REPUBLIC OF KENYA

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WAJIR

WAJIR COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2023 - 2027

"Building an equitable, resilient, and sustainable future for socio-economic transformation"

February 2023

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision
A green, resilient and progressive county with a high quality of life

Mission

To foster sustainable development through leadership, evidence-based decision-making and socio-economic transformation by delivering equitable, people-centred and durable solutions

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CADP	County Annual Development Plan
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CoG	Council of Governors
CSO	County Statistics Officer
SP	Sectoral Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
e-CIMES	electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census Report
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework

MTP   Medium Term Plan

NCPD   National Council for Population and Development

NGO   Non-Governmental Organisation

PESTEL   Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal

PFMA   Public Finance Management Act

PSRI   Population Studies and Research Institute

PWD   Person with Disability

SDG   Sustainable Development Goal

SWG   Sector Working Group

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA   United Nations Population Fund

GLOSSARY OF KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES

Baseline: An analysis describing the initial state of an indicator before the start of a project/programme, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made.

Blue Economy: The sustainable use and economic development of both aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water.

Demographic Dividend: The potential accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population.

Development Issue: The key developmental issue concerning a sector that needs to be addressed or tapped into through various interventions and programmes.

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (and its MTPs) or the County Transformative Agenda/Long-term Plans, etc. (*For further details, please refer to Treasury Circular No. 01/2022).*

Green Economy: An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities as well as enhancing sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Indicator: A sign of progress /change that result from a project's intervention. It measures a change in a situation or condition, and confirms progress towards achievement of a desired specific result. It is used to measure a project's impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs that are monitored during project implementation to assess progress.

Integrated Development Planning: The process of coordinating the efforts of national and devolved levels of government and other relevant stakeholders to bring together economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development so as to produce a plan that meets the needs and sets the targets for the benefit of local communities.

Outcome Indicator: A specific, observable and measurable characteristic or change that will represent achievement of the outcome. Outcome indicators include quantitative and qualitative measures. Examples: enrolment rates, transition rates, mortality rates, etc.

Outcome: An intermediate result generated from a number of outputs relative to the objective of a programme or intervention.

Output: Products, services or immediate results, tangible or intangible resulting directly from the implementation of activities or applying inputs.

Performance indicator: A measurement that evaluates the success of an organization or of a particular activity (such as projects, programmes, products and other initiatives) in which it engages.

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a National/County Department to achieve a specific objective; Programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

Project: A set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters/deliverables.

Public Participation: Is the process where individuals, governmental and non-governmental groups influence decision making in policy, legislation, service delivery, oversight and development matters. It is a two-way interactive process where the duty bearer communicates information in a transparent and timely manner, engages the public in decision making and is responsive and accountable to their needs.

Sector: Is a composition of departments, agencies and organizations that are grouped together according to services and products they provide. They produce or offer similar or related products and services, and share common operating characteristics.

Sustainable Development: The development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sector Working Group: Is a technical working forum through which government departments and partners/stakeholders consult on sector issues and priorities.

Target: A result to be achieved within a given time frame through application of available inputs.

Figure 1: CIDP Linkage with Other Plans

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                        │   The Kenya Vision    │
                        │        2030           │
                        └──────────────────────┘

┌────────────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Kenya National Spatial │          │ International & Regional  │
│ Plan 2015-2045, County │          │ Development Frameworks    │
│ Long Term Development   │          │ (SDGs, Paris Agreement,   │
│ Plans                   │          │ Agenda 2063, EAC Vision   │
└────────────────────────┘          │ 2050 etc)                 │
                                     └──────────────────────────┘

┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
│ County Spatial   │     │ County Sectoral  │
│ Plans, City      │     │ Plan (10         │
│ Plans, Urban     │     │ Years)           │
│ Plans            │     └──────────────────┘
│ (10 Years)       │
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┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
│                  │     │ County Integrated│     │ Medium Term      │
│                  │     │ Development Plans│     │ Plans (MTPs) &   │
│ Departmental     │     │ (CIDP) - (5 Years)│    │ Sector Plans (5  │
│ Strategic        │     │                  │     │ Years)           │
│ Plans (5 Years)  │     └──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘
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                    ┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
                    │ County Annual    │     │ National         │
                    │ Development Plan │     │ Government County │
                    │ (CADP) - (1 Year)│     │ Service Delivery  │
                    └──────────────────┘     │ Plan (1 Year)    │
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FOREWARD

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for two distinct and interdependent levels of Government – the national and the county governments. The County Government Act, 2012 states that each county shall prepare a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) which shall be the basis for all budgeting and spending of public funds. It also states that a County Government shall plan for the County and that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a County Planning Framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. The CIDP is implemented through County Annual Decvelopment Plans (C-ADP) which is an annual rolling implementation plan. According to the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 the budget process for county governments in any financial year shall begin with an integrated development planning process which shall include both long term and medium-term planning which will in turn inform the County Budget Estimates.

This five year integrated development plan sets forth the agenda of my adminitrtation that was articulated by my campaign and accepted by the people of Wajir County. I am pleased to take this opportunity to affirm the commitment of my administration in the priority areas that have been explored extensively and strategies developed to ensure that we achieve our promises. The priorities and strategies in this document are in line with our agenda of 'restoring hope' for the people of Wajir. I have no doubt that we can achieve our priorities which inter alia include: ensure our health centres provide much needed services, and high quality, accessible and reliable health serices; ensure access to good quality and adequate water for every resident that can also support their livelihoods; protect our economic mainstay and source of livelihood through adequate resourcing for the crucial livestock sector and rainwater harvesting for irrigation as well as support to halal insurance for our pastoralists, drought preparedness, mitigation and response measures, strategic fodder reserve program and operationalize the Wajir Abattoir; enhance social support programs including disability fund and marriage support to the ready and willing but less privileged among us as well as health insurance for the elderly.

The County Government, under my leadership, will immediately work on putting in place policies and structures that can drive the private sector investement and participation in the county economy. Already, we have enhanced the revolving fund to ensure that every enreprise that seeks credit can access the same affordably and sustainably. On County Adminstration, my Government shall ensure accountability in public service, renew public trust in our service provision and improve service delivery,. Further, we are keen on sustaining the prevailing peace and tranquility that we currently enjoy. I invite all the residents, development partners and people of good will to join my adminstation in offering the best to the good people of Wajir. We have put in place a robust mechanism in this plan to ensure that we remain on track and foster accountability and transparency to the people of Wajir.

Our competent technical team led by the CECM Finance and Economic Planning have had wide consultations with the residents of this great county, experts in different fields and many other stakeholders such as development partners and non-state actors. We have all agreed to make this county better and greater by sparing no effort in ensuring development for our people. Let us restore hope and re-focus our journey towards *building an equitable, resilient and sustainable future, and realize* a green, resilient and progressive county with a high quality of life
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H.E. FCPA AHMED ABDULLAHI, **GOVERNOR**
WAJIR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Third Generation Wajir County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 preparation commenced after the 9thAugust 2022 General Elections. Wajir County Governor H.E. Ahmed Abdullahi provided a steering role by ensuring the CIDP preparation is launched in earnest and well-resourced during the entire process.

The entire CIDP preparation process was highly participatory and consultative engaging county stakeholders at all levels including public participation forums in all the thirty (30) Wards, Sector Working Group (SWGs) forums, and various meetings with all the County departments both at leadership and technical levels.. Similarly, National Government County Directors and Program Managers, Development Partners, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations as well as private sector individuals and organizations were involved and contributed to populating the various chapters and thematic areas during the CIDP preparation period.

We give special thanks to FAO Kenya, UNICEF Kenya, World Food Programme Kenya and Save the Children for their financial and technical support in different stages of the CIDP development process. We remain grateful to all National Government Departments and Non-Governmental Organizations for their participation in identification of key sector priorities and development of programmes during CIDP Sector Working Groups (SWGs) consultative and validation forums.

We appreciate the role played by the office of the County Secretary for coordinating all the departments, Mr. Farah A Osman, CCO Finance/ former Economic Advisor, Office of the Governor for his invaluable contributions during the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) Hearings and consultations; Mr. Abdi Abdille Adan, the Chief Officer; Economic Planning, Budget and Statistics for facilitating the Economic Planning Team led by Mr. Ahmed Maalim the Director, Economic Planning who provided overall coordination, drafting and technical oversight, and Mr. Stephen Muoka the Deputy Director, Economic Planning for the support. Many thanks go to all staff of the Economic Planning, Budget and Statistics Department for their availability and various roles during the different stages in the CIDP preparation process.

We similarly thank teams from the Public Participation and Town Administration & Decentralized Units departments whom I will not be able to name individually for their role in public participation forums at the sub-counties and ward level tasked with collection of priorities from the communities, collating the data, editing and finalizing the document.

Finally, I would also like to thank the Speaker of the County Assembly, Clerk to the County Assembly, Chair Budget, Finance and Appropriation Committee and entire Members of the County Assembly for actively participating in forums which enriched the document significantly as well as eventually approving the plan in order to afford the Wajir people the development outcomes they desire.

SALAH ADAN ABDI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER - FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) has six Chapters and three (3) Annextures. Chapter One provides the county background including the population and its characteristics such as sex ratio, profile of inhabitants and socio-economic activities. The Chapter then discusses the position and size of the County in relation to the National and International Boundaries. Physiographic and Natural Conditions are then discussed including Physical and Topographic features, Climatic conditions, Ecological conditions, County Government Administrative Wards by Constituency, Administrative Subdivision (sub-counties, wards, villages) and Political Units (Constituencies and Wards). The Chapter further discusses the demographic features which includes Population Size, Composition and Distribution; Population Density and Distribution; Population Projection by Broad Age Groups; Population of Persons with Disability; Demographic Dividend Potential and Population Characteristics which highlights key characteristics such as education, health and nutrition. The Chapter also discusses human development index (HDI), Gross County Product (GCP), public participation in development issues, health and education as well as Gender and Development and County Poverty.

Chapter Two looks at the performance of the previous plan period with sector-based discussions. Key issues such as revenue performance and budget expenditure analysis, and summary of key milestones by each sector are discuessed. The ten (10) County Departments form the basis of the discussion of sector performances. Here, challenges experienced in the previous plan period, emerging issues and lessons learnt are also discussed. Further, in this chapter a compressive analysis of the natural resources in the county and the opportunities that they present for the county are explored as well as constraints and sustainable management strategies for the natural resources. Finally, Chapter two uses the sector analysis to identify and discuss critical sector-specific development issues that needs to be addressed in the 2023-2027 CIDP sector priorities, strategies and programmes for implementation during the plan period.

Chapter Three considers spatial development framework that brings in the land use context in addressing the development issues that have been discussed in Chapter two. The County does not currently have a GIS based spatial plan but tremendous efforts have been put in in place in contextualising the key thematic areas of rangelands, human settlements and transportation networks and how they can support and/or impact differently the county development needs. A table on County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas has been used for detailed discussion on each thematic area.

Chapter Four looks at the development priorities, strategies and programmes. Expert discussions, stakeholder engagement and community public participation discussions have been employed to identify the priorities, strategies and programmes to address the development issues raised from Chapter two. The Chapter is organised by sector with each section providing information on the sector composition, vision and mission, and using a table to identify sector priorities and

strategies. Part two of the Chapter Four translates the priorities and strategies into programmes and flagship projects for implementation in the 2023 - 2027 plan period while using a table for this discussion on sector programmes, sub-programmes and key outputs for each development objective. Part three of Chapter Four discusses how this CIDP Links with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks. Finally, Chapter Four discusses cross sector linkages using a table to show and discuss those linkages.

Chapter five is the implementation framework that in part one discusses the institutional framework that is in place to support implementation of this CIDP. Part two of the Chapter discusses resource requirements by each sector as derived from the proposed programmes in Chapter Four. Further, part two of the Chapter discusses the various sources of revenue such as County Government Equitable Share from the shareable National Revenue. Development Partners and National Government support, and how each contribute to the implementation of the CIDP. The discussion reveals a resource gap of Kshs 15.08 Billion after accounting for national government departments and agencies (Kshs 149 Billion), county government (Kshs 60.16 Billion) and the development partners (Kshs 10.8 Billion). Resource mobilization from Department Partners and Public Private Partnerships have been identified as part of the strategies to bridge the resource gap. Part three of the Chapter looks at the Asset Management while the final part discusses the risks to this plan and proposes measures to mitigate against each risk.

Chapter Six discusses the robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism that has been proposed to ensure delivery of this CIDP. Part one of this Chapter looks at the structure of the M & E in the County, the second part makes assessment of the M & E capacity, then the third part identifies the outcome indicators for use in monitoring the implementation of the CIDP. The outcomes are organised in a table by sector providing the baseline, mid-term target and the final year target. Part four of the chapter discusses the data collection, analysis and reporting while part five discusses the dissemination, feedback mechanism, Citizen engagement and Learning. Finally, the last part of the Chapter discusses the evaluation plan that provides for timelines and the resources needed to undertake mid-term and end-term evaluations as well as other crucial evaluations in the sectors.

Annex I: The county fact sheet providing key statistics across all the sectors.
Annex II: CIDP preparation steps and proposed timelines
Annex III: Integration of population issues into the CIDP. This annex discusses how population projections have been used to set performance and service delivery targets in the CIDP especially for the social sectors.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Wajir County is located in the Northeastern region of Kenya. Population Projections from the Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019 is 848,385 for 2022. Males comprise 50.4 percent of the population whereas female population account for 49.6 percent. The county is predominantly inhabited by the Kenyan Somali ethnic group. Degodia, Ogaden and Ajuran are the three main Somali clans; Harti, Gare, Arabs and communities from the other parts of the country form the minority groups. There are many non-indigenous residents that have come for employment and business purposes. The headquarters are located in Wajir town.

The inhabitants mainly practice livestock keeping as the main economic activity, agricultural sector in general contribute around 35 percent of the gross county product (KNBS 2021). Crop production, gum and resins harvesting, and honey production are also significant agricultural activities in the county. Other major economic activities in the county are construction services, contributing around 9 percent; transport and storage services, contributing around 7 percent; and education, and health services each contributing around 5 percent. Public administration and defence contributes 25 percent of the GCP (KNBS 2021). Wajir county is a member of the Frontier Counties Development Council(FCDC), a regional block that brings together ASAL Northern counties, and the Council of Governors at the national level.

1.2 Position and Size

Wajir County is located in the North Eastern Region of Kenya. The county lies on a latitude 1.7488^o N and Longitude 40.0586^o E and covers an area of 56,773.1 Km^2. It borders Somalia to the East, Ethiopia to the North, Mandera County to the North East, Isiolo County to the West, Marsabit County to the North West and Garissa County to the South. Map 1 shows the location of Wajir County in the map of Kenya and Wajir map with its sub counties

Map 1: Location of the County in Kenya
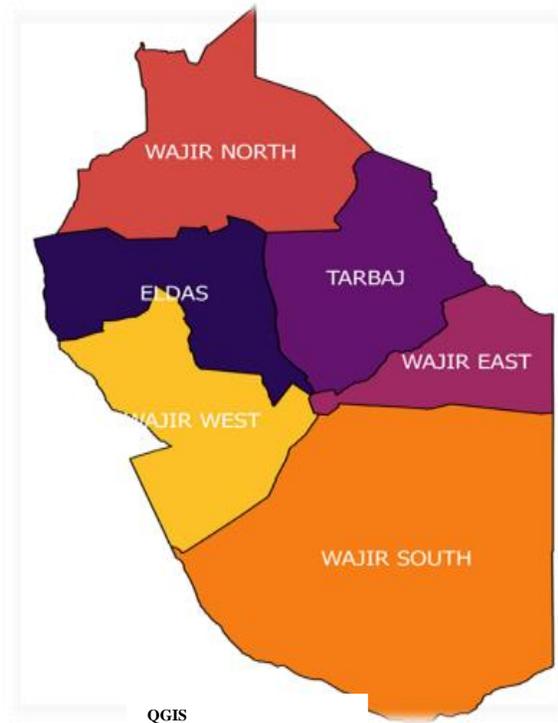
1.1. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic features

The County is mainly made of plains starting from 150 metres and rising to 460 metres above sea level. There are some hills in the Northern part of the county on the border with Ethiopia, that is, Malaba hills, which is a gazetted forest. There is also a non-gazetted forest that covers the lower parts of Wajir North towards Korondile.

The county does not have any natural water bodies such as lakes and rivers. However, during rainy seasons, some waterways have water flowing from the Northern Hilly areas towards the southern low lands for a short period. The government and some private initiatives have excavated earth pans to collect rain water for livestock and domestic use. The area sometimes experiences flooding during the rainy seasons creating seasonal swamps which together with drainage lines serve as grazing zones during dry season and are used for cultivation during the rainy seasons. These seasonal swamps are in Lagboghol and in the western and southern parts of Habaswein.

1.3.2 Climatic conditions

The average precipitation is 240mm Annually. Historical data show that July is the driest month with an average of 1mm of rain; while April is the wettest month with an average of 68mm. The Northern parts of the county, Bute, Gurar and surrounding areas receive higher rainfall of between 500 and 700mm. Average temperature is 27.9^0 C; The warmest months are February & March with an average of 36°C while the coolest months are June, July & August with an average low of 21 °C.

The County experiences frequent droughts especially from June to September, which impact negatively on livestock, crop farming, education, nutrition, access to water and pasture. On the other hand, rain sometimes cause flash floods which damage infrastructure and may kill goats and sheep. The frequency and intensity of the extreme climatic events has been increasing in the recent past disrupting the livelihood of the communities.

