2030. The aim of Kenya Vision 2030 is to create “a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030”. It aims to transform Kenya into “a newly-industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment” . The Agricultural sector in Tanariver contributes to the incomes and sustainability of the citizens in a great way because 80% of its citizen are working in the Agriculture sector hence being an Economic pillar both in the short run and in the long run.
- 2) MTP III-guided by the Vision 2030 and the country’s long-term development strategy which seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing upper middle-income country. Various programs in the MTP III of the Agricultural sector have been geared towards food

productivity as this should form the basis of an economic pillar that act as an enabler to the growth of the various sectors.

- 3) CIDP is a major policy document that offers a clear roadmap of where the county wants to be in the next five years. In the 2018 – 2022 plan period, Tanariver County will focus keenly to implement the

- Sector Vision-A leading sector in innovative commercially oriented Agriculture

- Sector Mission-to improve livelihoods of Tanararians through promotion of sustainable, competitive agriculture, livestock and fisheries development

Through the CIDP stipulated programs. The CIDP stipulated programs also form a basis for the sector plan thus contributing to the programs of the sector plans

- 4) SDGS-The 2030 Agenda itself consists of 4 sections: (i) A political Declaration (ii) a set of 17 sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets (based on the report of the OWG, with some small modifications) (iii) Means of Implementation (iv) a framework for follow up and review of the Agenda.

The scale, ambition and approach of the Agenda are unprecedented. One key feature is that the SDGs are global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account national realities, capacities and levels of development and specific challenges. All countries have a shared responsibility to achieve the SDGs, and all have a meaningful role to play locally, nationally as well as on the global scale.

In addition, the 2030 Agenda integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. The 2030 Agenda is also indivisible, in a sense that it must be implemented as a whole, in an integrated rather than a fragmented manner, recognizing that the different goals and targets are closely interlinked.

The 2030 Agenda is based on the concept of global partnership, supported by a comprehensive approach to the mobilisation of all means of implementation, and is complemented by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part.

Moreover, in order to ensure progress and long-term accountability, the 2030 Agenda includes a strong follow-up and review mechanism which will allow all partners to assess the impact of their actions. At global level, this is overseen by the High level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, which meets at UNHQ every year to track progress. Tanariver Agricultural sector has an SDG indicator hand book that should track the impact of the 10 year sectoral plan, this should be able to inform us of the progress of the sectoral success.

- 5) kok 2010 article 220(2) of the constitution of Kenya-States that the county government and national government to make development plans at both the national and county level which are either annually, 3 years,5 years or 10 year plans of which the sectoral plan

lies in the 10 year plan. The Agriculture sector plan is done to fulfil the mandate of the constitution.

- 6) Public Financial Management Act 2012- The PFM Act underscores the importance of a good PFM management in creating a conducive environment for investments, job creation and poverty reduction at both levels of government. Without a good PFM system in place, the success of the devolution is curtailed if not de-railed. Sector plan comes in handy as a tool for guidance in implementing 10 year sector budgets. This further elaborated with the details in the implementation plan and resource matrices.
- 7) Transition to Devolved government act-This Act provides for a transition mechanism in order to achieve devolving of government functions in Kenya. For this purpose it establishes a Transition Authority. The objectives of the Act include: (a) to provide a legal and institutional framework for a coordinated transition to the devolved system of government while ensuring continued delivery of services to citizens; (b) to provide, pursuant to section 15 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, for the transfer of powers and functions to county government. Devolving the powers to the Agriculture sector gives it more strength in terms of service delivery
- 8) Intergovernmental Relations Act-Intergovernmental relation is an important principle in realising synergy among different levels of government and within specific levels for stability of entire government. It applies irrespective of the system of government embraced by a country since there is always the state and its related agency, the government. For governments to work efficiently there has to be further decentralisation with lower levels of government taking central role in implementation of policies through various programmes. Although decentralisation, in particular its devolution aspect, has been challenging to effectively realise, many countries have opted for some form of decentralisation aimed at ensuring efficient provision of services. Through the agriculture sector it is possible to establish trade ties with neighbouring counties while also benchmarking on various activities which will bring about good relations between counties.
- 9) Veterinary policy- The Veterinary Policy is provided for in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya. It aligns developments in the animal resource industry to the Constitution as well as the Kenya Vision 2030 and the international animal health laws, treaties, agreements and conventions ratified by Kenya. The overarching treaty is the World Trade Organization agreement particularly the agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures which Kenya ratified on 23rd December 1994 and came into effect on 1st January 1995. The veterinary department has a mandate to control the diseases affecting the livestock thus very important in keeping animals healthy and productive over the period of 10 years.
- 10) Livestock policy-A policy to provide for regulation of livestock breeding, establishment of a livestock breeding board and for connected purposes. Currently in Tanariver county we have Kurawa as a animal fattening zone for export which is rooted in the livestock policy.
- 11) National irrigation bill-Irrigation Bill 2017 currently at committee stage in Parliament seeks to promote and regulate development and management of irrigation in Kenya. Its mandate will be expanded to include water harvesting, flood control and water storage infrastructure. "The authority shall conduct periodic technical and management audits of

irrigation schemes to identify problems with scheme infrastructure, governance, management and financing, as well as recommend solutions to the irrigation water users' associations," reads a clause in the Bill.

Since we have had major and minor irrigation schemes in Tanariver which most of them have not been succesfull it is important to have the bill passed into law so as to curb failures of the scheme and achieve food security.

Draft - For Comments Only

2.2. Sector Financing

The sector has been receiving allocations slightly above the minimum threshold prescribed by the Malabo Declaration of 10% but has not been absorbing the funds due some bureaucracies at the treasury.

The sector is privileged to have partners working in the county on various projects e.g. RPLRP, ASDSP, SIVAP, KCSAP, WHH/WFP, KRCS, PGI, World Concern, MESPT, World Bank, etc. Though they focus their activities on some aspects of the bigger problem they immensely contribute in achieving the sector goals.