1.3.3 Ecological conditions

The county has approximately 10,000 km2 of arable land out of which, 8,400 ha are under food crop production in the higher altitude regions (DALF, CGW); Available data shows that the county has a food poverty rate of 72% and majority of it's inhabitants depend primarily on relef support including relief food and social protection programmes because the acreage under food and cash crops is low and poverty levels are very high. The agricultural sector (mainly livestock keeping) accounts for 85% of Wajir County household income. Nomadic pastoralism is more prominent in the county and defines the lifestyle of most of the county's inhabitants. The main livestock bred include cattle (Boran), camel (Dromedary Somali type), goats (Galla), sheep (Black head Persian), donkey and poultry (indigenous birds and hybrid layers) which is mostly practiced in Wajir Town.

The historic climate scenario in the last decades showed an increase in drought and a moderate increase in temperature in the first wet season (January – June); the Second wet season (July-December) was characterised by an increase in precipitation and a lower increase in mean temperature. Models of future climate projections show that Wajir County will remain highly susceptible to drought and high temperatures. Over the next decades, we expect high increases in the length of drought spells, moderate increases in mean temperatures and moderate decreases in intense rain in both seasons.

1.4.0 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 County Government Administrative wards by constituency

The County has six constituencies namely: Wajir South, Wajir North, Wajir East, Wajir West, Eldas and Tarbaj; and thirty (30) wards. The County Government uses the six constituencies, as mapped in Figure 3, as administrative areas/units of devolution. Effectively, as at October 2022, the County Government has six sub-counties each headed by an administrator. Critical services such as health, revenue, public works, roads, and water have offices and officers deployed and stationed at the Sub-counties. There are plans to deploy economic planning staff to operationalise the offices to offer coordination of the county government services as well as linkages with the national government and development partners at the sub-county level. However, the village administrative units have not been operationalised.

Table 2: County Government Administrative wards

Sub-county	No. of wards	No. of villages
Wajir East	4	
Eldas	4	
Tarbaj	4	
Wajir North	7	
Wajir South	7	
Wajir West	4	
	30	

Figure 1: County's Administrative and Political Units
(*the map of the county's administrative and political units*)
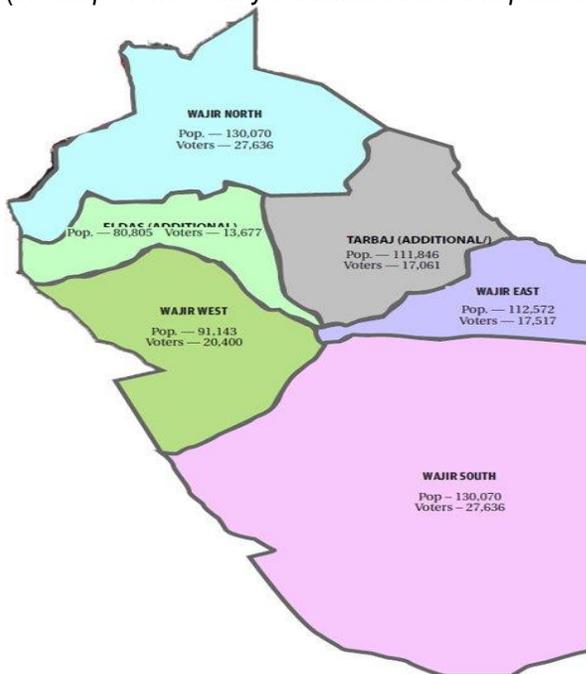
1.4.2 Administrative Subdivision (sub-counties, wards, villages)

With regard to national government administration, there are 14 administrative sub-counties namely Wajir East, Wajir South, Habaswein, Tarbaj, Wajir West, Eldas, Wajir North, Buna, Wajir South, Hadado, Diif, Sabuli, Khorof Harar and Korondile.

Table 1: Area of the County by Sub-County and Divisions

Sub - County	Division	Area (Km^2)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Wajir East	Central	139.3	6	10
		2,043.4	3	5
	Khorof-Harar	1,825.1	1	4
	Total	4,007.8	**10**	**19**
Tarbaj	Tarbaj	1,175.1	4	6
	Sarman	1,561	3	4
	Kotulo	3,389.7	5	9
	Mansa	3,313.6	3	4
	Total	**9,439.4**	**15**	**23**
Eldas	Della	413.9	2	3
	Eldas	2,059.4	8	6
	Elnur	277.6	3	4
	Anole	294.1	5	4
	Total	**3,045**	**18**	**17**
Wajir West	Griftu	3,336.4	11	10
	Arbajahan	2,345.3	2	4
	Lagbogol	373.3	2	3
	Hadado	2,480.1	4	4
	Ademasajida	1,017.3	6	3
	Wagalla	491.2	5	8
	Total	**10,043.6**	**30**	**32**
Habaswein	Habaswein	4,351.5	14	14
	Sebule	2,680.2	5	10
	Banane	4,534.9	4	4
	Dadajabulla	1,064.2	5	2
	Total	**12,630.8**	**28**	**29**
Wajir South	Diif	5,446.8	5	3

	Wajir-Bor	1,224.4	5	5
	Kulaaley	2,293.7	7	7
	Burder		3	5
	Total	**8,964.9**	**20**	**20**
Wajir North	Gurar	2,797.9	8	10
	Bute	791.8	4	5
	Total	**3,589.7**	**12**	**15**
Buna	Buna	3,764.7	4	8
	Korondille	1,200.1	5	8
	Total	**4,964.8**	**9**	**16**
	County Total	**56,773.1**	**142**	172

Source: County Commissioner's Office, Wajir, 2022

1.4.3 Political units (Constituencies and Wards)

Figure 1: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency
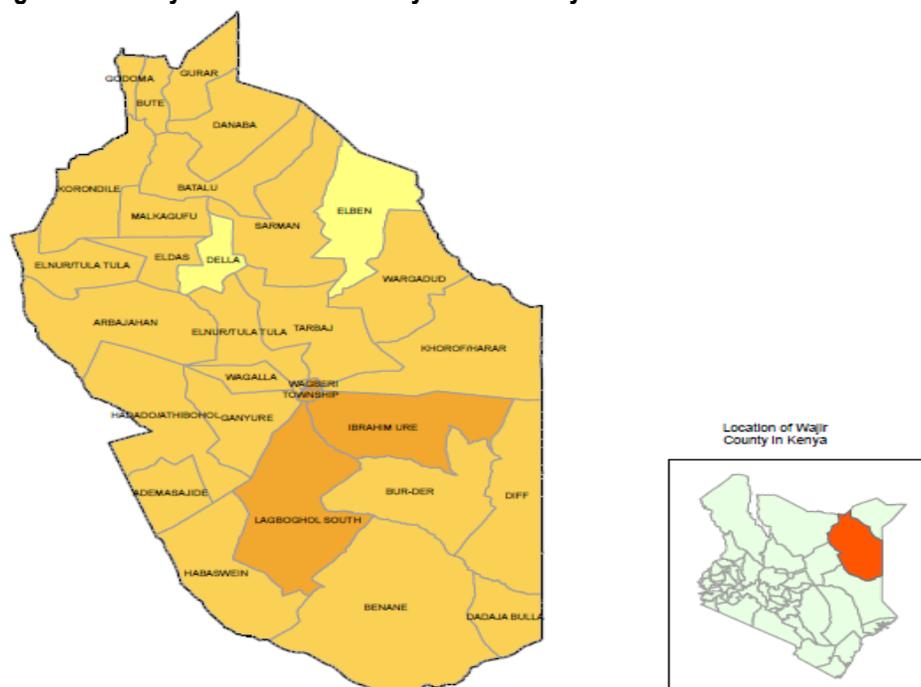
1.4.4 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Table 3: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	County Assembly Wards
Wajir East	Barwaqo
	Township
	Khorofharar

	Wagberi
Eldas	Eldas
	Dela/Anole
	Elnur/Tulatula
	Lakoley/Basir
Tarbaj	Tarbaj
	Sarman
	Elben
	Wargadud
Wajir North	Batalu/Buna
	Bute
	Malkagufu
	Korondille
	Godoma
	Gurar
	Danaba
Wajir South	Ibrahim Ure
	Diif
	Dadajabulla
	Banane
	Habaswein
	Lagbogol South
	Burder
Wajir West	Wagalla/Ganyure
	Arbajahan
	Hadado/Athibohol
	Ademasajida

1.5 Demographic features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census indicate that the county had a total population of 781 214 which is projected to reach 848,385, 915,082 and 964,154 in 2022, 2025 and 2027 respectively. Males comprise 50.4 percent of the population and female population accounts for the remaining 49.6 percent. According to the KNBS analytical report and projections, the county is projected to record the following statistics between 2020 and 2025: a net migration of -2,039; 134,111 births; 20,815 deaths; crude birth rate of 31.2/1,000; and crude death rate of 4.8/1,000

County Population Age Structure

Table 4 gives population projections by subcounty and sex. In terms of population distribution, the highest population lives in Wajir South which carries 37 percent of the county population while Tarbaj carries the least at 7 percent.

Table 4: Population Projections (by Sub-county and sex)

Sub-County	2019 Male	2019 Female	TOTAL	2022 Male	2022 Female	TOTAL	2025 Male	2025 Female	TOTAL	2027 Male	2027 Female	TOTAL
COUNTY	415,374	365,840	781,214	451,061	397,271	848,385	486,552	428,530	915,082	512,644	451,510	964,154
WAJIR NORTH	58,786	53,297	112,083	63,845	57,879	121,724	68859	62430	131,289	72,552	65,778	138,330
ELDAS	44,743	43,759	88,502	48,590	47,522	96,112	52410	51257	103,668	55,221	54,006	109,227
WAJIR SOUTH	159,560	131,369	290,929	173,280	142,665	315,945	186902	153880	340,782	196,925	162,132	359,057
TARBAJ	27,141	30,086	57,227	29,475	32,673	62,148	31792	35241	67,033	33,497	37,131	70,628
WAJIR EAST	59,359	51,292	110,651	64,463	55,702	120,165	69531	60081	129,612	73,259	63,303	136,563
WAJIR WEST	65,785	56,037	121,822	71,442	60,855	132,297	77058	65639	142,697	81,190	69,159	150,349

Source. Calculated using KNBS projections

The county recorded intercensal population growth rate of 2.7 percent on average annually vis a vis the national average rate of 2.2 percent annually. The population growth compares favorably with the total resource growth rate averaging 3.4 percent annually. The equitable share that constitutes the largest proportion of the county revenues grew on average by 3.2 percent annually. In terms of the age structure, Table 5 below reveals that 85 percent of the population is below 35 years.

Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age	2019 Male	2019 Female	2019 Total	2022 Male	2022 Female	2022 Total	2025 Male	2025 Female	2025 Total	2027 Male	2027 Female	2027 Total
0-4	61,536	61,291	122,827	65,342	66,196	131,538	65,050	67,824	132,874	67,545	70,425	137,970
5-9	70,385	67,049	137,434	63,657	64,218	127,874	64,345	65,095	129,439	64,202	66,176	130,378
10-14	73,206	59,172	132,378	61,074	61,467	122,541	62,369	63,136	125,505	62,860	63,745	126,605
15-19	56,965	41,882	98,847	56,510	57,071	113,582	58,291	59,577	117,868	59,222	60,717	119,939
20-24	33,630	31,970	65,600	48,431	49,297	97,728	54,721	54,300	109,021	55,916	55,994	111,910
25-29	27,184	28,929	56,113	37,732	37,745	75,478	43,527	44,714	88,241	47,690	48,035	95,725
30-34	23,791	23,888	47,679	26,340	26,866	53,207	33,217	32,030	65,246	37,042	36,596	73,639
35-39	16,236	16,577	32,813	17,705	18,436	36,141	21,212	22,571	43,782	25,722	25,950	51,672
40-44	16,832	13,063	29,895	13,304	13,526	26,829	14,820	15,040	29,860	17,113	17,738	34,851
45-49	9,418	6,405	15,823	9,561	9,661	19,222	11,678	11,802	23,480	12,675	12,801	25,475
50-54	9,066	5,132	14,198	6,751	7,105	13,856	7,598	7,657	15,256	8,952	9,029	17,981
55-59	4,826	3,109	7,935	4,684	5,008	9,691	5,592	6,190	11,783	6,143	6,565	12,708
60-64	5,216	2,814	8,030	3,463	3,611	7,075	3,566	3,847	7,413	4,129	4,597	8,726
65-69	2,369	1,386	3,755	2,323	2,491	4,813	2,841	3,121	5,962	2,927	3,278	6,205

Age												
70-74	2,287	1,523	3,810	1,495	1,676	3,171	1,559	1,842	3,401	1,862	2,228	4,091
75-79	1,023	529	1,552	1,060	1,224	2,284	1,073	1,344	2,417	1,124	1,445	2,569
80+	1403	1120	2,523	1,585	1,769	3,354	1,660	1,930	3,590	1,695	2,074	3,769
All-Ages	415,374	365,840	781,214	421,018	427,367	848,385	453,120	462,019	915,139	476,820	487,394	964,214

Source: CSO, Wajir.
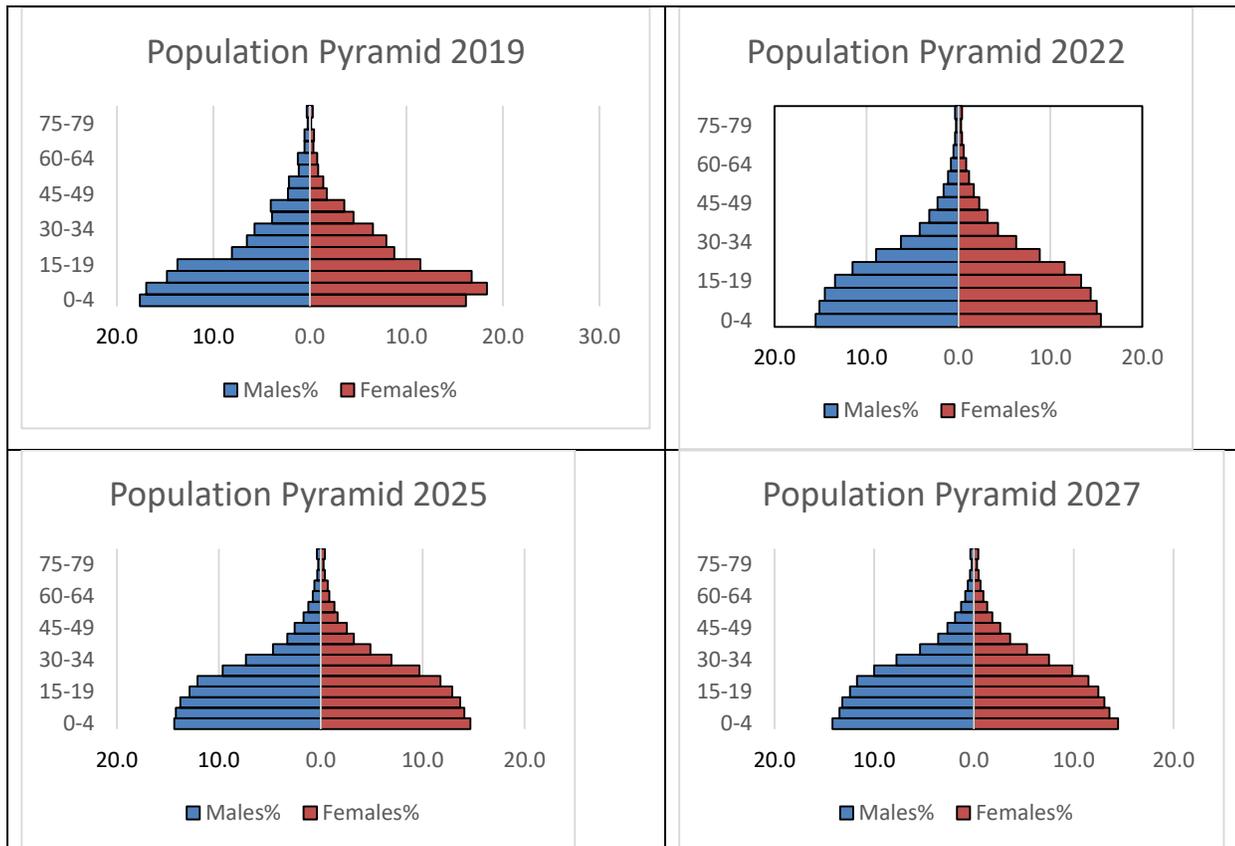
Source: Department of Economic Planning, Budget and Statitics own Anlaysis

The 2019 Wajir population pyramid indicates that over 85% of the total residents are aged less than 34 years which represents a very youthfull population. While a youthful population represents the potential for a large labour force in the future, it places a heavy burden on the working-age population (ages 15 to 64) to provide for the basic needs and services required by children and youth, such as health and education among many other development needs such as food, housing, water and sanitation.

The 2022 2025 and 2027 projected population of the County does not seem to change drastically implying that the County will raise its demographic dividends much later and only if the TFR declines significantly. For the next 10 years or so, the youthful population places a huge dependency burden to the few working adults, a situation that predisposes majority to a low status of living conditions.

County Urban Population

Guided by the Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011 as amended in 2019, the county has six urban areas consisting of Wajir Municipality, Habaswein, Bute, Eldas, Griftu and Tarbaj Towns. The urbanized population stand at 23 percent which is projected to slightly grow to 25 percent by 2027. The urban population is projected using the 4 percent national average urbanization growth per annum. Wajir Municipality carries the highest urbanized population at 51 percent, followed by Habaswein at 28 percent while Bute, Eldas, Griftu and Tarbaj stand at 8 percent, 7 percent, 4 percent and 2 percent respectively.

Table 6 below tabulates the urban population in the county. Wajir town is the largest urban centre with projected population of over 100,000 residents by 2022. It is also the only municipality in the county.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Area

Town	2019 Census			2022 Projections			2025 projections			2027 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wajir	47,940	42,173	**90,116**	53,926	47,439	**101,365**	60,659	53,362	**114,022**	65,609	57,717	**123,326**
Habaswein	27,042	22,541	**49,599**	30,419	25,356	**55,774**	34,217	28,522	**62,738**	37,009	30,849	**67,858**
Bute	7,275	6,832	**14,108**	8,183	7,685	**15,868**	9,205	8,645	**17,850**	9,956	9,350	**19,306**
Eldas	6,636	5,633	**12,270**	7,465	6,336	**13,801**	8,397	7,128	**15,524**	9,082	7,709	**16,791**
Griftu	4,322	3,612	**7,935**	4,862	4,063	**8,925**	5,469	4,570	**10,039**	5,915	4,943	**10,858**
Tarbaj	1,597	1,549	**3,146**	1,796	1,742	**3,539**	2,021	1,960	**3,981**	2,186	2,120	**4,306**

Source, Calculated using KNBS projections

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Wajir has an average density of 15 persons per square kilometer as at 2022, this is projected to grow to 17 persons by 2027. In Table 7. in terms of sub-counties, Tarbaj is the least densely populated at 6 people per square kilometer as at 2022, slightly growing to 7 people by 2027. Wajir East is the most densely populated standing at 30 persons per square kilometer in 2022 and growing to 34 by 2027.

Table 7: Population Distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	2019 Census	Land Mass	Density	2022 Projections	Density	2025 Projections	Density	2027 Projections	Density
Wajir North	112,083	7,930	14	121,720	15	131,289	17	138,330	17
Eldas	88,502	4,492	20	96,112	21	103,668	23	109,227	24
Wajir South	290,929	21,646	13	315,944	15	340,782	16	359,057	17
Tarbaj	57,227	9,608	6	62,148	6	67,033	7	70,628	7
Wajir East	110,651	4,053	27	120,165	30	129,612	32	136,563	34
Wajir West	121,822	9,044	13	132,297	15	142,697	16	150,349	17
Total	**781,214**	**56,773**	**14**	**848,385**	**15**	**915,082**	**16**	**964,154**	**17**

Source: KNBS projections data

1.5.3 Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Wajir has a relatively young population, table 8 shows that the youth constitute 34 percent of the county population. Children of school going age constitute over 40 percent of the population in 2022 and is projected to slightly decrease to 37 percent by 2027. Children under five constitute 16 percent of the county population. The challenges facing this group include: malnutrition, low immunization coverage and low enrolment in ECDE.

Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

Age	2019 Male	Female	Total	2022 Male	Female	Total	2025 Male	Female	Total	2027 Male	Female	Total	Proportion 2022	2027	2027
Youth (15 – 29 Years)	117,779	102,781	220,560	142,673	144,113	286,788	156,539	158,591	315,130	162,828	164,746	327,574	33.8%	34.4%	34.0%
Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49 Years)		162,714	162,714		212,602	212,602		240,034	240,034		257,831	257,831	25.1%	26.2%	26.7%
Economically Active Population (15 – 64 Years)	203,164	173,769	376,933	224,481	228,326	452,809	254,222	257,728	511,950	274,604	278,022	552,626	53.4%	55.9%	57.3%
Aged (65+)	7,082	4,558	11,640	6,463	7,160	13,622	7,133	8,237	15,370	7,608	9,025	16,634	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
4-5	29,887	29,467	**59,354**	25,800	26,083	**51,883**	25,879	26,584	**52,463**	26,350	27,320	**53,670**	6.12%	5.73%	5.57%
6-11	88,084	82,556	170,640	75,422	76,040	151,462	76,452	77,439	153,891	76,640	78,608	155,248	17.85%	16.82%	16.10%
12-14	42,964	31,261	74,225	36,097	36,353	72,450	36,932	37,455	74,387	37,280	37,883	75,163	8.54%	8.13%	7.80%
15-17	39,563	27,661	67,224	34,454	34,770	69,224	35,464	36,173	71,637	35,970	36,793	72,763	8.16%	7.83%	7.55%
3-5	42224	41,755	83,979	38,801	39,243	**78,044**	38,861	40,039	**78,900**	39725	41,235	**80,960**	9.20%	8.62%	8.40%
6-13	116,742	103,581	220,323	99,670	100,451	200,121	101,236	102,551	203,787	101,638	103,985	205,623	23.59%	22.27%	21.33%
14-17	53,869	37,897	91,766	46,304	46,712	93,016	47,612	48,516	96,128	48,251	49,300	97,551	10.96%	10.50%	10.12%

Source: CSO, Wajir

6.1 percent of the population is in the category of ECDE as at 2022, projected to slightly decrease to 5.6 percent by 2027. The population that is economically active stand at 53.4 percent in 2022, slightly growing to 57.3 percent by 2027. This implies that the dependency ratio is consistently decreasing over the plan period although at a slow pace. The older persons, 65+, constitute a small proportion of the population remaining around 1.6 percent over the plan period. The dominant Somali community's cultural practices of taking care of the elderly within the family structures is expected to partly take care for this segment of the society. In addition, the national and county governments must continue and upscale social protection for the elderly, OVCs, most vulnerable and severly disabled segments of the county population.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disability

Table 9 shows the population of persons living with disability in the county by category; there is a population of 6,886 persons that lived with disability at the time of census in 2019.

Table 9: Population of Persons with Disability by category.

Age	Sex	Difficulty in Seeing	Difficulty in Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Difficulty with Self-care	Difficulty in Communicating	Total	Proportion
Total	Male	447	543	877	664	751	422	3704	54%
	Female	383	462	752	606	641	338	3182	46%
0-14 years	Male	105	153	213	204	226	126	1027	29%
	Female	88	129	211	201	214	108	951	
15-24 years	Male	119	157	244	211	249	140	1120	28%
	Female	93	131	161	154	142	98	779	
25-34 years	Male	50	70	109	84	82	49	444	13%
	Female	39	73	100	95	92	49	448	
35-54 years	Male	57	104	148	104	109	67	589	15%
	Female	47	64	111	80	79	52	433	
55+ years	Male	116	59	163	61	85	40	524	16%
	Female	116	65	169	76	114	31	571	
Proportion		12.1%	14.6%	23.7%	18.4%	20.2%	11.0%	6886	

Source: CSO, Wajir

In terms of category, most of the people with disability have a problem with mobility at 23.7 percent of the population, followed by difficulty with self-care at 20.2 percent and cognition problem at 18.4 percent. The least is difficulty in hearing at 11 percent.

Geographically, Wajir South constituency has the highest population of people with disability at 36 percent, followed by Eldas at 29 percent and Tarbaj has the least at 5 percent. Figure 2 compares the total population share with the persons with disability by constituency. The analysis illustrates that Eldas and Wajir North have disproportionate relationship between total population and persons with disability of 11 percent vis a vis 29 percent and 15 vis a vis 7 percent respectively. All the other constituencies show proportionate relationships: Wajir South at 37 vis a vis 39 percent; Tarbaj 7 vis a vis 5 percent; Wajir East 11 vis a vis 14 percent; and Wajir West 12 vis a vis 16 percent.

Figure 2
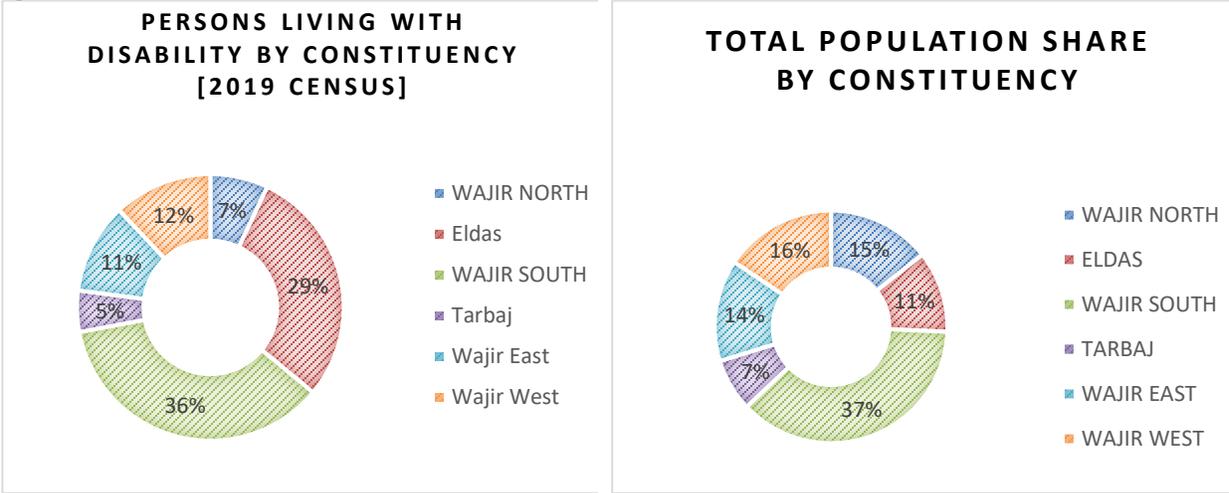
1.5.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

A demographic dividend is the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working age share of the population.

Our ability as a country to seize the opportunities available for our young population will depend on how we address the key challenges facing Kenya's education, health and vocational training. If Kenya does not act, the demographic dividend risks could become a demographic disaster, since armies of unemployed, frustrated and unemployable youth fall prey to social vices like violent extremism and fanatic groups.

A demographic window of opportunity is a period when the proportion of a County's population aged below 15 years falls below 30 percent of the total while at the same time, the proportion of those aged 65 years and above is still below 15 percent of the total population. For Wajir County, demographers estimate the window to open in the year 2072 and shut around the year 2112. The projections for 2022, 2025 and 2027 indicate that the population of ages 0-14 and 65+ will be around 45 and 1.6 percent, 42 and 1.7 percent, and 41 and 1.7 percent respectively. The dependency ratio is estimated at 87, 79, and 75 for 2022, 2025 and 2027 respectively. Table 10 below indicates the demographic dividend potential for Wajir County.

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019 (Census)	2022	2025	2027
Population Size	781214	848,385	915,138	964,213
Population below 15 (%)	50.26	45.05	42.38	40.96
Population 15 – 64 (%)	48.25	53.37	55.94	57.31
Population 65 and above (%)	1.48	1.61	1.68	1.73
Dependency Ratio	107.3	87.4	78.8	74.5
Fertility Rate	6.7	6.1		

Source: KNBS Analytical Report

The dependency ratio indicator gives insight into the number of people of non-working age compared with the number of those of working age. It is also used to understand the relative economic burden of the workforce and has ramifications for taxation. The dependency ratio is also referred to as the total or youth dependency ratio. The dependency ratios for Wajir show a decreasing dependency in the plan period from a high of 87 in 2022 down to 75 by 2027.

However, a time bomb for the county lies in the young people that are out of school who may not have any skills, education or knowledge by the time they are in the productive age category. It is estimated that 64 percent of children eligible for enrollment in basic education institutions are out of school as per the 2022 projections. In order to reap the demographic dividend, the county and national governments working with the partners must take deliberate and strategic steps to ensure children get access to education and skills to enable them to be productive. The crisis of low enrollment in basic education is compounded by the fact that there is even a lower enrolment in Technical and Vocational Training within the county. The VTCs that are

operated by the county have only been able to enroll 606 for technical skills training. Only 4200 adults are enrolled for adult education classes.

In efforts to reap into this window the county will undertake the following under each pillars:

a) Health and Wellbeing

Wajir county has made tremendous strides in the health sector. Health indicators show that there is enormous improvement in child and maternal health. Total fertility reduced from 7.8 (KDHS 2014) to 6.1 (NCPD 2022) while Maternal mortality declined from 1,683 (KDHS 2014) to 403 (DHIS 2022). Although there was no improvement in infant mortality at 37/1000 (KDHS 2014 and DHIS 2022) and deterioration of child mortality from 44/1000 (KDHS 2014) to 52/1000 (DHIS 2022), the health sector seems to be slightly in the right trajectory. The fact sheet (Annex 1) indicates that there are improvements in immunization coverage as well as skilled deliveries.

The baseline for the Maternal Mortality Ratio was 1,683/100,000 based on KDHS 2014/15, this reduced tremendously to 403/100,000 by the 2019 analytical report for the population and housing census.

While the County'sTFR declined marginally from 6.5 children per women in 2009, the 2019 TFR recorded in census is approximately double (6.7) the national average of 3.4 children per woman. The NCPD survey estimated TFR for the county in 2022 as 6.1 children per woman compared to the national average of 3.7.

County and national government must prioritize strategic investments to lower fertility (children per woman) and child mortality (deaths), family planning, education, and other investments that contribute to smaller and healthier families need to be prioritized. Reductions in fertility coupled with child and maternal mortality declines are all associated with a greater power for women to make decisions about how many children they want and how to raise them. As they stop spending their most productive years bearing and raising children, they can enter the workforce and contribute to economic production.

Further, some harmful practices also threaten to impede the progress being made to enhance the role of women and girls in actualizing and benefiting from the anticipated demographic dividend. The State of Kenya Population 2020 report therefore gives attention to three harmful practices that affect women and girls mostly; Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation(FGM)/Cutting. These practices are highlighted with the aim of encouraging discussions and action to end these practices in harmony with Kenya's commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 to ensure "Zero Harmful Practices by 2030".

In addition, the County Government will strengthen Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to improve the quality of health care delivery systems and reduce the cost of health care.

b) Education and Skills Development

Appropriate skills will enable youth to participate in the economy and provide much needed labour. In addition, studies have shown that girls' education, particularly at the secondary school level and empowerment will delay early marriage, increase employability and reduce poverty levels. Cultural, social and economic barriers that hinder empowerment of girls and women will be prioritised for action. The County Government will prioritize skills development of the youth by ensuring all the existing VTCs are well equipped and staffed to offer critical skill-based training that is currently outsourced in the county. In addition, the County Government will work closely with the National Government in ensuring the Technical and Vocational Colleges currently under construction are operationalized and adequately staffed. In order to improve local capacity in education and health profession, the County Government will prioritise bursaries and scholarships for key courses in education and health sectors.

c) Employment and Enteprenuership

An economic environment where educated youth can find well-paid jobs will spur economic growth and improve well being of society. Economic policies must target job creation in areas that have potential for longer term returns, including technical and vocational education, agriculture and technology. Around 63.6 per cent of adoscents and youth aged between 15-24 years are not in education, employment and training vis-a-vis a national rate of 18.1 per cent while 30.8 per cent Adolescents and youth between 15-34 years are unemployed but not seeking work compared to national average of 11.1 per cent. There is need for a county dialogue on the youth and unemployment in order to ensure more youths get training and employment.

d) Rights, Governance and Youth Employment

In 2016, Kenya developed a national demographic dividend roadmap that identifies priority activities that the country needs to undertake towards achieving a demographic dividend. These activities are in tandem with the aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030, Population Policy for National Development and other national policies and strategies.

1.5.6 Population Characteristics

a) Education

The education sector analysis reveals that the gross enrollment for ECDE stands at less than 37 percent with only around 19,000 children enrolled against an eligible population of over 51,000 children. In primary schools, gross enrollment is reported at around 35 percent with approximately 70,000 children in school against a projected eligible population of over 200,000 in 2022. Secondary education figures depicts an even worse performance with gross enrollment standing at around 22 percent; approximately 20,000 children are in school against a projected eligible population of over 93,000 children.

Figure 1: A diagrammatic representation of in-school and out of school children

ECDE

In School — 37%
Out of School — 63%

Secondary

In School — 22%
Out of School — 78%

Primary

In School — 35%
Out of School — 65%
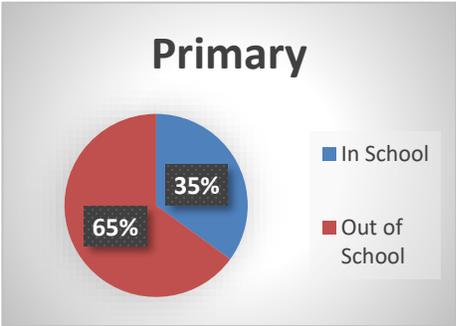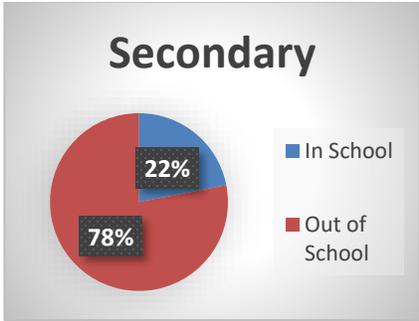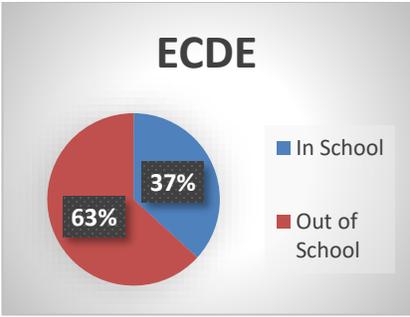
Source: Department of Economic Planning, Budget and Statistics analysis

Table 11: School completion rates comparison between National and County level

Information Category	Gender	County Statistics	National Average Statistics
Pre-Primary			
Total Enrolment	Girls	10,548	
	Boys	8,523	
Net Enrolment rate	Girls	12.6	72.6
	Boys	13.3	70.8
	Total	**12.9**	**71.7**
Primary School			
Total enrolment	Boys	40139	
	Girls	29879	
Total Net Enrolment Rate	Boys	30.3	88.2
	Girls	29.2	89.1
	Total	**29.8**	**88.7**
Completion Rate	Boys	5.0	17.6
	Girls	4.7	17.4
	Total	**4.9**	**17.5**
Secondary School			
Total Enrolment	Boys	12,908	
	Girls	7,516	
Net Enrolment Rate	Boys	31.2	84.8
	Girls	30.0	86.7
	Total	**30.7**	**85.7**
Completion Rate	Boys	5.7	31.3
	Girls	3.6	31.2
	Total	**4.7**	**31.3**

In education, anayisis reveals a very low enrollment and completion rates for all levels of education. Total Net Erlloment (TNE) for the pre-primary stand at 12.9 with girls at 12.6 and boys 13.3; in primary schools TNE is 29.8 with girls at 29.2 and boys at 30.3. Completion rates for primary ducation in the county stand at 4.9 with girls at 4.7 and boys at 5.0. In secondary education, TNE stand at 30.7 with girls at 30.0 and boys at 31.2 percentt. Completion rates for secondary is 4.7 total with girls at 3.6 and boys at 5.7 for boys. A comparison of the county rates against the national average is displayed in table 11 above.