Sub-sector	2017/18	2018/19
Agriculture	188,188,648	286,252,972
Veterinary	53,042,790	58,171,098
Livestock	36,035,011	32,922,414
Fisheries	16,995,827	21,368,473
Total Recurrent	294,262,276	398,714,957
Total Development	336,498,099	324,741,845
Total Rec.+Dev.	630,760,375	723,456,802
Total County Budget	5239362588	6,063,301,699
%age of total budget	12%	12%

2.4. Sectoral Development Issues

SUB-SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	CAUSES	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
Agriculture	Food insecurity	Low acreage under irrigation; Low productivity	Availability of arable land and river	-Lack of capital -Lack of knowledge on the correct farming equipments
		High cost of farm inputs	Credit access facilities	-lack of collateral -

		Post-harvest losses and	Building of modern food storages	-poor storage facilities
		limited value addition	Value addition(e.g Mango processing factory)	
		Inadequate extension staff and limited capacity	-Availability of skilled labour -Enhancement of staff capacity	-inadequate funds for recruitment of new staf
		High incidence of pests and diseases	-availability of agrovet shops -extension services	-cost of pesticides is High -few extension officers

	Unsustainable agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor soil tillage practices -improper use of chemical fertilizers -Persistent and severe drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -access to tractor machinery at AMS -extension staff are available -irrigation and drought resistant crops available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -few serviceable tractors available -Inadequate no of extension services -irrigation infrastructure is inadequate -high cost of drought resistance seeds
		Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -education on land preservation methods - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack capital -
	Squatters	politics	Demarcation of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of capital to address and develop land issues -Lack of political goodwill -Internal conflicts in land issues -
Livestock				
Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Causes	Opportunities	Challenges

Livestock	Low adoption in the use of livestock production technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate technical advice in animal production, range management, apiculture and marketing -low literacy level -Cultural beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -skilled technical personnel are available -exposure, training and capacity building for the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -few skilled technical staff -attitude change is
	Low production and productivity in livestock enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor breeding practices -inadequate feeds during the dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -adoption of improved breeding programs -permanent source of water river Tana -fodder production through irrigation -Vast arable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inferior breed -recurrent drought -negative attitude
	Reduced incomes of livestock producers	Poor market infrastructure and poorly maintained access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -availability of basic road infrastructure -availability of livestock auction market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -prohibitive cost of maintenance of the roads -insecurity in rural Tana

	Loss of livestock due to prolonged and frequent droughts	Lack of drought preparedness initiatives and response strategies	-insurance cover for Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -long animal migration -loss of livestock -influx of livestock from neighboring counties -spread of trade sensitive diseases
VETERINARY				
Veterinary	Poor animal breeds	Inbreeding	-Introduction of AI services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -low adoption rate of AI -inadequate skilled personel -prohibitive cost of the equipments
	Wastage of livestock by products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate skills in value addition -lack of cottage industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -availability of raw materials -availability of manpower -availability of market 	-inadequate capital

	Disease outbreaks	Presence of vectors and pathogens(disease causing organisms)	-skilled manpower -availability of agrovets	-vastness of the county which limit the coverage -prices of veterinary drugs are high -most agrovets are manned by quacks
		Weather extremes(floods)	-meteorological early warning sytems	-poor communication networks

		Animal migration	-enforcement of controlled livestock movements through permits and quarantines	-purous unmarned borders -vastness iof the county
	Poor handling of livestock and livestock products	Poorly constructed slaughter premises	-construction of modern slaughter houses	-inadequate funding
		Illegal slaughter	-sensitization on the community on meat hygiene	-vastness of the county -lack of goodwill
		Cruelty to animals	-promote animal welfare(cap360)	-inadequate enforcement

Fisheries				
Fisheries	Low production of fish	Lack of quality fish inputs(e.g fingerlings, fish feeds)	-establishment of fish hatcheries and fish feed production units	-inadequate funding
	Lack of modern fishing gears	Low income	-subsidization of fishing gears -fisher folk to pull resources together	-lack of access to modern fishing gears -inadequate skills to operate the fishing gears
	Inadequate skills in value addition and fish markets	Poor markets Low levels of skill adoption	-establishment of market linkages -capacity build the fisher folk in value addition	-lack of goodwill from the members -low literacy levels
	Encroachment of fisheries plots	Encroachment of beach plots and office land	-Land adjudication	-lack of land registry
	Inadequate extension services and capacity building	Low facilitation from the county government Low mobility	-employment of fisheries staff -enhancement of the skills of the staff	-inadequate funding

	Limited access to financial and insurance services	Low skills in financial and insurance literacy Poor record keeping Low linkage forum with financial services Few institutions offering credit services	-capacity build fisher folk on financial literacy - linkages to financial service providers	-lack of collateral to secure credit facilities
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Table 1: Sectoral Development issues, causes, opportunities and challenges

SUB-SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	CAUSES	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
Roads and Transport	Loss of lives and property from roas related accidents	Poor state of main and access roads in the county	Presence of (Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) and the Hola Municipality	Extreme weather conditions. Specifically filling of lagas, seasonal rivers and flash floods that render roads impassable. Many sections of road that require rehabilitation are under the jurisdiction of the Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA)
Public Works,	Insecurity in growing	Lack of well-lit	Availability of national	Vandalism of street light