Early childhood education, being a fully devolved function, calls for urgent concerted efforts from the County Government and stakeholders to put more children into the education system. Strategic interventions and significant resources must be directed to the early childhood education to put the young children into the school system and then engage widely and act collectively to ensure attainment of the 100 percent transition for basic education.

b) Health

Half of Women in the County deliver in non-healthy facilty (50%) compared to the national average of 14%. Delivery in Non health facility predisposes women to maternal mortality. The national average for deliveries in Health facility is far much higher than that of Wajir County at 49.2%.

c) Nutrition and Immunization

In Wajir County, malnutrition rates are alarmingly high at over 15 percent (County Fact Sheet – Annex I). Gross enrolment rate for ECDE stands at 37% while immunization coverage stands at 68 percent against a national average of 84%. Children acces to basic social services is impeded by poverty in all its forms and dimensions. Child poverty stands at 81% (KNBS 2017) where nutrition poverty stands at 53% and monetary poverty stamds at 84%. This has serious implecations for child wellbeing, dvelopment and survival. Key Strategies for tackling these problems will be a priority in this medium-term plan to ensure improvement of children situation in the county.

d) Sanitation

For solid waste management, only Wajir municipality has a collection and disposal system. But even the municipality system is not able to collect 100 percent of the garbage generated daily. According to the 2019 KPHC, the County Government collects solid waste from only 22.3 percent of the households in Wajir East. The figure is even much lower for the county average with only 5.7 percent of households having their waste collected by government.

Wajir Municipality faces cripling challenges in sanitation services due to lack of proper waste management system and inadequate water supply coupled with high e-coli levels. The KPHC 2019 shows that 46.3 percent of the Wajir East Households still use buckets as the main mode of human waste disposal. In the medium term, the Government will prioritize investments to improve access to portable water and improved sanitation in Urban Areas.

Further, environmental pollution resulting from lack of a proper solid waste management system and exposed dumpsites is a big challenge in Wajir Municipality and all other urban areas in the county. Plastic waste is a major contributor of the situation of poor sanitation. This situation hampers investments and general business environment in the County. In the medium term, the Government will prioritize investments in both liquid and solid waste management system including operationalization and proper management of the existing dumpsite in Wajir. Overall, Only 46% of residents in Wajir County use improved sanitation, while the rest use unimproved sanitation.

Figure 2: Sanitation services in Wajir Town

Improper Sanitation Situation
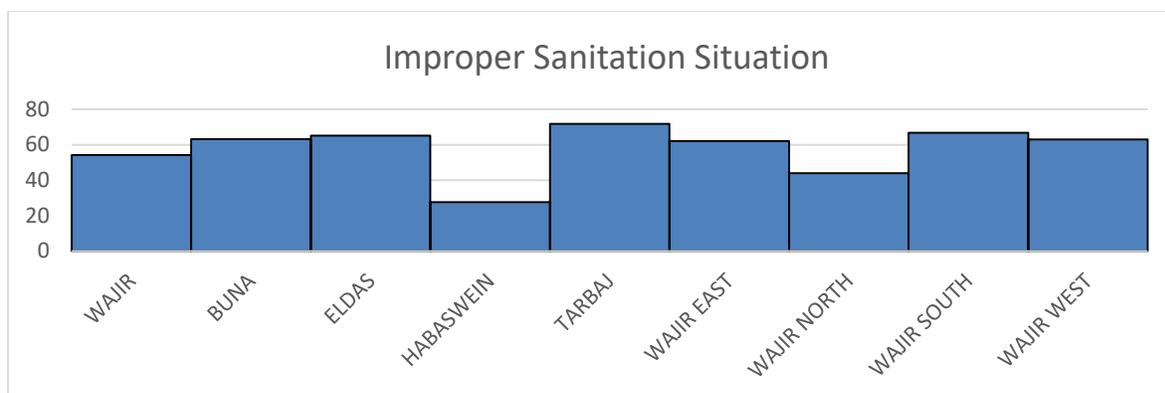
Figure 3: Mode of Human Waste Disposal by Sub-County

County/Sub-County	Conventional Households	Mode of Human Waste Disposal (%)		
		Bucket latrine	Open/ Bush	Total
Wajir	126,878	10.5	43.6	54.1
Buna	6,480	3.4	59.7	63.1
Eldas	13,862	8.7	56.4	65.1
Habaswein	31,113	2.6	25.1	27.7
Tarbaj	9,241	5.7	66.1	71.8
Wajir East	18,282	46.3	15.8	62.1
Wajir North	10,478	3.2	40.7	43.9
Wajir South	21,149	3.6	63.1	66.7
Wajir West	16,273	5.9	57.1	63

Source: KNBS 2019 Data

The sanitation situation is not good for Wajir county, 54 percent of the residents use unsuitable sanitation such as bucket latrines and open or bush. Tarbaj sub-county is the worst at 71.8 percent of the population using the unsuitable mode of human waste disposal.

e) Water

In Wajir County, 49 % of residents use improved (safe) sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved water sources. There is a significant variation in safe drinking water where 55.4 percent of rural and 35.7 of urban use unsafe water. Safe/Improved sources of water comprise protected spring, protected well, borehole, piped into dwelling, piped and rain water collection while unimproved sources include pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, jabia, water vendor and others.

Bute town has a serious problem operating without a water supply system and relying on water pans for most part of the Year. The proposed Bute dam to be implemented by the National Government is expected to solve this problem once it is constructed. Habaswein and Eldas towns have existing water supply systems although they do not cover 100 percent of the townships. Eldas has an ongoing flagship water project, that is, Anole Water Supply that is aimed at extending the current system to the outskirts of the town. The flagship project is implemented by the National Government. On the other hand, Habaswein will have to be prioritized

in this current plan to be able to increase the water supply coverage as well as respond to the expected future growth. Griftu Town has an existing supply system, with a relatively high yielding borehole as the main source. However, the peripheral settlements in the town remain underserved with residents walking long distances and spending long hours to collect water for both domestic and livestock use. Tarbaj has a supply system that is sourced from Sarman. The borehole supplying the town has relatively good yield to sustain the town while the water pipeline system has a problem that needs to be repaired well. Frequent breakages are reported on the pipeline making the town go without water for long periods.

Unemployment

Urban un-employment is high in the county, according to the 2019 KPHC (Figure 4), Wajir East Sub-county has the highest urban un-employment at 66.1 percent while Wajir north has the lowest at 42.7 percent. Clearly, the urban population needs urgent and strategic interventions that can offer employment opportunities. This medium term plan will put in place strategies that can create opportunities and lower the high un-employment.

Figure 4: Urban Unemployment
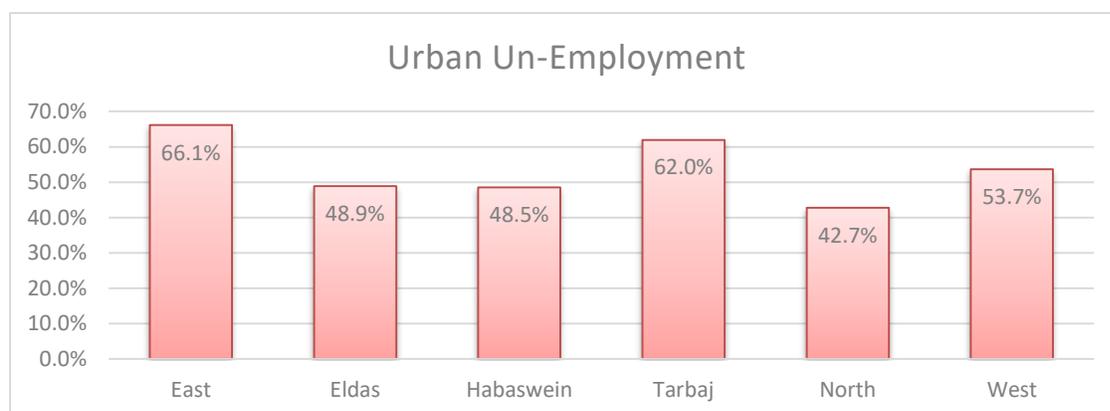
Source: KNBS Data

g) Housing

In terms of housing, there is no data available that disaggregated by rural and urban statistics. The KPHC 2019 statistics show that 120,367 of the households (HH 94.9 percent) in the county own the dwelling unit they live in, only 5.1 percent live in rented units translating into 6,503 households. Of the rented units, 51 percent are found in Wajir East, essentially within the Municipality. Individuals have the highest proportion of units available for rental accounting for 74.8 percent. The National Government accounts for 10.3 percent of the rental units, County Government 6.2 percent of the units, parastatals 1.6 percent, private companies' 6.4 percent and NGOs/FBOs/ Mosque/Church accounting for the remaining 0.7 percent.

As the general population and the density grows, it becomes imperative to have a spatial plan to secure the rangelands and grazing resources that are a backbone to the livelihoods of the majority of the residents. In most community discussions, new settlements have been identified as the biggest single threat to the

sustainability of livestock production as currently structured. There is general agreement that new settlements are politically driven and there is need for both the county and national administrations to reign on the haphazard manner in which new settlements are established. The spatial plan will provide an important basis for evidence-based policies in controlling rampant establishment of new settlements that can be a threat to the environment, rangelands, grazing and other natural resources.

Small settlements have been found to be constraining especially in provision of social services since they do not meet basic criteria for establishing new infrastructure projects. Water and sanitation, health services, education and social welfare bare the brant of the scattered population as opposed to living in larger centres. Controlled establishment of the new settlements will be beneficial for the social sectors to be able to offer better and more reliable services to the residents. A larger proportion of children that are out of school are suspected to be living with their parents in these newly formed settlements that do not have access to schools and other basic services.

f) Youth

The youth population is faced with myriad of challenges that include: high unemployment, illiteracy, drug abuse, radicalization and lack of basic life skills. The multidimensional poverty incidence for the youth between age 18-34 years is 87.4 percent. The government shall institute policies to upscale programs for youth job creation and empowerment initiatives, as well as programs for family affairs, eradication of drug abuse and counter violent extremism.

1.6 Human Development Index

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient.amplier of human development Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education and advancement in other critical sectors. In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measures a country's development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goal: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of $40,000 in purchasing power parity terms. National Human Development Reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger

action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development, and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis.

The Human development index is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living, with a score index of 1 being the most developed. At the national level human development index in 2020 was estimated at 0.58 score. Human development index of Kenya increased from 0.47 score in 2001 to 0.58 score in 2020 growing at an average annual rate of 1.17%. This national HDI average conceals substantial disparities across the 47 counties ranging from a low HDI of 0.37 in Turkana County to a high of 0.64 HDI in Nairobi County. The HDI for Wajir is estimated at 0.42 and is among the bottom lowest 5 counties the other 4 being Tana River (0.40),HomaBay (0.41,) Mandear (0.42), and Samburu (0.43).

In terms of life expectancy Wajir, the county life expectancy is still very low at 57 years for women and 54 years for men though this is a recommendable improvement from 2013 and 2019. In education, analysis reveals a very low enrollment and completion rates for all levels of education. Adult literacy is also very low at 14 percent. Female adults who have never been to school stand at 90 percent against 83 percent for male adults. Total Net Enrollment (TNE) for the pre-primary stand at 12.9 with girls at 12.6 and boys 13.3; in primary schools TNE is 29.8 with girls at 29.2 and boys at 30.3. Completion rates for primary education in the county stand at 4.9 with girls at 4.7 and boys at 5.0. In secondary education, TNE stand at 30.7 with girls at 30.0 and boys at 31.2 percent. Completion rates for secondary is 4.7 total with girls at 3.6 and boys at 5.7 for boys.

1.6.1 Gross County Product

As per the Gross County Product (GCP) 2021 report it is estimated that 35 per cent of the Gross County Product (GCP) of Wajir is derived from agriculture (mainly livestock keeping) while services sectors accounted for 50 per cent and industries accounted for 15 per cent of GCP as at 2020. However, agricultural productivity is vulnerable to weather shocks resulting in unpredictable economic growth trends. Moving forward, the county needs to promote adoption of climate-smart farming techniques and agro-pastoralism and promote diversification of the agriculture sector to include drought tolerant and adaptive crops. The county needs to invest in irrigation systems and enhance access to agriculture markets to enhance the productivity of the agriculture sector. Furthermore, the county needs to invest in clean energy solutions to support innovative approaches to farming e.g. micro-irrigation powered by solar systems, value addition and marketing.

1.6.2 Public Participation

The Constitution of Kenya 2010,Article 174 (C), outlines the objects of devolution as "to give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the state and in making decisions affecting them". The County Government has established the directorate of public participation and civic education whose core function is to articulate commitment to public participation and

civic engagement, and to have the various departments and decentralized units embrace this as the essential foundation and framework for creating plans and developing programs.

The formulation of this County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) was subjected to meaningful public partipation at the ward level. The ward forums were held at all ward headqaurtes following a one week publicization of the forums in national and local media. Gender parity in the public forums is estimated at 50 percent in all the wards. The inpiuts from the public forums have been used to enrich the five Year Plan.

1.6.3 Health

The Kenya Constitution states that every child has the right to basic nutrition. To achieve full physical, mental, and social potential later in life, every child requires a solid nutritional start early in life. The first 1,000 days is the most critical. This is also the period where chronic malnutrition (or stunting) sets in and, if not properly addressed, results in long-term negative consequences to the individual, family, community, and country at large. The County has consistently had a Global Acute malnutrition (GAM) rate above emergency threshold in the last 6 years, except in 2016 and 2018 as illustrated in figure 1. Both chronic and acute forms of malnutrition rob children of the ability to reach their full potential later in life, with far reaching consequences to the economy. Addressing malnutrition sustainably is possible and we know that for every 100 KShs invested in nutrition, we get a return of Ksh 2,200, as demonstrated by a Cost Benefit Analysis undertaken in Kenya.

Since the inception of devolution most of the nutrition intervention have been financed and supported by partners. The interventions being supported include management of integrated management of acute malnutrition – procurement of therapeutic and supplementary feeds by UNICEF and WFP respectively - , support for integrated nutrition and health outreach services in over 250 sites, Support for annual nutrition surveys and capacity building of health workers.
Source: (KPHC 2019)

1.6.4 Education

The Ministry of Education Sector Policy envisages 100 per cent Gross Enrolment for pre-primary and basic education. Similarly, the Government of Kenya promotes retention in schools through bvatrious strategies including access bursaries and school meals programmes. Similarly, the Government also promotes 100 per cent transition from secondary schooling to universities and teriary institutions of learning includimng Vocation Traning Centres for skills-based training. Kenya's HDI score stands at 0.58 while Wajir County's HDI stands at 0.42. Total Net Erlloment (TNE) for the pre-primary stand at 12.9 with girls at 12.6 and boys 13.3; in primary schools TNE is 29.8 with girls at 29.2 and boys at 30.3. Completion rates for primary ducation in the county stand at 4.9 with girls at 4.7 and boys at 5.0. In secondary education, TNE stand at 30.7 with girls at 30.0 and boys at 31.2 percentt. Completion rates for secondary is 4.7 total with girls at 3.6 and boys at 5.7 for boys. The status for education in Wajir as measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments, are not very good hence need for deliberate efforts to come up efforts to refocus our strategies especially ensuring that the 63 per cent out of school ECDE going children get access to schooling system.

1.7 Gender and Development

The concept of bringing gender issues into the mainstream of society was clearly established as a global strategy for promoting gender equality. The necessity to ensure that gender equality is a primary goal in all area(s) of social and economic development. Gender mainstreaming has been used as a strategy in Gener and Development, and includes gender-specific activities and affirmative action, whenever women or men are in a particularly disadvantageous position. Gender-specific interventions can target women exclusively, men and women together, or only men, to enable them to participate in and benefit equally from development efforts. These are necessary temporary measures designed to combat the direct and indirect consequences of past discrimination. Wajir County has explored various strategies in Geneder and Development including Revolving Fund for women run enterprises, Social Protection and Disability Fund targeting both genders among other initiatives.

1.8 County Poverty

The overall county poverty rate was 63.0 percent compared to 36.1 per cent nationally while the population living in extreme poverty was 10.5 percent compared to 8.6 percent nationally. The monetary poverty rate for Wajir is 61.7 per cent which is 26-percentage points higher than the national rate of 35.7 per cent with approximately 482,106 people in Wajir being monetarily poor. Wajir has a multidimensional poverty rate of 90%, which is 29-percentage point higher than the overral county poverty of 63 per cent with a total of 702,743 people being multidimensionally poor. When disaggregated by age groups, 89.2 per cent of children in Wajir are multidimensionally poor. This is 37-percentage points higher than the national average of 52.5 per cent. Among the youths, 87.4 per cent are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 48.1 per cent while for the elderly population, 92.1 per cent are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 55.7per cent.

Among children aged 0-17, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are sanitation (92.6%), housing (91.4%), information (87.3%) and water (43.5%). For youths aged 18-34, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are sanitation (89.7%), housing (84%), education (82%) and nutrition (68.2). Among adults aged 35-59, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are education (97.2%), sanitation (92.6%), housing (92.5%) and economic activity (83%). Among the elderly aged 60+, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are sanitation (94%), education (92.9%) housing (87.6%) and nutrition (73.9%).

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD

2.0   Overview

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-2022. It presents an analysis of county performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

2.1   Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

The total funds received during the plan periods are Kshs. 41,543,715,415. Highest source of fund for the county during the plan period is Equitable Share accounting for 84% of total funds received followed by conditional grants from development partners at 6% and National Government at 3%. Own Sources Revenue (OSR) contributed the smallest proportion of the total funds at paltry 1%. The balance brought forward from 2017/2018 to the plan period under review was 6% of the total revenue. The huge balance was as a result of Public Finance Management transition challenges and contigent liabilities/unpaid commitments especially pending bills..

Equitable Share was the best performing source of revenue over the plan period achieving an actual receipt of 100% of projected revenue. The County received 85% of the projected Conditional grants from GOK while development partners conditional grants performed dismally with county receiving only 51% of the expected receipt. OSR was the worst performing revenue stream achieving only 39% of the projection. This is only 9% of the Wajir County Revenue Potential as mapped by the Commission on Revenue Allocation(CRA). The OSR Projections have been reducing over the plan period to adjust for the poor performance of the revenue source. There is need to make the projection reflect the wajir county revenue potential. Of the 14 OSR revenue streams that were mapped by CRA, Wajir county did not collect revenue from five of those equivalent to Kenya Shillings 225,000,000 in value. These include parking fees, market trade centre fee, building approvals fee,fines & penalty, advertisement and sign board fees . This is attributed to failure by the County Assembly to approve the Finance Bills over the planned period as well as lack of appropriate tax laws.

Equitable Share has witnessed the highest growth within the plan period recording 12% growth rate during the plan period. Conditional grants(GoK and Development Partners) growth was unpredictable while OSR collection declined during the review period. Table 11 below analyses projected versus actual county revenues from 2018 to 2022.

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Ksh. million)					Actual Revenue (Ksh. million)				
	FY1	FY 2	FY3	FY 4	FY 5	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5
a) Equitable Share	8,478	8,545.5	8,545.5	9,474.7		8,478	8,545.5	8,545.5	9,474.7	
b) Conditional grants (GoK)	260.3	277.2	600.5	127.3		239.0	108.0	600.6	127.3	

Sector									
C) Conditional grants Development Partners)	1,617.8	869.9	1,203.0	1,383.9		401.2	581.8	1,047.2	536.1	
d) Own Source Revenue	200	150	150	100		60.1	60.4	66.3	52.4	
e) Other Sources (Balance BF)	2,619.5	1,640.6	445.1	499.6		2,619.6	1,586.3	445.1	499.6	
Total	13,175.7	11,483.3	10,944.1	11,585.6		11,797.9	10,882.0	10,704.6	10,690.2	

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

The total expenditure for the plan period 2018-2022 is 40.071 Billion against a budget of Ksh. 47.186 billion and this excludes the expenditure for current financial year 2022/2023.

Table 12: County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh inmillions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh in millions)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)
Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services	3,425	2,247	1,178	66%
Roads and Transport	4,518	3,707	811	82%
Trade, Industrialization, Co-operative Development	1,176	864	312	74%
Public Health, Medical Services and Sanitation	11,148	10,971	177	98%
Education, Youth, Gender and Social Services	3,569	2,999	570	84%
Water Resources Development	4,377	4,459	(82)	102%
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	1,287	752	535	58%
Public Works, Housing, Lands and Physical Planning	1,022	538	485	53%
Finance and Economic Planning	2,817	2,592	225	92%
County Executive	1,917	2,046	(129)	107%
County Assembly	3,375	3,185	190	94%
Public Service, Labor and Decentralized Unit	3,735	3,101	633	83%
County Public Service Board	309	179	130	58%
WAJWASCO	3,194	1,468	1,726	46%
Municipality	1,317	961.9	355	73%
Total	**47,186**	**40,071**	**7,114**	**85%**

The treasury to include sector expenditure by economic classification

2.3 Sector Programmes' Performance Review

2.3.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Alternative Livelihoods

The Agriculture Policy 2021 recognizes agriculture extension and advisory services as an important avenue of sharing knowledge, technologies and agricultural information, and as a link between producers and other actors in the economy. Projects and/or programmes under the department promoted specific value chains such as camel milk, indeginuous chicken, beef, apiculture, sorghum and watermelon using both public and private extension services and common interest groups.

The county extension officer farmer ratio is 1:760 against the national target of 1:600 by the year 2029 in line with Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019-2029)). This therefore calls for strengthening coordination among extension service providers for improved provision of agricultural extension and advisory services as well as utilization of Information and communication technology to realize this standard.

The number of farming households reached through various extension methodologies were 43,612 out of the total 85,880 representing 50.8 percent. These were reached through provision of services such as advisory, agriculture mechanization services (AMS), field days and exhibitions, provision of inputs (seeds and tools), vaccination and drought mitigation initiatives among others during the reporting period. This shortfall in coverage was attributed to the low extension officer farmer ratio, effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locusts invasion, prolonged and recurrent droughts and inadequate logistical support.

The crop development programme managed to increase area under mechanized land preparation for crop production from 600 acres to 1783 acres which is 25.4% against a set target of 7000 acres. This achievement though low, was possible by timely maintenance of county farm tractors and capacity building of operators. The sub sector managed to procure three walking tractors against two proposed to enhance capacity of the AMS. A total of 2,763 acres of land were put under both irrigated and rainfed crop production against a target of 12,360 acres. This accounts for 22.3 percent of the set target. The targets were over ambitious, while some of the challengesfaced by the sector as above further hampered attainment of the targeted acreage.

The major crops grown during the reporting period include sorghum, kales, spinach, watermelon and pawpaw in 1200, 60, 20, 110 and 70 acres respectively. The yields of these major crops were 480, 240, 300, 440 and 1400 tonnes respectively. Despite the effects of the prolonged drought, COVID-19 pandemic and desert locusts invasion and other hazards, the sub sector was able to generate average of KES. 117.6 million (49%) against a targeted annual target of KES. 235 million from these major crops. Post-harvest loses reduced from 40% to 20% as targeted.

The use of irrigation increased land area for the production of watermelon, kales, tomatoes and food crops. The sub-sector facilitated ploughing of farms in the six sub-counties. Increased tree cover achieved and fruit farming (mangoes, apple, dates, citrus) to boost climate change adaptation and mitigation. 150 farmers were trained on agroforestry practices.

Livestock production forms the main livelihood source for the population accounting for upto 70 percent of food security and household income in a normal year and employing 70 percent of the rural population. The county is home to large population of livestock including cattle, camels, sheep, goats, donkeys and poultry. The planned livestock census was however not done during the reporting period. On the backdrop of increasing human population and climate change, rangeland resources have been on a declining trend with rangelands getting denuded. The acreage of land reseeded to improve it's productivity was 8,000 ha against a target of 32,000 ha from a baseline of zero. The number of ward rangeland management committees increased from two to six against a target of 30. The acreage of land under fodder crop production increased by 49.81% from 273 acres to 409 acres against a target of 4000 acres. Bales of hay harvested increased from 12,000 in 2017 to 25,900 in 2022 against a target of 50,000. These dismal performances were attributed to the increased frequencies of prolonged and successive droughts and other hazards in the entire Horn of Africa coupled with inadequate funding.

Marketing of livestock and livestock products from the county generated KES. 42.32 B over the last five years compared to KES. 38.2B between 2013 and 2017. The sub-sector targeted to improve commercial offtake through construction of livestock markets, holding grounds and feed lots. Out of a target of four livestock markets, three markets have been constructed in Dagahley, Khorofharar and Diif. However, no holding grounds and feed lots were established.

The department through the Local Economic Development (LED) project under the European Union Instruments for Devolution Support (EU-IDEAS) and Livestock Marketing Systems (LMS) constructed one mini-dairy plant and 14 milk kiosks to enhance collection, aggregation, value addition and marketing. Two co-operatives that are camel milk value chain specific were also formed in Wajir central and Bute. However, the plant is not yet in operation due to lack of policy and/or working operational agreement/MoU coupled with challenges of low milk production owing to the prolonged drought. A number of capacity building initiatives were conducted for both technical staff and camel milk value chain actors.

The Wajir Export Standard Abattoir was prioritized as flagship project. However, the project received minimal funding to complete the works therein in the slaughter house. A number of facilities including water and power had not been installed as well as quarantine station, equipment and machines..A lot investment has gone into this project hence a need to fast track the implementation of the remaining works so that the county can benefits from the economic impacts of the slaughterhouse.

The county veterinary service unit planned to achieve routine disease surveillance on quarterly basis to monitor livestock disease situation and respond appropriately. However this was not achieved due inadequate funding and budgetary constraint. To bridge this gap, the sector has partnered with local partners and managed to undertake annual disease surveillance. In a bid to adequately control livestock diseases, livestock disease control framework was developed that provided foundations for control measures for prioritized livestock diseases in the county. The framework proposed establishment of diagnostic facility and border point disease control units. With the support of LSS and Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Reseilience Project (RPLRP) projects, Khorofharar border point and Wajir Veterinary labs were established. The facilities are not operational due to lack of trained laboratory personnel hence needs to be operationalized during the subsequent plan period.

Livestock disease reporting was prioritized and targeted to reach 60% up from 20%, the department did not have adequate tool to track this indicator. In collaboration with DVS, KABS was introduced for disease reporting. The system is fairly new and is expected to generate reports on disease situation in the county. There are plans to link the system to Wajir GIS.

The department also planned to promptly respond to disease outbreaks by reducing response time from the initial more than 30 days to 3 days. This was not achieved and response time has remained over 30 days due to inadequate supply of vaccines and facilitations. Routine livestock vaccinations against priority diseases targeting sheep, goats, cattle and camels were prioritized. One million, two hundred and forty five thousand and seventy five number of different livestock species were vaccinated against priority diseases. This is way below the target of over 80% of livestock population. Plans are underway to digitalize data collection format and transmit real time information on animal health interventions. There was no investment into value addition of hides and skin since this was not prioritized in the annual budgets of the period under review. Establishment of 15 strategic stock centres to house vaccines in order to improve emergency response to disease outbreak by establishing 30 from a baseline of five centres

The alternative livelihood sub-sector planned to improve apiculture. In this context, the sub-sector had a target to harvest and refine 31,000 kilograms of honey from a baseline of 1000 kgs. Bee farmers from three sub-counties (Bute, Tarbaj and Habaswein) were trained on apiculture where 500 farmers were reached during the period under review. 650 modern beehives were introduced in these sub-counties. Gum production increased from a baseline of 2000 kgs to 50,000 kgs as a result of provision of implements and gum handling training to the harvesters.

The sectoral achievements were realized through partnerships in donor co-funded projects/programmes namely Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture (KCSAP), Emergency Locust Recovery Project (ELRP), Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) and Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), United Nations agencies such as WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization and local and international non-governmental organizations namely Islamic Relief Kenya, Save the Children, Kenya Red Cross Society, Mercy Corps, ACDI-VOCA among others.

2.3.2 Health and Medical Services

The health sector has made good progress in achievement of a number of targets that were planned during the period under review leading to improvement in some key helath indicators. These inter alia include:

The fully immunized coverage for infants has remained flat at 49.5% (KDHS 2014) and 48.6% in (KDHS 2022). However, penta three improved from 60% in 2014 to 70% in 2021. This achievement has been attributed to sustained outreach services with the help of developmental partners Tabulated bellow is a graph indicating trends of immunization from 2014- 2021

Figure 2.1 : Performamce Trend in Routine Immunization

Performance trend in Routine immunization, Wajir (2014 -2021)
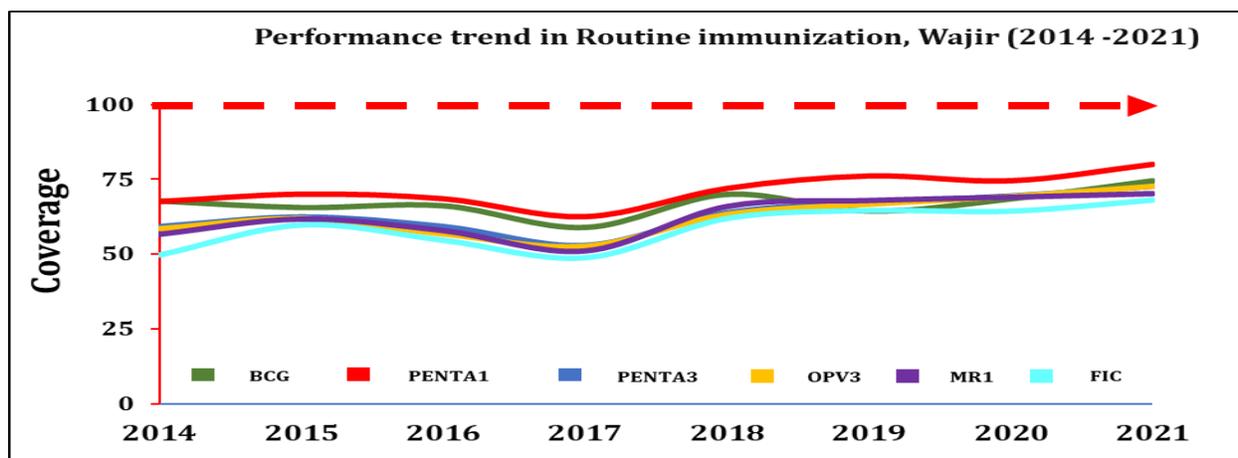
Despite the sustained outreach services, a good number of the target population were not immunized. For instance in 2021 over six thousand were not immunized. This is because of the hard to reach target population could not be reached. The outreaches are done on marked sites which are mostly static site. Wajir county immunization level is considered low compared to national average (80%) because of the following reasons; closed facilities, break down of cold chain, some facilities lacking EPI services and some of the outreach sites not operational. Tabulated below is a graph indicating trends of un immunized children for Penta 3

Figure 2.2 : Trend of Un-Immunized Children

Number Of Un-immunized Children For Penta3 and Penta3 Coverage, Wajir, (2014 – 2021)
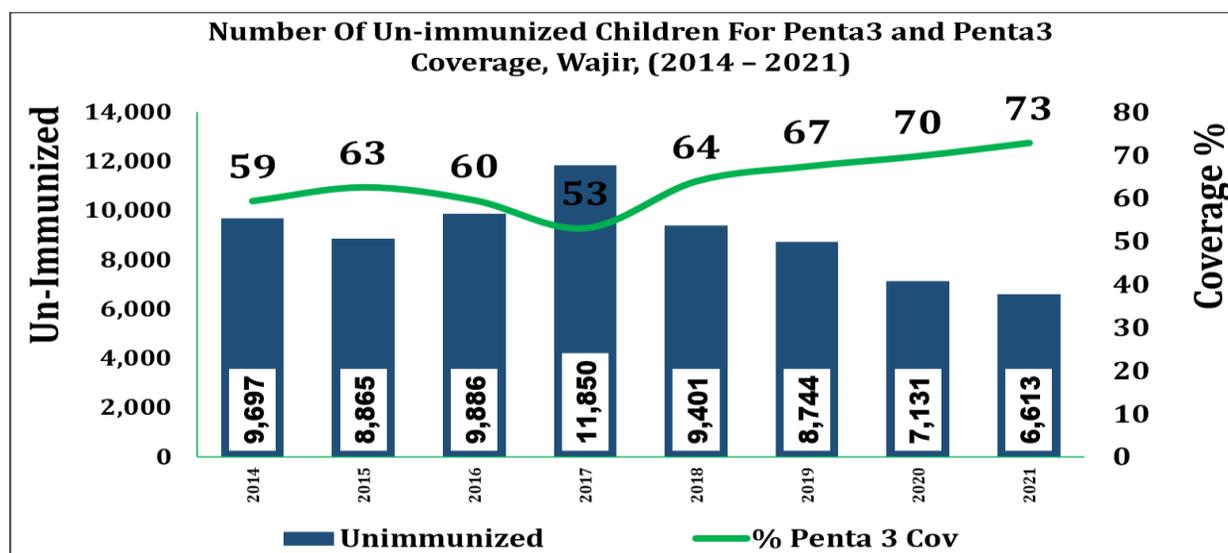
Source: KDHIS 2022

Maternal mortality rate reduced from 1683 in 2017 to 483 (lates survey by National Council on Population and Development) by increasing the deliveries by skilled health workers from 37.7% to 48% (DHIS 2022);

the health workers were increased from the initial 330 nurses to 410 courtesy of the UHC program. Health facilities rose from 91 in 2017 to 134 in 2022 through support of THS program and other partners such as Save the Children contributing to the reduction in maternal mortality rates. Effective referral service in the Department has been identified as the major reason why there is reduction in maternal mortality rate. Managing referral service requires sustained funding. Stipulated bellow is summary of the referrals and cost implication for one year.