Housing and Urbanization	towns and urban centers leading to businesses staying open for fewer hours.	streets in the town centers	grid (Hydro –Electricity) Availability of sufficient sunshine for solar power	poles and solar panels Damage of poles by careless drivers
	Unplanned urban centres	Town management committees not established Budgetary constraints Rural to urban migration	Availability of legislation and policies on development control Employment of professionals in lands department Inclusive and accountable governance on land issues through local urban fora	Negative Political influence on land matters Encroachment on land Lack of enforcement on developments in urban centres
Public Works, Housing and Urbanization	Disaster risk unpreparedness	Poor response to fire fighting Buildings constructed without approved plans	Adequate water from the river Availability of firefighting machines Establishment of Municipal board for Hola	Inadequate trained staff on firefighting Inadequate firefighting machine Lack of Town management committees for Urban centres
	Inadequate staff housing	Increase in facility construction	Adequate land for building houses	High cost of construction due to scarcity of some

		without consideration of construction of staff premises		fundamental construction materials
Lands and Physical Planning	Informal settlements	Lack of proper planning in urban centres Rural – Urban Migration	Availability of physical planning unit.	Budgetary constraints Inadequate economic resources in the rural areas/villages
Energy and ICT	Low uptake of household electrical connectivity (less than 20%)	Capital intensive nature of setting up a solar power plant	Availability of national grid (Hydro –Electricity) Availability of sufficient sunshine for solar power	Sparse population density in most areas of the county

2.5. Crosscutting Issues

HIV and AIDS-The HIV and AIDS pandemic affects the most productive age from 15 to 60 years thus affecting productivity. We have cases in Tanadelta where farmers affected by the HIV working in their farms are less productive, a big portion of their time is resting during working hours thus becoming even less productive.

Drought- Tanariver is arid and semi arid zone which has less than 400 mn rainfall in a year, during drought season there is acute shortage of water and food thus hampering productivity in the agriculture sector. Since Agriculture is the base of the economy it affects across multiple sectors

People living with disabilities-there is need to include people with disabilities to participate in the development agenda as this will put them at a more advantaged position hence feel inclusive

Unemployment-unemployment in Tanariver is estimated to be at 80% despite the fact that there is potential for agriculture hence the youth involving themselves in crime, the population growth is also expected to rise in the future hence compounding the problem if remedial action is not done. it is very important to plan long term plans in every sector to curb the unemployment rate from increasing

Land adjudication- land as a factor of production affects all people in Tanariver since 90% of it has no title deeds, it always locks potential investors and should be of high priority when considering the plans of the county to apportion it according to the law while also strengthen it to produce the optimal production.

Gender mainstreaming is not even here in Tanariver because of traditional and religious beliefs. There some instances where men have more say when coming to matters of land ownership or inheritance hence women and girls are locked out.

2.6 Emerging issues

LAPSETT-Lamu Southern Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor is a transport highway that connects Lamu port to other parts of Eastern Africa. It should be able to open up the agriculture sector to international and local markets thus improving the life of the local citizens through its massive infrastructure

2.7. Stakeholder analysis

The County Government Act, 2012 and the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 provide for County governments to foster relationships and partnerships with both state and non-state actors in the conduct of their mandates to county citizens. The sector will engage key stakeholders in execution of the sectoral plan.

Stakeholder	Function	Competitive advantage	Target	Assistance to the Department
Research Institutions (KALRO, ILRI ,KMFRI ,etc)	Livestock and fisheries research	Research capacity	Improved productivity	Development of technologies and research.
NGOs	Extension services, micro finance and peace building	Extensive community networks and resource mobilization	Localized community support	Complement government effort
Farmers' Organizations	Safeguarding members interest through mobilization and advocacy	Better linkages at grassroots and commodity focus	Member development	Complement government effort
Development partners	Financial and technical support	Resources to provide budgetary and technical support	State and non-state actors	Increase financial and technical support
Financial institutions	Provision of Financial Services	Financial resources and management skills and extensive networks	Agribusiness support	Improve access to financial services
Manufacturers, Processors and	Input Supply & Value Addition	Installed capacity and financial	Farmers, fishers and	Supply inputs and provide

Input Suppliers		resources	Consumers	market outlets
Other Service Providers	Provide specialized services	Specialized knowledge and skills	All stakeholders in livestock sector	Bridging skills and knowledge gaps
Agrovets and pharmacies	Provide inputs to farmers	Liberalized economy		Bring the inputs closer to farmer
Livestock traders and brokers	Provide farmers with ready market for their animals	Access to credit	Empower farmers financially	Provide information on disease outbreaks
Religious organizations	Assist farmers in restocking	Easy access to donor funds	Empower poor farmers	
National government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of staff in specialized field and access to international markets - Provisional of inputs like vaccines and semen 	More skilled manpower	Capacity build staff	Enhance skills in county staff
FAO,UNDP,WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building -Disease control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -offering grants to communities - 	-To enhance community capacities in project management	-bridging the budget gaps

CHAPTER THREE: SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

3.1. Sector Vision, Mission and Goal

3.1.1. Sector Vision

A leading sector in innovative commercially-oriented Agriculture

3.1.2. Sector Mission

To improve livelihoods of Tanararians through promotion of sustainable, competitive agriculture, livestock and fisheries development

3.1.3. Sector Goals

Rapid development in the county will require that the county attains food security and sufficiency. For this to happen, there is need to improve crop production through crop, pests and disease control and management, increase livestock production, fisheries development, cooperative development, land management, development of improved livestock marketing and infrastructure as well as agricultural products marketing. This can be achieved through promotion of private investment in value addition of agricultural and livestock products. There will also be livestock disease control and improvement of breeds

3.2. Sector Development Objectives and Strategies

Table 1: Sector Developmental issues, Objectives and strategies

SUB-SECTOR	Developmental issues	Development Objective	Strategies
Agriculture	Food insecurity	Improve food security	Rehabilitation (desilting, canal repairs, water pump servicing or purchase) of minor irrigation schemes; Establish new minor irrigation scheme; purchase of irrigation machinery and equipment; Purchase solar powered irrigation system; Purchase farm machinery e.g. tractors; Purchase of high yielding seed varieties
		Improve food security	Provision of subsidized farm inputs; Provision of farm inputs to vulnerable groups