Type of Refferal	Number of Referrals For 1st,2nd And 3rd Quarters	Referred to Destination	Cost Per Referral (Driver Allowance, Nurse Allowance, Mentainance Service, Fuel	Total
Obstetric Emergencies	400	WCRH (or within the County	16,400	6,560,000
Others	2,193		12,200	26,754,600
Others (general)	261	Out of the County (Nairobi, Kijabe)	48,000	12,528,000
Total				45,842,600

Child mortality increased from 44 in 2017 (KDHS 2014) to 52(DHIS 2022); this could be attributed to the COVID-19 effects coupled with the prolonged drought. Because of prolonged drought, moderately malnourished children were around 49,360 and severely malnourished children were 17,220 making a total of 66,589 who are malnourished as per the SMART survey conducted in July 2022. This led to the increased GAM rate of 15.9 up from the 12.6 that was recorded in 2017. Internationally, an emergency GAM rate above 15 is considered as a serious situation. As per the survey, the county is currently in critical state as indicated by the IPC AMN phase IV. Stipulated below is the trend for six years

Figure 2.3 : GAM Trend
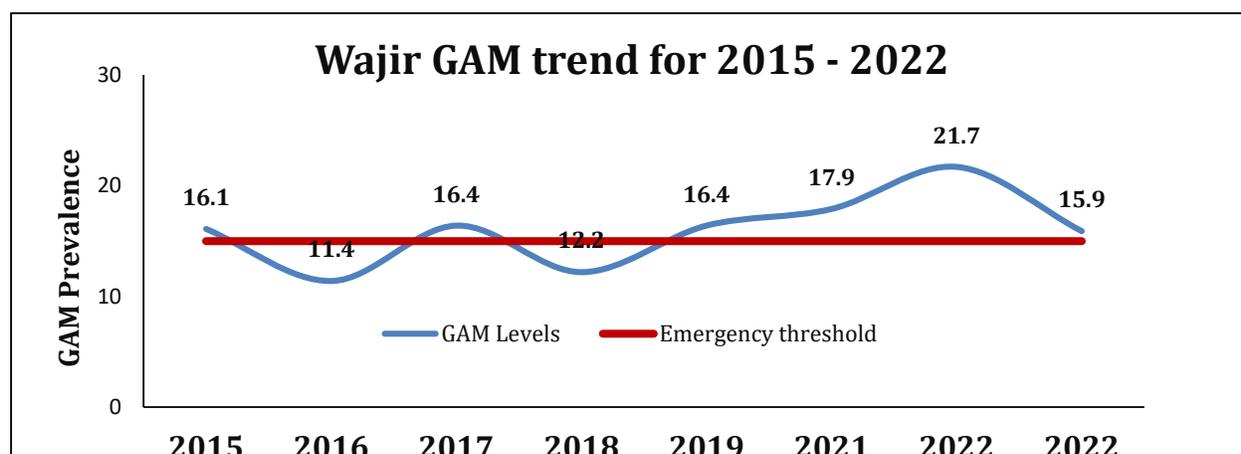
Source: KDHIS 2022

Prevention of Mother to child HIV transmission stands at 37% (Kenya Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (KENPHIA) 2018 from 33% in 2017; this could be attributed to improved skilled delivery from 37% in 2017 to 48% 2021 . The TB incidence recorded is low at 72/100,000; However, this doesn't depict the true picture of TB prevalence in the County. The low incidence recorded could be attributed to the low health services up-take as well as the low number of facilities, that is, 22 that offer TB diagnostic services. out of the existing 127 health facilities.

Although significant progress towards containing the threat of non-communicable diseases has been made, the burden to the sector is still significant. There is a sudden an unexplained increase of cancer of the Oesophagus in the County especially in Wajir East Sub-County. Though no research was done to a certain the alarming cases of throat cancer, there is believe that the said area was a dump site for a radioactive material. Likewise at the backdrop of rising non communicable diseases could be due to changes in life styles. Injuries (road traffic accidents) are also significant causes of death and disability. This combined double burden is projected to further increase, posing new challenges and pressure on the already fragile health care delivery system. The situation is further aggravated by the high cost of medical care for such cases coupled by lack of specialist in the Department and poverty (inability to pay for services rendered).

2.3.3 Education,Youth & Sport Gender, Culture and Social Services

The county has made strides in improving the quality of infrastructure, teachers' recruitment and increased overall investment in the ECDE sector. However, key gaps exist in the sector that need to be addressed. Wajir county education indicators remain very low and there is a high number of out of school children in the county. The County Government of Wajir ECDE gross enrolment stood at 25.6% as of 2018, the gross enrolment stands at 36.7% in 2022 against a target of 75%. Only 20% of secondary school age children are in school (NEMIS 2019). A total of 145,401 (76,389 boys and 69,002 girls) translating to 66.4 per cent of school aged population remain out of school, according to the 2019 census.

Further, the transition rate to class one stood at 95% for boys and 90% for girls in 2018. This has improved to 98% for boys and 95% for girls in 2022 against a target of 100% for both. To achieve this, The County undertook the following projects to improve ECD enrolment and transition in the county; the Establishment of 38 new ECD centres and the Construction of 127 new ECD classrooms and 2 classrooms for ECD college during the plan period against a target of 250 and 14 classrooms respectively. In the same period, 1200 ECD friendly desks were procured by the County Government against a planned target of 8000. On the human resource development, 120 ECDE Teachers were trained on CBC against the planned target of 200 with support from UNICEF Kenya The County's performance in terms of gross enrolment and transition is below the national gross enrolment of 109.4%.

In 2018, the teacher-pupil ratio stood at 1:25, this has worsened to 1:33 against a target of 1:25 during the plan period. This was caused by a reduction of ECD caregivers from 620 in 2018 to 574 in 2022 and an increase in ECD enrolment from 15,696 in 2018 to 19,071 in 2022. However, the county improved the terms of engagement for ECD caregivers by converting 383 Contractual ECD caregivers to permanent and pensionable during the plan period.

The County Bursary has been disbursed in two intervals; in 2018-2019 Kenya Shillings 82 Million was disbursed targeting 8,000 beneficiaries against the planned target of 16,000 beneficiaries as at the end of 2019 while in 2021-2022 Kenya Shillings 100 Millionwas disbursed targeting 12,993 beneficiaries against a planned target of 25,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2022. The achievement for the first and second disbursement was 50 per cent and 48 per cent which is way below the target due to low allocation for bursary and increased enrolment.

The County Government of Wajir allocated resource for ECD meals programme for all the 302 ECD centers in the 2018- 2022 CIDP, however this was not achieved as planned for the period and was done only once during the COVID pandemic which was diverted to madrasa as the schools were closed. On partner contribution, WFP facilitated formulation of ECDE meals policy and implementation guidelines and enactment of a bill to help in resource allocation and sustainability of the meals programme. WFP also played a vital role in the capacity strengthening of all ECDE officers in the overall management of ECDE meals programme which has positively impacted on the delivery of quality services.

The total enrolment at the County Polytechnics stood at 197 (128 females and 69 male) in 2018, this has grown to 606 in 2022 (205 females and 401male) against a target of 1,267 (539 females and 728 male). The Completion rate has remained at 90% in 2022 against a target of 90%. To achieve this, the county constructed 6 polytechnic classrooms against the planned target of 16 and employed thirteen (13) instructors at the polytechnics. Similarly, the number of coursed offered increased from nine (9) to ten (10) courses. The county has also 8 operational polytechnics against a target of 9 by the end of the plan period. The county constructed 6 VIP toilet against the planned turget of 12. Also ,the county facilited reticulation of 3 water tank against planned target of 5.

In 2018, the county had no established or operationalized sports talent academy, the situation remains the same up-to-date against a target of one (1) talent academy by 2022. As a result of the lack of talent academy, there are no trainees at academies against a target of sixty (60) by 2022. However, the county undertook the following projects and programmes to improve sports development in the county during the plan period under review; upgrading of 2 sports fields against planned target of 9, fencing of Wajir Stadium, provision of assorted sports equipment and establishment of Kenya volley ball Federation Wajir branch. The department trained 26 referee against the planned target of 150. The number of teams participating in sports events at the national level in 2018 was only one. This has reduced to zero in 2022 against a target of two (2).

In 2018, eligible households with OVCs receiving cash transfers stood at 6,886. This has grown to 8,016 in 2022 against a target of 9,016 by the end of 2022. This is mainly undertaken by National government. The number of PWDs accessing cash transfers has grown from 5,873 in 2018 to 6,193 in 2022. The county has enhanced allocation to Disability Fund from Kenya Shillings 14 Million in 2018 to Kenya Shillings 40 Million in 2022. Social Protection Programmes mainly provided by the National Government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection included ollder persons accessing cash transfers that has increased from 4,574 in 2018 to 5,411 In 2022 against a planned target of 12,000. Similarly, the number of Households receiving Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) stipends has increased from 17,600 in 2018 to 19,201 in 2022 against

a planned target of 100,000. This was provided by the ministry of labor and social protection supported by the government of United Kingdom and other development partners.

In 2017, the rate of adolescence pregnancy stood at 17.4%. The adolescence pregnancy is now at 11.2% against a planned target of 10.5%. To increase inclusivity the county has trained one (1) person on sign languages, established one (1) child rescue centres , participated in one (1) desert wheel race, procured 920 Assistive devices . The county has further distributed 225,000 Pads to 35,000 school-going girls during the plan period, there were 7 Cultural and heritage sites gazetted by the National Museum of Kenya. The department has improved two (2) historical sites i.e. fencing of the Museum of Kenya Wajir and renovation of registrar of persons' offices (gazetted historical site) against the planned target of 15.

2.3.4 Water Resources

Wajir County is an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) characterized by an acute shortage of clean and safe water for drinking and other domestic use. The number of households (HH) with an access to clean and safe water is about 32 percent of the total population.

Water supply connection in urban areas which stood at 20,000 households in 2018 has increased to 25,000 (25%) after the construction of new water supply in urban areas and rehabilitation of existing water supplies. The number of households with access to clean and safe water has also increased from 15,500 to approximately 20,500 (32%) in rural areas through improved water infrastructure.

The improvement in water infrastructure had impacted positively by increasing water coverage, thereby reducing trekking distances to water points from 5km in 2018 to 3km in 2022. The average time taken to water point has also decreased from 30 minutes to 22 minutes over the period as a result of the projects implemented by the department which increased water coverage in the county. Notable water projects include drilling of 70 boreholes across the county, excavation of 12 mega pans and 22 water pans, purchase of 11 water bowsers as well as construction of 74 underground tanks and 90 water works structures. The county has received support from various development partners that implemented WASH interventions across the county. The interventions include construction of new water supplies, rehabilitation of non-functional water points and capacity improvement on water governance.

It is imperative to note that that 68% of the population in the county relies on unimproved sources of water compared to a national average of 47.4 per cent. In the plan period, the department will focus its planning to the 68% of the population to ensure they have access to clean and safe water. Additionally the County is among 15 Counties contributing to the highest number of open defecators in Kenya with an estimated 233,000 people practicing open defecation (KPHC, 2019).

The sectoral achievements were through partnerships in donor funded projects/programmes namely World Bank, and local and international non-governmental organizations namely UNICEF Kenya, World Vision Kenya, WARDA, WASDA, Save the Children, Kenya Red Cross Society, Mercy Corps, ACDI-VOCA among others. Government agencies including Northern Water Work Development Agency, Water Sector Trust Fund

and Ewaso Ng'ro North Development Authority have greatly contributed towards improvement of water accessibility and availability in the county by developing/rehabilitating water infrastructures.

Largely, the county does not have a reliable source of water with the main sources being water pans, shallow wells and boreholes, and the county remains water stressed. In order to ensure availability and sustainable management of water, there is need to achieve universal equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.

2.3.5 Roads, Transport, Public Works and Housing.

The Roads Sector was able to achieve 28km of Tarmacked roads in Wajir County out of 43km targeted during the plan period under review. A total of 70kms were covered under gravelled roads from the target of 870km. The number of drifts constructed during this period was 22 as against a planned target of 80. Targeted. expanded and bush cleared roads in the period accounted for 2050km as against a planned target of 5000km. Further, graded roads increased from 1000km to 3420km during the plan period though some remain repeat activities after every rainy season while 20kms of tarmacked roads were maintained against a planned target of 28km.

The Housing Department was able to renovate 30 houses out of a target of 50. With regards to training of artisans under the Appropriate Building Technology (ABT) programme, 600 artisans were succesfully trained. No new ABT centres were constructed during this period, and no ABT blocks were manufactured due to breakdown of the ABT machines.

2.3.6 Trade, Industrialization, Co-Operative Development

At the beginning of the plan period, the sector had 80 cooperative societies with total membership of 1200 members with accumulative savings of Kenya Shillings 2.2 Million, credit extension among members stood at Kenya Shillings 1.3 Million. The Sector set high targets with some significant achievement while others were not achievedt. These targets includes: creation of 1000 new businesses for cooperatives, self-help groups, other SMEs, register 1,040 new cooperative members, mobilize savings of Kenya Shillings 12 Million, extend credit amounting to Kenya Shillings 6 Million to cooperative members, train eighteen (18) Management Committee members, train 500 cooperative members and train eight (8) Cooperative Staff Members. The sector also targeted to register 55 new cooperatives, revive 60 that are dormant and support 20 with ovens, sewing machines, tents and chairs, bakery machines, weaving materials, jua kali equipment, among other.

The achievements of the cooperative development for the period 2018-2022 were as follows: Savings mobilized Kenya Shillings 7 Million up from Kenya Shillings 2.2 Million at the start of the plan period. This is an increment of Kenya Shillings 4.8 Million but fell short of the target by Kenya Shillings. 5 Million. It is also worth noting that though there was an increase in registration of new members by 825, the target of registering 1,040 new members was not achieved hence missing the planned target by 215 members. In addition, against a target of credit extension amounting to Kenya Shillings 6 Million to cooperative members, only Kshs 4 Million was issued falling short of the target by Kenya Shillings 2 Million. No Management-

Committee members were trained. Training of 120 members was achieved against a planned target of 500 members for the five-year period. For the 8 staff members that were to be trained on cooperative management, 10 were trained exceeding the target by two which will enhance extension services.

The target to register new more cooperative was achieved while revival of 60 that were dormant was not achieved. The planned support of 10 cooperative societies with ovens, sewing machines, tents and chairs, bakery machines, weaving materials was surpassed.

The trade sector's target was to map and profile 1200 businesses across the county, map 100 commodities and conduct 20 price survey of essential commodities. construct 150 new market infrastructure (sheds/stalls), and renovation and operationalization of 60 stalls as well as attend 20 trade fair/exhibition. The achievement of the sector targets that played a key role in creation of 120 new businesses stands at 2996 businesses were mapped and their details put in the trade portal surpassing the target by 1796, this eased the identification of their geographical locations to easy access county services like getting business permit easily. Construction of twenty (20) new market infrastructure (shades and stalls), and renovation and operationalized of 17 was also achieved against the set targets of 150 and 60 respectively making the number of stalls in the county 285. Creation of 380 new businesses targeted was lost due to failure to achieve some of the important key output like commodities mapping, price survey of essential commodities and trade exhibitions.

In collaboration with the county revenue, the department takes lion share in generation of county own source revenue through creation of new businesses and construction of business infrastructure which the county revenue department issues single business permits and collects rent. The department projected 2915 single business permits to be issued to stalls, with a revenue projection of 7,245,000.

Revolving Funds earmarked for empowering women and youth run entreprises; the planned target was 600M though no budget was allocated hence no disbursement made during the last five years. The previous loan/disbursement for the 2013 – 2017 pln period was Kenya Shillings 118.8 Million, repayment rate stands at Kenya Shillings 15.5 Million (13.13%) against the target of 85% this means 103.3M of the revolving funds issued during the 1st Generation County Government is still in the hands of the co-operative societies, self - help groups and other MSMEs. This is one of the challenges contributing to underachievement of the plan targets. However, 928 groups/ Sacco's benefited from the first and second disbursement of the funds with membership of 13,920. This was huge support for youth, women, PWDs who runs MSMEs within the county.

Some of the missed targets that could have significant impact on the county trade includes, construction of 2 Legal Metrology Laboratories, 2 Calibration Centers, 1 Business Hub, 1 Industrial Park, 1 equipped and furnished Business Information Centes, disbursement of 600M Revolving Fund and training 600 SMEs.

The Sector has also made some infrastructure investments in the ICT Sector as per the target in the 2018-2022 plan period. Telephone network coverage target was 70, Internet (3G) network coverage 50 and Offices with Fibre optic connectivity 30. Mobile Telephone network has been upgraded from 3G to 4G across the

county. All sub-county headquarters now have Fibre Optic terminated, with Last Mile Connectivity remaining. Fifteen (15) County Offices in Wajir Town have internet connectivity.

In conclusion, failure to achieve targets is attributed to re-allocation of budgeted funds to other emergencies/priorities especiallyCOVID-19 Pandemic, drought intervention among other sector challenges highlighted in section 2.4 on challenges.

2.3.7 Environment, Energy and Natural resources

The sector is composed of three section, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources and various projects and program activities were undertaken in line with the planned targets for the 2018-2022 plan period. Implementation of climate adaptation fund (CAF) projects were undertaken in 27 out of the 30 wards in Wajir County which translates to 90% of the planned target in the first year of the CIDP implementation process. However, in terms achievement for the five years 19% of the 2% Climate Change Fund allocated was implemented and the underperformance was due to failure of the Government to put enough funds into Climate Change Fund Account as stipulated in the CAF Act 2016.

Under environment, thirty four (34) Afforestation projects were implemented across the 30 wards in the county under environment protection in order to contribute national target of 10% country forest cover under the Kenya Vision 2030.. However, the afforestation program envisages preservation of soil by reducing land degradation and soil erosion and educated small scale agroforestry farmers, women and youth on the importance of planting tree to mitigate climate change. In the same sector, fourteen (14) gabions were constructed at different erosion prone areas/sites out of the planned target of 100 sites which translate 15% achievement. This will lead to control of storm water surface run off thus conserve soil, vegetation and infrastructures. .This underperformance was due to the diversion of resources to the containment of the COVID -19 Pandemic.