		Improve food security	Training farmers on value addition, proper post-harvest handling (packaging & storage, proper drying of grain, Aflatoxin control; exchange visits) Construct county managed storage facility; Establish village grain bank; Construction of
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	Developmental issues	Development Objective	Strategies
			regional fruit processing plant; Convene market linkage forums (mangoes, melons, bananas); Market information collection and dissemination (through local radio, barazas)
		Improve food security	Organization capacity assessment; Training of staff & farmers; Increase number of staff; Purchase

			motorcycles and accessories
		Improve food security	Timely procurement and proper and application of pesticides Constant monitoring and surveillance of notifiable pests e.g. install traps Establish disease free zone especially on mangoes Train farmers on safe use of pesticides
	Malnutrition (high levels of malnutrition in children under 5)	Reduce levels of malnutrition	Conduct a nutrition survey; Community sensitization forums; Recruit skilled staff; Develop a harmonized inter-county approach to address staff; Recruitment, training and retention challenges; Establishment of kitchen gardens; Training farmers on nutrition; Plant

			traditional high value drought tolerant crops
	Unsustainable agricultural practices	Promote sustainable agriculture	Avail grants and incentive Establish a revolving fund; Establish gene bank; Enhance crop and livestock insurance; Agro-forestry Adopt IPM such as through use of pheromone traps to detect invasive insects
		As above	Increase fertilizer usage in poor soils; Prevent run off through water harvesting; Introduce soil water retention methods Planting of tree seedlings along erosion prone areas

			Use of dry land crop production technologies
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Livestock			
	Developmental issues	Development Objective	Strategies
	Low adoption in the use of livestock production technologies	To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in livestock production in order to improve productivity	Farm visits Trainings Field days & demonstrations Trade fairs and shows
	Low production and productivity in livestock enterprises	To increase livestock productivity and production to contribute to food and nutrition security while ensuring realization of sustainable development goals	Establishment of bull camps; Introduction of Boran bulls; Establishment of goat multiplication centres Supply of German alpine dairy goats; Establishment of cockerel exchange units Distribution of improved cockerels

			Establishment of community managed model apiaries Training of carpenters on hive manufacture
	Reduced incomes of livestock producers	To increase access to livestock markets	Construction of auction yards; Construction of market shades; Upgrading of access roads Construction of LMD offices; Revival of LMD holding grounds
	Loss of livestock due to prolonged and frequent droughts	To enhance community drought resilience and adaptation to climate change	Provision of drought resistant livestock species to most vulnerable households Provision for drought contingency fund Insurance of livestock against drought Fodder production and

			conservation Rehabilitation of grazing blocks and ranches Capacity building of community on CMDRR
Veterinary	Developmental issues	Development Objective	Strategies
	Poor animal breeds	To improve on quality animal resource	Artificial insemination Introduction of superior bulls
	Wastage of livestock by products	To improve food security	Cottage industries e.g. tanneries
	Disease outbreaks	To reduce disease incidences	Dipping/spraying facilities Tsetse traps Treatment Vaccinations Early warning and preparedness
		To reduce losses of animals due to disasters	Strategic vaccination and sensitization of public on disease reporting

		To reduce spread of diseases	Livestock routes Enforce livestock movement rules
	Poor handling of livestock and livestock products	To ensure availability of hygiene compliant slaughter premises	Construction of modern slaughter premises Community sensitization meat hygiene
		To ensure slaughtering is done in designated premises	Sensitization of the public meat hygiene and zoonoses
		To reduce animal cruelty incidences	Sensitisation of public on animal welfare
Fisheries			
	Low production of fish	To increase fish production	Rehabilitation of fish ponds; Purchasing of fingerlings; Installation of a fish feed production unit; Restocking of rehabilitated fish ponds; Sensitizing fishers and fish farmers; Construction of new fish ponds;

			Establishment of fish hatcheries
	Lack of modern fishing gears	To modernize fishing industry	Purchasing of modern fishing boats and gears Sensitizing and training of fishers on new technologies Enhancement in adoption of new technologies
	Inadequate skills in value addition and fish markets	To enhance value addition skills and open new markets	Capacity build fishers on value addition skills; Establish market linkages like contracts; Establishment of fish cooperative; provision of cold storage Post-harvest care
	Encroachment of fisheries plots	To safeguard beach plots and office land	Land demarcation and adjudication Surveying and

			development of PDP
	Inadequate extension services and capacity building	To improve fisheries extension services	Purchase of motor cycles and vehicles Provision of fuel for the vehicles Hiring more extension officers Capacity building and training of farmers Field days/on farm trials
	Limited access to financial services	Improved access to financial services	Capacity building of fishers On financial management Linkage of fishers to financial institutions
	Limited access to insurance services	To spread risks along the fish value chain	Capacity building of fishers on insurance uptake Insurance linkage to fishers
	Insecurity at the landing sites	Safeguarding of landing beaches	Conducting monitoring, control and assurance Patrols
	Low involvement of women and youth in Fisheries	To empower women and	Capacity building and provision of grants to

		youth groups in fishing industry	youth and women groups
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3.3. Sector Programmes

Annex 1: Implementation Matrix

Programme	Objectives	Sub-Programme	Strategies/Actions	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Funding	
						Total Budget (Ksh)	Source(s)
General administration	Strengthen capacity for service delivery.	Personnel Emoluments.		TRCG-Veterinary Unit.	10yrs	240,831,600	TRCG
		operation & maintenance.		TRCG-Veterinary Unit.	10YRS	573,168,400	
Disease Control	To control trade sensitive and zoonotic diseases	Disease and vector control infrastructure		Veterinary Unit.	10yrs.	616,306,000	TRCG, GoK, FAO
		Disease Surveillance		Veterinary Unit.	10yrs.	340,000,000	TRCG, GoK, FAO

Veterinary services	To provide quality services.	Veterinary Public Health/Abattoirs		Veterinary Unit.	10yrs.	110,500,000	TRCG
		Breed improvement and artificial insemination		Veterinary Unit.	10yrs.	20,000,000	TRCG
		Leather development Services		Veterinary Unit.	10yrs.	10,500,000	TRCG
		Clinical and laboratory services		Veterinary Unit.	10yrs.	50,000,000	TRCG
		Veterinary extension services		Veterinary unit.	10yrs.	20,000,000	TRCG
		Animal welfare and rabies control		Veterinary unit.	10yrs.	5,000,000	TRCG
		Value addition services		Veterinary unit.	10yrs.	30,000,000	TRCG
		Staff office accommodatio		Veterinary unit.	10yrs.	60,000,000	TRCG

		n.					
Programme	Objectives	Sub-Programme	Strategies/Actions	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Funding	
						Total Budget (Ksh)	Source(s)
1.0 General administration, planning and support services	To facilitate general administration, planning and support services	Personnel emoluments	Timely payment of personnel emoluments	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	180,759,000	CGTR
	Facilitate office operation and maintenance	Operation and maintenance	Timely requisition of office utilities	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	101,000.00	CGTR
2.0 Fish production	To increase fish production	Aquaculture development	Construction of new fish ponds Production of high quality seed and feed	CGTR –Fisheries KEMSFED project	10yrs	155,000,000	CGTR and KEMSFED
		Women empowerment	Issuing small grants in form of equipment	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	15,000,000	CGTR
	To increase fish landing	Development of capture fisheries	Enhance fish patrols & monitoring Gazettement of landing	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	18,700,000	CGTR

			sites Restocking of natural water bodies				
		Fisheries extension services	Capacity build of fisherfolk on new technologies Addressing Capacity needs of staff Fish eat campaigns Sensitization of Fisheries Managemen t Developmen t Act of 2016	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	40,850,000	CGTR
Fish market development	Diversify and expand fish market	Value addition	Developmen t of new fish products	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	23,500,000	CGTR
		Gender main streaming in the fish value chain	Women involvement	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	18,350,000	CGTR
		Fish infrastructure	Construction of modern fish depot	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	38,000,000	CGTR

		Cold storage infrastructure	Installation of ice plant	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	25,000,000	CGTR and EU grants
		Purchasing of modern fishing gears	Fishing skills technologies	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	22,800,000	CGTR and other Development partner
		Construction of modern smoking kiln	Fish preservation and value addition	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	11,700,000	CGTR and development partner
	Enhance collective marketing	Fish co-operative	Group mobilization and sensitization	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	4,650,000	CGTR
			Capacity build co-operative members on group dynamics	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	4,500,000	CGTR
			Registration of Fish co-operative	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	3,600,000	CGTR
			Creation of a Fisheries revolving fund	CGTR-fisheries	10yrs	20,000,000	CGTR
Programme	Objectives	Sub-Programme	Strategies/Actions	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Funding	
						Total Budget (Ksh)	Source

Plant disease control	Increase crop productivity		Introduction of disease resistant seed varieties use	CGTR-Agriculture	10yrs	1.58 b	CGTR/PARTNERS
Administration and support services	Efficient administrative services		Training of staff, transportation of staff, staff recruiting, partner stakeholder meetings, training farmers on new technology	CGTR-Agriculture	10yrs	950 m	CGTR/PARTNERS
Food security	Adopt modern technologies		shade nets use	CGTR-Agriculture	10yrs	300 m	CGTR/PARTNERS
			Use of drip irrigation	CGTR-Agriculture	10yrs	500m	CGTR/PARTNERS
	Diversification and intensification of enterprises		Adopt 10,000 acres agro-pastoral farming	CGTR-Agriculture	10yrs	10 b	CGTR/PARTNERS
	Ascertain		Soil testing and profiling	CGTR-Agriculture	10 yrs	30m	CGTR/PARTNERS

	Suitability and zonation of areas		done				
			Research on crop variety	CGTR-Agriculture	10 yrs	250m	CGTR/PARTNERS
	River bank protection		400 Kilometers of river bank protection	CGTR-Agriculture	10 yrs	200m	CGTR/PARTNERS
	Encourage use of sunken beds and fertility pits, zai pits, semi-circular bunds		Establish 1,000ha farm land with sunken beds, fertility pits, zai pits, semi circular bunds	CGTR-Agriculture	10yrs	30m	CGTR/PARTNERS

3.4. Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name: Establishment of kurawa disease free zone	Location: kurawa
Objective: Raising disease free animals fit for export.	
Outcome: increase income for livestock traders/keeper.	

Description of key activities: Breeding and selling animals to external market especially middle east .	
Key Outputs: increased livestock value in terms of market prices.	
Performance Indicators: number of animals exported and revenue raised annually.	
Timeframe: by 2030	
Estimated Cost (Ksh): 1,000,000,000	Source(s) of funds: Gok ,
Implementing agency(s): ministry of livestock – national government(GoK)	

Project Name: JUMUIA YA COUNTY ZA PWANI	Location: Kwale,Taita Taveta,Kilifi,Tanariver
Objective: A million acres under cultivation	
Outcome: food security	
Description of key activities: cultivation of land.	
Key Outputs: stream line food output	
Performance Indicators: quantity of food produced	
Timeframe: by 2030	
Estimated Cost (Ksh): xxxxxxxxxx	Source(s) of funds: GOK, partners
Implementing agency(s): ministry of livestock,ministry of agriculture – national government(GoK) partners	

Project Name: CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE	Location: Tanariver county
Objective: use of climate smart technologies in Agriculture	
Outcome: food security	
Description of key activities: cultivation of land, upgrading of ATC to full ATI farmers training institute, fish farming	
Key Outputs: stream line food output	
Performance Indicators: quantity of food produced	
Timeframe: by 2030	
Estimated Cost (Ksh): 670,000,000	Source(s) of funds: GOK, partners
Implementing agency(s): KCSAP – national government(GoK) partners	