Furthermore, 191,710 acreage of fragile zone under protection was protected including water catchment areas out of the planned target of 200,000 Ha. This has increased the protected areas of target to 95% due proper utilization of allocated fund and partnership from national government agencies like KFS and KEFRI. It has also reduced the rate of degraded land, protected soil erosion, natural trees and conserved water point in the area. The department under the same section has implemented various project to management invasion of exotic plant species such as *prosopis juliflora*. 330 people were capacity built on climate change information and adaptation out of the target of 1000, this represent 33% achievement; the under achievement was mainly due to the diversion of resources for COVID -19 containment measure and other disaster risk reduction response e.g water trucking for drought affected settlements

In the energy section, the sector implemented installation of solar systems at 37 health centres and 10 government offices while installation of hybrid solar systems was implemented at 12 boreholes distributed across 30 wards for enhancing renewable energy use. Further to enhance renewable energy, 80% of both primary and secondary schools access to solar lighting have been achieved out of the 90% planned target leading to increased night studies hence general schools performance which has contributed to increased

enrolment. To increase the operation ours of business, the energy sector has achieved 20% of installation of street light to major towns which has greatly contributed and improved the security of the business environment during night ours which has in turn led to increased operating ours and expansion of the local economy.

The natural resources section in collaboration KWS and other partners, conducted biodiversity inventory for wildlife census. Last but not the least, Construction of two troughs, water kiosk and elevated water tank at lake yahood (HZ dam) was implemented under natural resources section.

In summary, the forest cover as at the end of the plan period stood at 1.9% while the total households connected to electricity stood at 36,000 HHs.

2.3.8 Land, Physical Planning, Urban Development, Housing and Public Works

The National Land Use Policy 2017 (NLUP) overall goal is to provide legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner at national, county and community levels.

The NLUP is important in addressing issues of optimal utilization of land and land related resources by providing principles and guidelines for: Proper management of land resources to promote public good and general welfare; Land use planning to enhance sustainable development; Anchoring land development initiatives; Mitigating problems associated with poor land use; Promoting environmental conservation and preservation; Preparation and review of a national spatial plan and integration of various levels of land use planning; Land and land related conflicts; Categorization of land uses in the country.

The Vision of the National Land Use Policy guides Kenya towards an environmentally and socially responsible use of land and land-based resources for socio-economic transformation of the people of Kenya. To ensure efficient, productive and sustainable use of land, key measures shall be taken by the county government and all land users. These include: sound land use practices, conservation and enhancement of the quality of land and land-based resources and the proper management of demographic and health parameters.

Urban land use will be improved through measures such as establishing transparent, accountable, sustainable, comprehensive and participatory governance structures and decision-making processes. It is on this premise that the county government has prepared 7 integrated urban spatial development plans for seven centers within the county, this therefore increased the number of towns with urban spatial plans to 8 since devolution.
Through the county survey and policy services program, the sector managed to survey 3,000 additional parcels of land increasing the number of surveyed parcels from 15,000 to the current 18,000 parcels of land in the county.

The sector seeks to promote security of land tenure system in the county and managed through the program to increase the number of residents with allotment letters by 700 and processing

200 title deeds for the residents of Wajir Municipality to improve provision of service for the residents.

The sector also targeted to mainstream adoption of GIS technology to improve county planning and operations for effective and efficient decision making by developing and implementing an integrated county GIS system. Thus, the sector has developed an integrated county GIS system for the county with 13 modules representing various sector such as Water, lands, health, trade, disaster, environment, agriculture and livestock, asset management, education, population and demographics, economic planning, and roads and transport. and further train 50 county staffs on use of GIS technology for resource management and development. The sector further managed to equip and operationalize the county GIS Laboratory with relevant hardware and software needs for geospatial data collection, processing and analysis in addition to acquisition of survey equipment's such as 1 RTKs for planning and surveying.

The department through the Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP), managed to upgrade Wajir town administration to municipal status by granting municipal charter and institutionalize the management of Wajir municipality through appointment of municipal manager, municipal board and the municipal staffs. The program comprised of the sets of funding namely; Urban Institutional Grant (UIG) meant to facilitate operations of the municipality and capacity development while the Urban Development Grant (UDG) was purposely designed to support municipal infrastructure development and other attending infrastructure needs.

Through the KUSP-UDG component on improvement of urban infrastructure, the sector municipality managed to upgrade 3 kilometres of road to bitumen standards, construction of parking spaces within central business district (CBD), installation of solid waste bins along major roads, purchase of two skip loaders and 6 skip bins placed at strategic locations within the municipality.

Under municipal services, the sector completed 4 kilometres of non-motorized transport (NMT) and upgrading of Soko Mjinga II access road within the plan period. The sector managed the transfer and unbundling of functions from different sectors to the jurisdiction of municipality within the plan period.

In Conclusion, the sector planned to prepare GIS based county spatial plan and county valuation roll within the plan period but this was not achieved due to inadequate technical staffs, inadequate resource allocation, slow adoption of GIS technology and other emerging issues such as the Covid pandemic, invasion of locust and severe drought experienced during the plan period overstretched the limited resources available in the county.

2.3.9   Public Service, Labour, Special Programmes and Decentralized Units

Wajir county has been experiencing myriad of disasters which included human and livestock diseases, drought, flash floods, resource-based conflict, locust invasion, bush fires and global COVID-19 pandemic. Drought is the most devastating natural hazard in Wajir county destroying lives and livelihoods, and

undermining development. Recurrent drought has been a major impediment to livelihood sector with the county always on chronic food insecurity. The impact of recurrent drought related crises is rapidly escalating with more and more people being affected each time drought occurs. Drought disasters are becoming more frequent due to the effect of global warming allowing less time for recovery in between successive droughts thus increasing the vulnerability of local population. It is expected that as climate change unfolds, the frequency and intensity of climate related shocks will increase. Consequently, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased from 65,500 in 2018 to 351,588 in 2022. This is attributed to poor performance of rain for the last four seasons. If the trend continues, the projected number of people in need of humanitarian support and/or safety relief stands will be 426,000 persons at 60% of the total population (Kenya Food Security, November 2022).

Figure 2.4 : People in need of Humanitaian Support
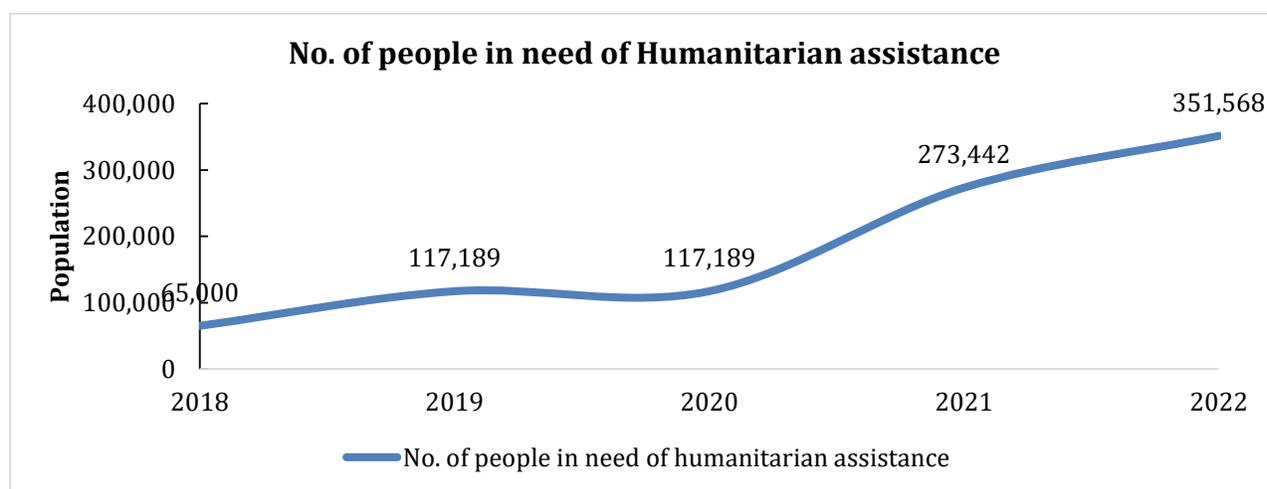
Source: KFSA, 2018 - 2022

During the plan period under review, the county was able to provide assistance to 175,794 people representing 50 per cent of the population affected by disasters. This was also supplemented by NGOs and UN bodies with cash transfers.nothwithstanding a bigger contribution from National Government on Hunger Safety Nets and Social Protection.

Figure 2.5 : Households Supported by CGW with Food Aid

No. of HH Suppported by CGW with Food Aid
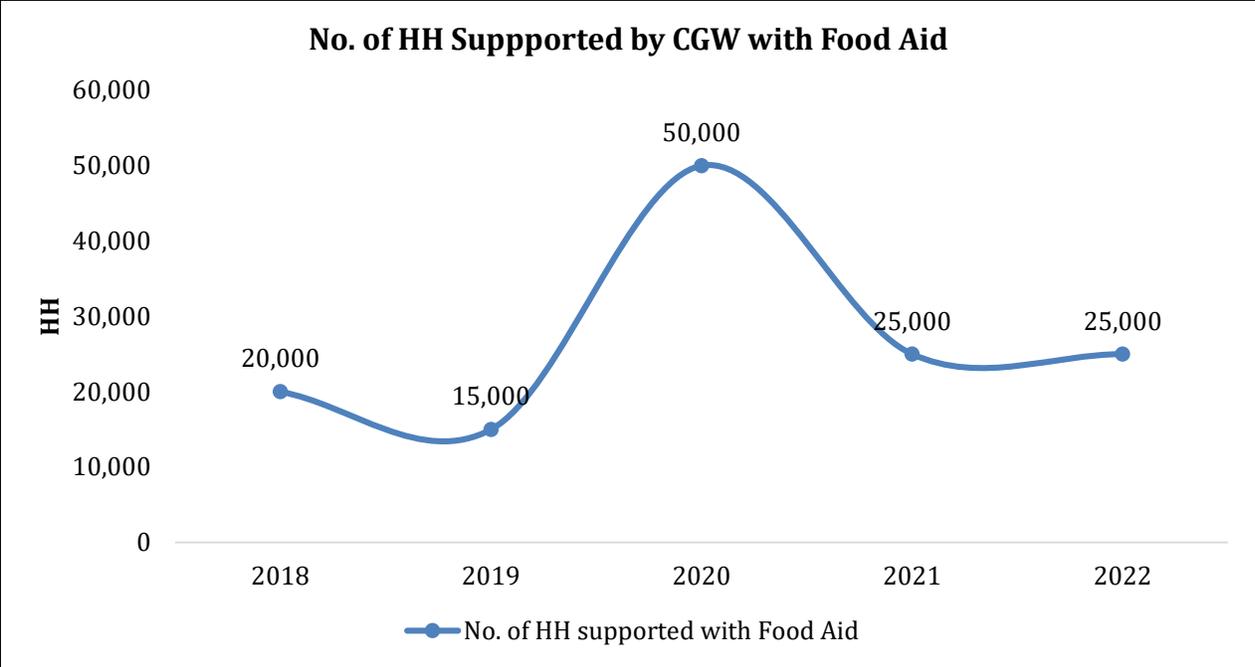
Funding for DRM and EPR was a challenge in the period under review. In order to improve funding, the department has amended the Wajir County Disaster Management Act, 2014 and the DRM Policy so as to align it with SENDAI Framework on DRR and establish Wajir County Disaster Management Fund. DRM (amendment) Bill and Policy are yet to be approved by the County Assembly of Wajir.

Coordination is fundamental in emergency response and with the support of partners such as WFP, county, sub-county and ward DRM committees were activated and sensitized. This has improved efficiency and effectiveness of emergency response. The sector has also developed ways of working for coordination of humanitarian response, sixteen quarterly humanitarian coordination fora were conducted during the period under review. This has significantly reduced duplication of state and non-state actors in response interventions. On the other hand, resource based conflict has led to displacement of people. In 2018, two hundred households were displaced as a result of cross-border conflict between communities residing Eldas and Marsabit border. The displaced households were supported with food and non-food items by the department

At the height of the Rift Valley Fever outbreak, 170 HHs whose livelihood sources were affected by the scourge were supported with food. To enhance DRR, 16 quarterly county coordination meetings (QCC) against a planned target of 16 in the period under review bringing together state and non-state actors were held. This was mainly possible through the support of the World Food Program (WFP).

In line with its mandate of supporting populations in need of humanitarian assistance, the county through the directorate of DRM, supported 145,000 households affected by drought with food aid and another 5,600 households with non-food items (NFIs. In the 2018-2022 plan period, the county had planned to provide non-food items for 15,000 households and food aid for 60,000 households. With the technical and financial

support of WFP, the sector has contributed to the enhancement of the county's capacity in emergency preparedness and response (EPR) through various initiatives. These included; the establishment and sensitization of 30 Ward DRM committees, Hazard mapping/county risk profile, Logistics capacity assessment LCA, trained more than 60 technical staff on food safety and quality, community-based targeting, ransport and warehousing.

The sector has also initiated the County Supply Chain Management System, though still under development in a bid to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency. Further to this, the sector has conducted Rapid Assessments for floods and conflicts, stakeholder mapping, gender mainstreaming in DRR training for 30 county staff, updated the County Contingency and Response Plan on annual basis as planned in the 2018-2022 plan period, introduction of Forecast based Financing (FbF) and development of community complaints and feedback mechanism.

Kenya Red Cross Society and WFP jointly supported the sector to conduct training for 20 technical officers on Rapid Assessment using Kenya Interagency Rapid Assessment (KIRA) tools. With support of the World Bank, through the National Treasury, the sector successfully developed County Emergency Operation Plan (CEOP) which is currently awaiting the adoption of County Assembly of Wajir.

The sector conducted 2 sensitization forums on review and adoption of Disaster Risk Management (amendment) Act, 2021 and Disaster Management Policy. The county had limited budget for the implementation of these policy documents and it was therefore through the support of ACDI-VOCA and International Centre for Humanitarian Affairs (ICHA) that the directorate managed to review the policy and legal framework. However, both the amended Bill and Policy are yet to be passed/adopted by the County Assembly of Wajir. The sector was able to plan, generate and successfully disseminate 10 food security assessment and early warning reports twice a year. This has helped communities cope with drought related shocks and strengthened their level of preparedness. This was done in partnership with NDMA and WFP.

During the plan period, the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Coordination, with the support of Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) managed to set up a temporary camp for 220 households who were internally displaced in Basir, Eldas sub county as a result of inter clan clashes. KRCS also supported the Directorate to support vulnerable households with cash transfers, food, NFIs, livestock feeds and kitchen sets. Other partners that supported the Directorate in humanitarian response include NDMA, Save the Children International (SCI), WASDA, ALDEF, World Vision, Mercy Corps, Islamic Relief, WARDA and UNICEF among others.

The Department of Dentralized Units and Town Administration through Directorates of Town Administration planned to construct 11 new Town Administration offices but managed to construct only one. The department also managed to construct 10 dumpsites out of the planned 10. The Town Administration Unit also constructed two slaughterhouses against planned target of 11 slaughterhouses while fencing two others. One tuktuk purchased and delivered to enhance proper waste disposal. Wajir Town Administration was upgraded to Municipality status and moved from department of Decentralized Units and Town Administration

to Department of Lands, Spartial Planning and Urban Development. During the period under review the number of town administrations centres increased by 32.

The sector through the Directorates of Decentralized Units renovated 11 Sub-County/Ward offices against planned target of 30 Offices. The Directorate coud not achieve any of the construction of the panned 6 Sub-County Guest Houses due to budget limitation but constructd 1 (new) Ward Administration Offfice.The Directorate of Public Participation has constructed 9 baraza shades out of 18 as the target planned under the 2018-2022 plan period. This is attributed to inadequate resources and lack of linkage between planning and budgeting.

The FCDC Peace Building and Conflict Management Bill and Policy is at the County Assembly for consideration and enactment. Through partners support the Directorate developed a 5 year (2018-2023) Action Plan on preventing/countering violent extremism (P/CVE). The Wajir County Action Plan (WCAP) was developed in a bid to address VE challenges, based on twelve (12) pillars. WCAP is jointly implemented by the different CVE stakeholders, key among them, the National Government, The County Government, Civil Society Organizations and community represetatives.

There is a robust County Engagement Forum co-chaired by HE the Governor and the County Commissioner to build synergy in promoting peace and prevent & Counter Violent Extremism (P/CVE). Through the County Engagement Forum on CVE Wajir County was able to conduct a mid-term review and prioritized five (5) key pillars drawn from the initial 12 pillars. The sector developed Wajir CAP Annual Implementation Matrix-complete with the set objectives, key results, actors responsible and time frame. To enhance peaceful coexistence among the inter/intra county population, the Directorate of Peace has successfully organized 29 inter/intra-county peace dialogue and mediation meetings and 9 peace caravans to spread messages of peace through public baraza's. The Directorate with support from partners trained 6 peace committees, 3 ward planning committees and mediation training for senior staff.

The sector through Directorate of Peace efforts bore fruits as human deaths resulting from resource-based conflicts among pastoral communities has gradually declined from 2018 untill 2022 when it increased due to the failure of four consecutive rain seasons. In 2018, 22 conflict related deaths were recorded while 14 people lost their lives in 2019. There was further decline in deaths in 2020 and 2021 where 9 and 7 deaths were recorded repectively. In 2022, 22 people lost their lives due to resource-based conflicts. This sudden rise is attributed to mass migration of pastoralist to neighbouring counties especialy Isiolo due to the worsening drought.

The sector through the department of Labour has created employment by recruiting 843 new staff during the period under review. The county has a total of 4543 employees up from 3700 employees in 2017.

The Directorate of Public Participation has conducted 10 public participation forums on county policy documents. It has also trained and offered civic education for 100 members of the public on matters budget, planning and good governance. In the period under review, the Directorate of EMU undertook 5 M & E

exercises, including one on verification of pending bills. The Directorate has also facilitated the formulation of performance contracting framework as well as drafting of EMU Policy.