3.5. Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 2: Cross-sectoral linkages

Programme / sub Programme	Sector	Cross-sector impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Revenue Management Services	(PEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adequate and sufficient funding for projects and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Incomplete implementation of projects/programs Underfunding of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce revenue collection and increase revenue points. • Prudent management of resources • Revenue resource mapping • ER system
Supply Chain Management	PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automation of procurement procedures • Timely procurement of services and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non completion of projects within the stipulated timelines • Litigations • Increase in project costs • Missing out on grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to procurement laws and policies • Full implementation of IFMIS modules • Timely requisition of projects and services by departments

Accounting Service	PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Timely payments for goods and services Satisfied clients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate financial reports □ Low funds absorption rates • Delays in project/ programs implementation • Adverse audit opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building • Adherence to financial regulations and procedures as provided for in PFM Act
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved tracking and assessment of project implementation • Efficient utilisation of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of projects • Inaccurate status reporting • Poor quality of works • Loss of funds • Project/program objective will not be achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish M&E unit • Acquisition and installation of electronic M&E system
Economic Planning & Budgeting	PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough resource for development (resource mobilization) • Streamlined allocation of resources • Integrated economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Unsustainable decision making Inadequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Capacity building of technical staff

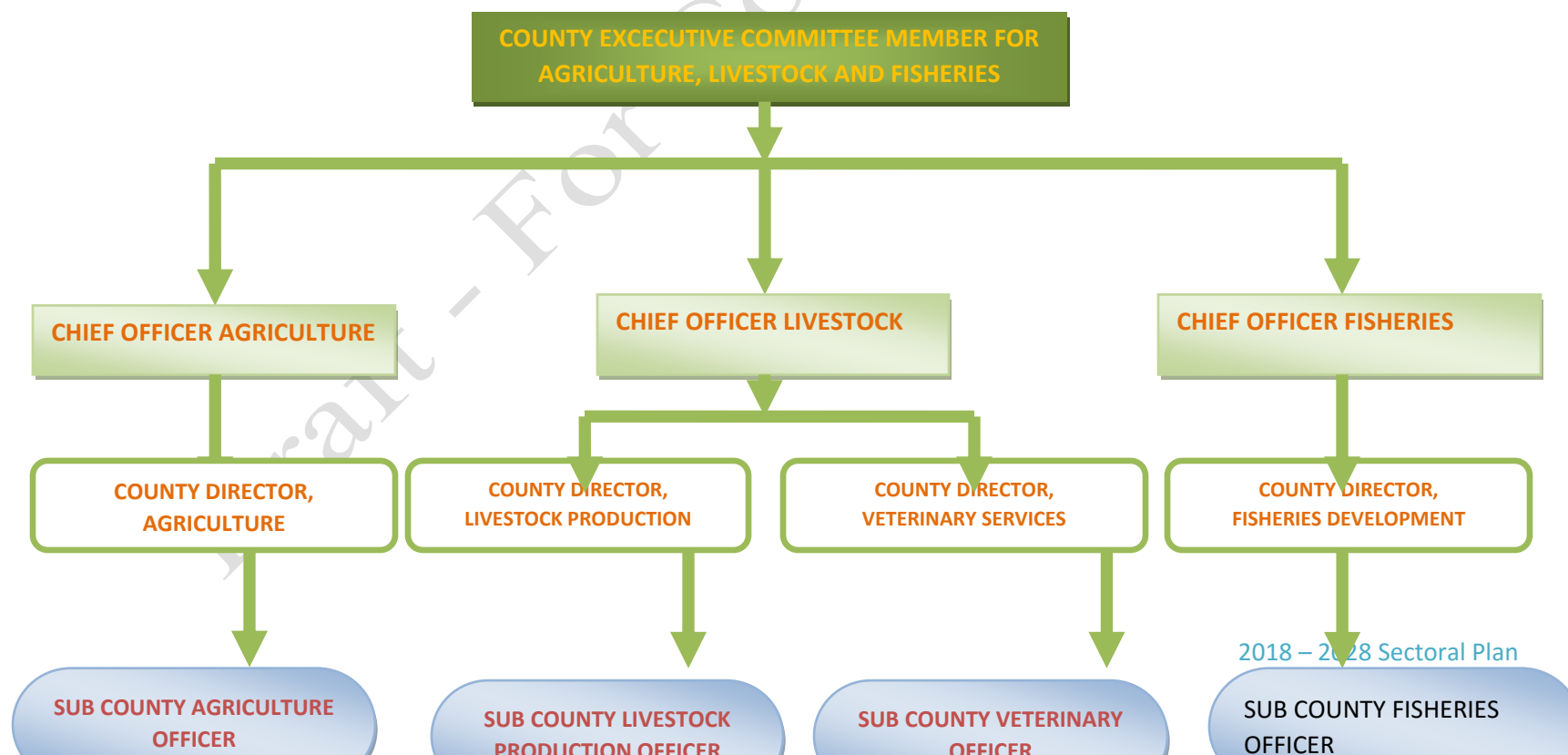
		plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved funds Absorption • Improved service delivery • Quality and accountable governance • Seamless implementation of plans 		
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CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

4.1. Institutional and Coordination Framework

4.1.1. Institutional Arrangement



4.2. Financing Mechanism

The financing mechanism for the sectors plan is at the early stages hence no consultations have been done between the department of Agriculture and the financiers. But these are the traditional partners

The financing mechanism include but not limited to

- Government of Kenya-
 - County government of Tana river-(budget,(special programs))
 - Development partners
- 1) Food and Agriculture Organization
 - 2)World food program
 - 3)Red cross
 - 4) Worldbank

5) European Union

6) NDMA

4.3.CapacityDevelopment

Currently there is a capacity gap in delivery of services. The ratio is 1 officer to 837 farmers hence need to hire more workers so that every farmer can be reached with the services. 10 yrs from now 60% of the staff will go to retirement hence need to request young staff to fill the gap.

Also due changing needs of the clients and technological developments, there is need to continuously build the capacity of the staff. This will include enhancing staff skills at all levels in line with the government regulation on a 5 days minimum training annually. In this regard therefore, the sector will organize long term and short term training programs.

4.4. Risk Management

Risk	Mitigation/management
Production risk-derives from the uncertain natural growth processes of crops and livestock. Weather, disease, pests, and other factors affect both the quantity and quality of commodities produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Follow recommended production practices.-Diversify enterprises by growing different crop varieties and completely new crops.-Expand production through more intensive growing practices or by planting more acreage.-Purchase government crop insurance coverage to stabilize income during times of loss and purchase-Adopt risk mitigating practices such as drip irrigation, tile drainage, trap crops or resistant varieties.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consider site selection - use fields less susceptible to pests and rotate crops. -Maintain equipment and keep facilities in good working condition.
Human wildlife conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compensation for loss of animals and crops by government in human wildlife conflicts. -Grow fodder for livestock and dig boreholes to avoid long treks in search of water and pasture
Pest and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provide medicines and pesticides for farmers and livestock
Price or market risk-refers to uncertainty about the prices producers will receive for commodities or the prices they must pay for inputs. The nature of price risk varies significantly from commodity to commodity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop a marketing plan with realistic sales forecasts and target prices. -Form or join a marketing cooperative to enhance prices and guarantee a market. -Increase direct marketing efforts to capture a higher price. -Market through multiple channels or outlets to reduce reliance on a single market. -Enter into sales or price contracts with buyers. -Spread harvest and sales over the season by scheduling planting and considering storage. -Conduct essential market research - understand customers' needs and preferences. -Purchase Whole-Farm Revenue Protection

	to cover unexpected decline of market prices during the growing year.
Financial risk -results when the farm business borrows money and creates an obligation to repay debt. Rising interest rates, the prospect of loans being called by lenders, and restricted credit availability are also aspects of financial risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop a strategic county business plan. -Monitor financial ratios and enterprise benchmarks. -Control key farm expenses - consider other suppliers and alternative inputs. -Communicate and renegotiate agreements with suppliers and loan terms with lenders.
Institutional risk-results from uncertainties surrounding Government actions. Tax laws, regulations for chemical use, rules for animal waste disposal, and the level of price or income support payments are examples of government decisions that can have a major impact on the farm business.	-Contracts and memorandums should be signed between farmers and the government in order to deal with eventualities
Human or personal risk-refers to factors such as problems with human health or personal relationships that can affect the farm business. Accidents, illness, death, and divorce are examples of personal crises that can threaten a farm business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide adequate training for employees -Recognize and reward good performance. -Initiate performance contracts

Legal and Environmental Risks-In part, legal risks relate to fulfilling business agreements and contracts. Failure to meet these agreements often carry a high cost. Another major source of legal risk is tort liability causing injury to another person or property due to negligence. Lastly, legal risk is closely related to environmental liability and concerns about water quality, erosion and pesticide use.	-Payments to suppliers should be done in a timely manner -Agreements between parties should be well documented to provide evidence during disputes -Land cultivation and agriculture production should be in line with the environmental act -
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CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING AND LEARNING

5.0 Purpose of M&E sectoral M and E committee

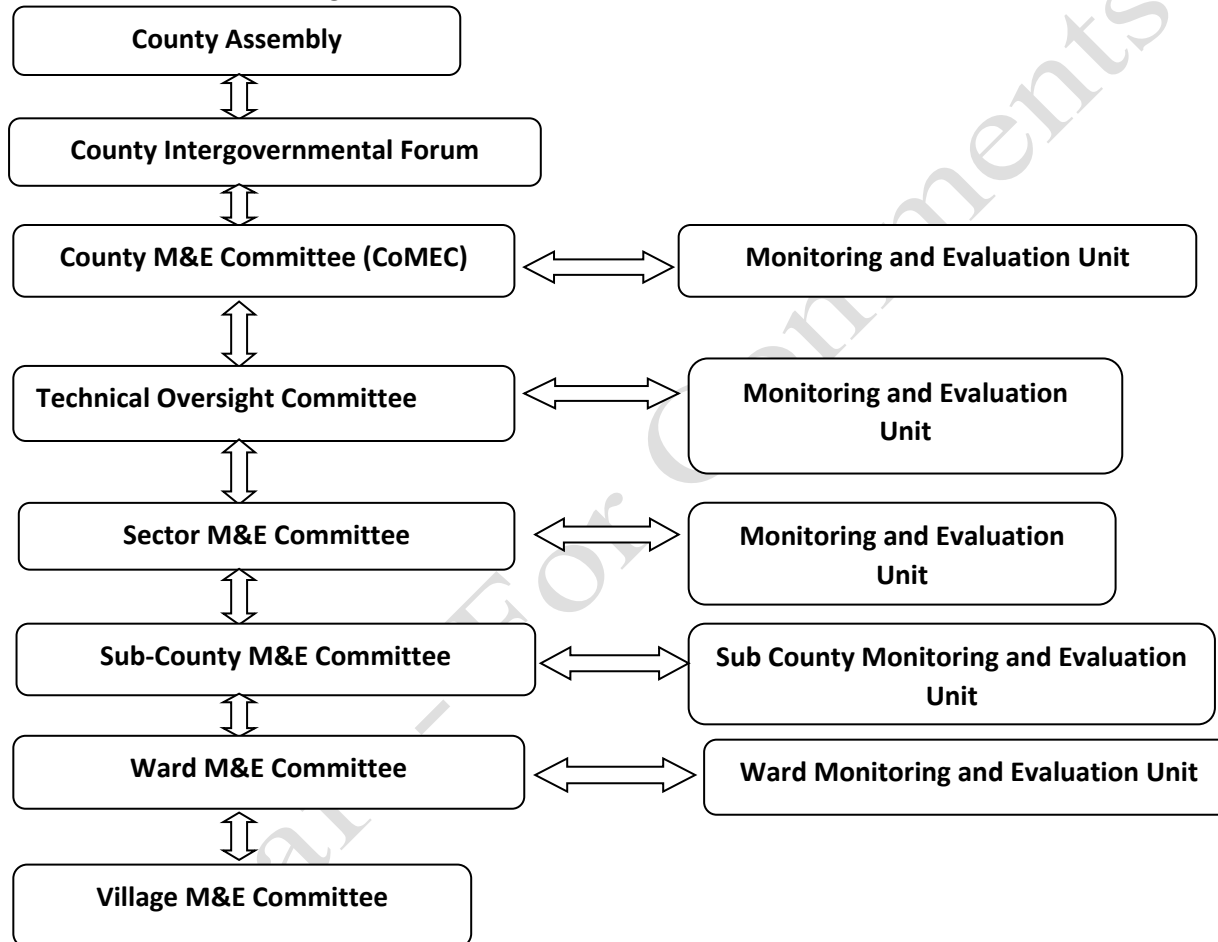
5.1 shall include, but not limited to:

- i. Prepare, collate and disseminate sector project reports
- ii. Establish County integrated socio-economic database for data storage and reference for the sector projects
- iii. Conduct scheduled surveys and policy-oriented research and analysis;
- iv. Collate, analyze all relevant data on project progress and provide periodic evidence of performance through the routine reporting system
- v. Develop indicators and interpretation of performance of the sector

vi) Initiate and compile all periodic reports, bulletins and other publications related to the sector report

5.2 Performance indicators and how they will be used in tracking and reporting of progress/achievement-the performance indicators will be chosen by the departments, indicators that suit them most. Performance indicators enables the departments to focus achieving objectives also creating valuable insights into areas that are not performing well and also highlighting the potential for opportunities of growth.

5.3 M&E Reporting structures-



5.4 Data sources and Collection method-

Data Sources:

1. -CIDP
- ADP
- Program based budgets
- Procurement plan
- Kenya National bureau of statistics
- Site visits

Collection method

- Questionnaires-it involves giving out forms written by respondents,it is an in expensive method -where respondents are literate and cooperative
- Interviews-forms are completed through interviews
- Direct observations-making direct measurement is the most accurate method but often expensive

5.5 Types of Reports to be produced and their frequency, and consumers

Type of reports produced

1. performance contracts-for contractors and employees quarterly
2. progress reporting-reports for implementation status of the projects quarterly
3. public participations report-done yearly
4. financial reports-reports on the financial status of the projects bi annually
5. procurement reports-used to report on the procurement status of the project

The reports can be used by donors, the government and the communities around for funding or tracking purposes

5.6 The use of M&E findings especially in planning, budgeting, decision making and policy formulation/review

-Support evidence based decision making especially budget decision making, performance budgeting, national planning, and programme budgeting and planning. These processes focus on County government priorities among competing demands from citizens and interest groups;

Helps County government departments in their policy development and policy analysis work and in program development;

- Helps county government departments/agencies manage activities at the sector, program, and project levels. This includes government service delivery and the management of staff;

- M&E identifies the most efficient use of available resources and thus ensures accountability in the use of county resources;

- Performance indicators can be used to make cost and performance comparisons among different administrative units; sub-counties, wards and villages. Comparisons can also be made over time that help identify good, bad, and promising practices, and this can prompt a search for the reasons for this performance;

- M&E links the performance contracting, appraisal systems and the incentive systems;

- M&E is a tool for public participation, where citizens play a significant role when carrying out monitoring and evaluation by providing feedback; it will be implemented across all devolved levels;

- M&E is an essential management tool for the County Government, and hence its availability and implementation will improve project performance and contribute towards to achievement of intended results.

5.7 Dissemination and Feedback mechanisms and citizens engagement

Communication is considered key in operationalization of CAMES. There will be sharing of information from the County Executive Committee to the respective sectors/departments, CSOs, development partners, community, sub-county and county level. Information to be shared will include monitoring and evaluation reports, policy reports (surveys,) and data.

The county Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will develop a clear and effective communication strategy for dissemination of evaluation reports. The citizens will also be engaged through public participation where it will take the opinions of the citizens in matters of sector performance and dissemination of information through televisions, radios, phones

5.8 Mechanism for reviewing (evaluating) and updating the sectoral plan through the anticipated CAMES

- i. Project description (title, location, objectives, management, justification, targets)
- ii. Project design documents (reference costs, Bill of Quantities and feasibility studies reports)

- iii. Projects implementation (procurement statuses, timelines, phases, collaborations, contractors' details, variations if any)
- iv. Project financing (budget cost, tendered sum, funding sources, donor input)
- v. Projects implementation progress reports by County Government (status, timelines, redress mechanism, feedback)
- vi. Projects implementation progress comments by interest groups, project beneficiaries and technical officers
- vii. Project outputs, outcomes, expected impact, and beneficiary details
- viii. Cumulative projects achievements based on targets each FY (Actual Versus Planned)
- ix. Integration mechanism with other systems (IFMIS and Complaints and compliments portal system)
- x. Project reporting details including;
 - List of projects per Ward per Financial Year
 - List of projects per Department per Financial Year
 - Summary of budget allocations per Ward, FY, Departments, donors, projects
 - Pictorials, MoUs, Financing Agreements)

Table 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Programme/Project	Objectives	Expected Outcomes	Key Performance	Time frame	Baseline	Targets	Data Collection	Responsibility
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			Indicator(s)						Methods / Sources	
							Five Year Target(s)	Ten Year Target(s)		
					Year	Value				

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