The Directorate of Ethics and Good Governance was able to hold 15 radio talk shows and sensitized the public on their rights and educated them on principles of good governance. This has strengthened the accountability demands by the Wajir public through regular reporting of bribery cases. The Directorate together with Public Participation and Civic Education Unit have come up with Civic Education and Public Participation Bill

2.3.10 Finance and Economic Planning

During the period under review, the sector attained several milestones which included development of policies, plans and budgets that were approved by both County Executive and County Assembly. It also produced annual financial statements, annual cash flow projections and quarterly reports. The Department also coordinated and participated in Annual External Audit Assessments conducted by Kenya National Audit Office. Further performamnce of Own Source Revenue (OSR) was errattic across the plan period drawn down by effects of COVID-19 and successive drought which affected all sectors in the county and disrupted lives and livelihoods of county residents, and by extension shrinking revenue streams.

Under Economic Planning, budget and Statistics; Wajir CIDP 2018-2022, five (5) County Annual Development Plans (C-ADP), five (5)CFSPs and five (5) Programme Based Budgets were prepared, and approved by both the County Executive and County Assembly consucutively. In addition, Four (4) CBROPs and two (2) County Annual Progress Reports (C-APRs) were prepared and disseminated. A draft M & E policy was developed during the period under review. Budget absorption was 85% on average across the plan period against a target of 98%. However, Absorption of Conditional Grants particularly for Development Patners has been low at 45%.

Under Accounting Services, the County Treausry coordinated participation in four (4) Annual External Audit Reviews and attained a Disclaimer Opinion for FY 2017/2018 and two (2) Qualified Opinions for the FYs 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. Futher, the Department prepared four (4) Annual Financial Statements and shared with Statutory Institutions as required. However, pending bills owed by the County Government to service providers stands at Kenya Shillings 5.5 Billion which is unsustainable.

The County OSR was erratic across the plan period recording Kenya Shillings 60 Million, 60 Million, 66 Million and 52 Million for FYs 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 respectively. This is attributable to a number of factors which inter alia include: failure to optimize all revenue streams, lack of automation, COVID-19 Pandemic and successive droughts that led to collapse of traditional revenue streams especially livestock markets in the county.

Wajir County GCP in current prices, 2020, is Kenya Shillings 49,816 Million. The County contribution to GDP with 2020 as a base year is 0.5. The overarching objective of the GCP estimates is to provide a picture of the economic structure and relative size of the economy for each county. The estimates are instrumental in

informing economic growth and supporting county level decision making and economic planning. According to GCP contribution by Economic Activity at current prices, 2020; Agriculture, Construction, Transport and Storage, Education, Health and Wholesale/Retail contribute Kenya Shillings 17,602, 5,065, 2,834, 2,172, 2,593 and 973 Million respectively out of the County GCP of Kenya Shillings 49,816 Million indicating the sectors with a high potential for private sector investment.

On the other hand, Public Administration sector contributes Kenya Shillings 12,895 Million implying that economic progress at the county level will be partly engineered by formal sector workers in formal employment especially the County Government. It is imperative to note that over reliance on primary products (e.g. Agriculture, Livestock) with low potential and low participation of secondary and tertiary sectors (e.g. service industry) with a high potential contribution to GCP is a major bottleneck for the County. Similarly, low private sector participation lowers the County's contribution to the GDP.

Wajir County Executive was recognized and awarded a Certyificate by the Budget Tranparency International in 2022 for developing the most comprehensive County Annual Development Plan during the 2018-2022 plan period.

2.4 Challenges

During the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022, the county faced a number of challenges that hindered the optimal performance of the programmes and attainment of the set target. These inter alia include:

I. COVID-19 Pandemic that has had negative implications in all the sectors particularly re-allocation of funds from basic social services for COVID-19 related response.

II. The County has faced cyclic droughts that led to food insecurity and collapse of livestock marketing valiue chain with many consequences including food insecurity and reduced OSR.

III. Climate vulnerability has led to erratic weather patterns with reduced rainfall leading to crop failure, loss of livestock and water shortages.

IV. High poverty levels; the County poverty stands at 63 per cent which affects acess to basic social services.

V. In access to pri-primary education, 63 per cent of the ECDE school going children.cannot access the schooling system with a paltry of 37 per cent accessing ECDE This will have implications of high illiteracy levels which leads to high unemployment and low human development for the society.

VI. Insecurity has led to high staff turn over in key sectors, that is, Health and Education thereby hindering access to these basic social services.

VII. Under performance of Own Source Revenue (OSR) – the county collects approximately 9% of its potential of Kenya Shillings 900 Million. This has led to widening of the resource gap and budget deficit.

2.5 Emerging Issues

I. Unplanned settlements by national administration structures that were not planned for during the plan period has exerted pressure on provision of basic social services, namely: Health, Education and Water.

II. Natural disasters like locust invasion, COVID-19 and climate change effects called for significant unplanned resources thereby leading to diversion of resources from planned programmes and projects to response and mitigation activities.

III. The third basis formula on revenue sharing among the counties in the middle of the plan period reduced resource envelop allocation to the county. This has widened the resource gap and affected implementation of programmes and projects in the successive years.

IV. Rapidly depleting ground water – this is a threat to access to potable water across the county

2.6 Lessons Learnt

I. Investment in micro-irrigation, horticulture and apiculture has the potential to improve food security in the county

II. Change of life style contributed immensely to increase in non-communicable diseases which requires substantial investment in non-traditional thematic areas in the health sector.

III. The high turnover of teachers in insecure areas could be addressed by employment of qualified ECDE teachers who already live in the affected villages.

IV. Changing of the terms of the employment of ECDE teachers in line with the new national scheme of services reduces the high staff turnover in the rural areas.

V. Failure to engage youth in sports and other productive activities could result to an increase in drug and susbstance abuse as evidenced by an increase of youth at the infamous "*Deadstreet*" in Wajir Town.

VI. Proper alignment between policy, plans and budgets can lead to a higher implementation of programmes and projects in the CIDP.

VII. Mainstreaming of critical development issues such as climate change, gender, youth, children and the most vulnerable leads to better outcomes.

VIII. Scale up of social protection and other safety nets has the potential to reduce poverty and food insecurity across the county.

IX. Investment in rain water harvesting has the potential to increase agriculture/ livestock potential as well as water access for domestic, education and health institutions.

X. Systems for fodder production and storage has the potential tom reduce over reliance on rangelands for livestock production.

XI. Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation system is necessary to track implementation and benefits accruing from development programs;

XII. Utilization of clean energies can lead to reduced cost of powering boreholes, dams and shallow wells and institutions.

XIII.   Delayed release of funds by the National Treasury leads to delayed utilization of county funds and pilling of pending bills hence reducing money supply in the local economy.

2.7 Natural Resource Assessment

The County is endowned with several natural resources as indicated inTable 13 below.

Table 13: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management Strategies
Solar and Wind	All Sectors	Underexploited but has high potential	Solarization of all water, health and education facilities Construction of solar mini-grids Construction of wind power plants Irrigation systems	High cost of initial investment Skills gap in installation and maintenance Policy and regulatory constraints	Efficient renewable energy management plan Promotion and adoption of renewable energy sources (solar,wind etc) Enforcement of energy laws and policies Energy Audit
Ground Water Reservoirs	Agriculture/ Livestock/ Irrigation Water & Sanitation Environment/ Natural Resource Industry & processing	Medium exploitation High potential	Merti Aquifer / Ewaso Ng'iro Aquifer	High cost of initial investment Land tenure system	Water Policy Natioanl Land Use Policy Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms
Arable Land	Agriculture/ Livestock/ Irrigation	Low expoitation Medium potential	Rain water harvesting Irrigation in food production and Fodder farming Horticulture Apiculture Gums and Resins	Inadequate rainfall and water for irrigation High cost of farming infrastructure Low mechanization Post harvest losses	Grassroot extension services Incentive programmes for farmers Use of Public-Private Partnership to set up projects
Wildlife	Trade, Tourism / Wildlife, Environment Livestock	Low utilization and investment High potential	Setting up conservancies Establishment of Giraffe center. Promote Eco-Tourism Protect existing wildlife corridors	Poaching Human-wildlife conflict Lack of conservancies Climate change Threat of extinction for some species Land-use planning and management.	National wildlife strategy 2030 Multi sectoral approach to conservation
Mineral resources	Industry/ ufacturing Trade Environment / Natural resources Mining	Under-utilized/unexploited High potential for limestone High potetial for mining Low potential for gold, gemstones, etc Poor extraction techniques	Commercial production of limestone Prospecting for Gold and Gemstones	Lack modern equipment for extraction and prospecting Lack of data on available mineral resources High cost and inaccess to licensing Lack of skilled manpower	Mineral resource mapping Multi sectoral approach to Minera exploration and exploitation Adoption of appropriate technology for extraction Adoption of Artisanal Mining Strategy

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management Strategies
Hills, Forest Resources and Rangelands	Livestock/ Agriculture Environment and natural resources Water	Low utilization High potential Declining pasture land due to population increase and human settlement	Gazettement and protection of forests and hills Rangelands and drylands convservation Afforestation Conservancies Reseeding for pasture Gums and resins production Apiculture	Low awareness Declining wood biomass Habitat fragmentation and species loss Declining pasture land due to population increase and human settlement	Formation of Community Forest Associations Enforcements of laws/bi-laws Dry and wet seasons grazing patterns

*Be specific – indicate the natural resource by name.

2.8 Development Issues

This section presents key sector development issues and their causes as identified during data collection and analysis stage. The information is provided as indicated in Table 14.

Table 14: Sector Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Agriculture, Livestock and Alternative Livelihoods	Low productivity	Lack of capacity to develop and approve necessary policies	Weak capacity in both arms of the government. Weak policy and legal framework in management of livestock/ Agriculture resources.	Draft rangeland management policy Draft Livestock sale yard bill local production for ECD feeding programme Multisectoral approach bringing together government, development partners, private sector, academia and CSOs
	High food poverty that stands at 53 percent	Knowledge and skills gap for the farmers Low investment and uptake of research and development Poor institutional policy support for livestock production Unsustainable livestock and crop production and consumption systems Land use pressures Weak use of modern and appropriate technologies Low credit access for the farmers/ pastoralist Poor attitude from the youth towards agriculture/ livestock	Cultural and traditional practices Application of modern production systems Inadequate funding Lack of proper spatial plan Zoning and ring-fencing of rangelands/ productive land	Availability of land for crop and livestock production Multisectoral approach bringing together government, development partners, private sector, academia and CSOs Availability of improved breeds Adoption of alternative livelihoods Availability of improved breeds High potential for irrigation County investment in rural roads that can open-up land for agriculture Indigenous knowledge in livestock production Availability of technical and extension officers Membership of FCDC that provides opportunities of Economies of Scale
	Low income for small holder farmers and pastoralists	Dysfunctional livestock and crop markets High prices of farm inputs and livestock feeds Poor pre- and post-harvest and value chain management	Low private investment in agriculture/ livestock Low participation by youth in the sector Low access to credit and financing	Existing livestock market infrastructure
	Hazards and disasters	Climate change Overreliance on rain-fed agriculture Cultural practices in the case of fires	Lack of multisectoral approach Lack of climate smart agriculture	Climate change adaptation policy and act Application of climate smart Tapping into climate smart financing Anticipatory planning Crop and livestock insurance Indigenous knowledge in livestock production
	Price Volatility	Variation in demand and supply	Lack of strategic grain reserves	

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Health Services	Inadequate staff at health facility level	Inequity during staff poting and deployment to health facilities. High staff turnover especially for staff from other parts of the Country. High per cost of health staff recruitment.	Resources constraints due to competing needs. Insecurity in cross border areas and isolated inter-clan conflicts. Inadequate infrastructure and work environment related challenges for health staff (housing, ICT, water, energy)	Political goodwill. Strong partnerships with development partners and foundations to bridge the resource gap. Peace mechanisms and initiatives to address conflict and insecurity Solarization of health facilities Staff housing projects
	Low access to skilled delivery and antenatal clinic services	Inadequate funding Cultural practices Nomadic lifestyle Inadequate health facilities and community units. Inadeqauete facilitation of CHVs	Lack of proper policies Lack of Health Policy Limited referral system	Political goodwill Development partners support Religious leaders in addressing issues of health Availlability of CHVs at community level. Health policy and legislation
	High incidencies of communicable and non-communicable diseases	Inadequate funding Nomadic lifestyle Suspected contaminant Low TB case detection rates (72/100,000) despite Wajir being one of the counties with high burden:	Budgetary constraints Lack of proper policies to facilitate nomadic clinics/ health services High incidence of suspected cases of GE Cancers Lack of proper research and disease surveillance of communicable and non communicable diseases like TB, kalazar, Cancer	Political goodwill Development partners support Religious leaders involvement in addressing issues of health Availlability of CHVs at community level Multi-sectoral approaches with provincial administration, schools, religious leaders and health sector
	High malnutrition - (GAM rate 15.9%) (stunting, wasting) among the children, pregnant and lactating women	Food poverty Limited knowledge and information Cultural practices-attitude on food Nomadic lifestyle Limited school feeding programme Inadequate access to health facilities by pregnant and lactating mothers Inadequate access to deworming and vitamin A Limited facilitation of CHVs	Lack of framework for addressing malnutrition Lack of nutrition policy Low resource allocation towards nutrition Resources priotised towards curative and assume nutrition which is preventive Inadequate social behaviour change communication	Political goodwill Development partners support- especially in advocating for more resources Religious leaders in addressing issues of health Availlability of CHVs at community level. Social protection-cash transfers Nutrition sensitive programming Multi-sectoral approach Family food production- especially horticulture and fruit farming, kitchen and school farming Social behaviour change communication
	Inadequate water supply to helath facilities	WASH is not prioritized in health sector Limited cross sectoral collaboration e.g between health and water departments	Inneffective utilization of horizontal coordination structures between sectors/departments like health and WASH	Creation of coordination platforms for different thematic areas e.g. WESCORD. County Steering Group County Executive Committee WASH programmes

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	Low universal health coverage	Monetary poverty Nomadic lifestyle Limited information on value for insurance. High vulnerabilioties especially the elderly, mothers, children and disabled persons.	Limited appropriate programmes targeting the most vulnerable. Lack of awareness on insurance Monetary poverty.	Social protection Disability Fund Availability of national government social protection streams Local FMs and social media for information dissemination. Multi-sectoral approach- religious leaders, schools, extension services and National Adminstration.
	Poor Health Products and Technologies Supply Chain	KEMSA inadequacies including failure to supply drugs as ordered in the KEMSA LMIS Platform. Weak supply chain management from KEMSA to the health facilities Lack of monitoring of health facilities drug use	Monopoly in drug distribution by KEMSA Outlets. Policy on procurement and supply of drugs and health equipment limites competition. Lack of framework for monitoring health products and technologies along the supply chain and at the facility level.	Intergovernmental dialogue on drug procurement and supply. Monitoring and Evaluation of HPTs Capcity building of HPTs
	Poor referral system for obstetrics and other specialized services	Lack of specialized services at Wajir Level 5 Hospital Limited speciliased equipment Limited specialized services High breakdown of ambulances - terrain and poor maintenance	Limited resources. Poor developed referral systems	National government support Development partner support Private sector engagement Community health strategy Availlability of CHVs at community level Decentralised management of ambulances
	Mother to Child HIV Transmission	Failure to visit Antenatal Clinics. Unskilled deliveries	Inadequate access to skilled deliveries. Inadequate health facilities. Limited CHVs utilised	Community health strategy Availlability of CHVs at community level
Education	Low Gross enrolment and high numbers of out of school ECDE school going children (165,000 children are out of ECDE – 63 per cent)	Nomadic lifestyle Lack of integration of secular and Islamic education Drought Poverty Parental attitude towards education	Distance to schools ECDE infrastructure is limited Limited sanitation Limited school feeding Inadequate ECDE teachers	Existence of education policy Integrating formal education and madrassa education at ECDE Level Nomadic education-National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya ECDE Policy developed by Wajir County ECDE teachers being hired and put on payroll Existence of partners in education Social Protection Programmes Parental awareness and adult education
	Low Retention and transition	Poverty Nomadism Drought Food insecurity	Huge resource gap between what is needed and what is being investedin ECDE	Nomadic education-National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya School feeding programme Social protection

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
		Cultural practices- early marriages, FGM High turn over of non local ECD teachers	Lack of capitation grant for ECD Inadequate ECDE teachers Limited ECDE infrastructure	Parental and community advocacy Religious leaders to mobilise community School infrastructure Operationalisation of policies WASH in schools Disability inclusive education
	Inadequate School infrastructure and learning materials- such as classrooms, housing for teachers, laboratories, and libraries and learning materials	Low funding for education infrastructure and learning materials	Limited fiscal space vs high demand for education services	Political good will which is increasing education financing Development partners support National Government support e.g. Constituency Development Fund National Government policy and priority on CBC rollout and guidance for MPs to construct classrooms, laboratories and libraries
	Low investment in Education	Shrinking resource envelope. Poverty Drought Unemployment to heads of households and caregivers Limited bursaries for poor and vulnerable children	Limited fiscal space and competing sector priorities	Political good will Wajir County Bursary Act-minimum 2% of the development budget to bursaries Climate change adaptation Act which allocates 2% of development budget to adaptation National Government - MoE, NGCDF Social protection
	Inadequate water supplies for schools	Limited investment in WASH infrastructures Limited WASH in schools	Poor cross sectoral-collaboration between Education, Water and Health Departments Weak collaboration between county and National Government departments on WASH	County Secretary office role in inter-departmental coordination Existence of National Government WASH and education programmes Existence of NGCDF National Government policy and priority on CBC rollout and guidance for MPs to construct classrooms, laboratories and libraries
	Inadequate Tehnical and Vocational Skills for income generation	Low financing Inadequate TVET infrastructure, instructors and materials Limited number of technical courses offered at VTCs Limited technical capacity for employment	Eligible youth negative attitudes towards TVETS Inadequate TVET instructors	Political goodwill National Government policy on youth empowerement Policy on TVET and youth Bursary scheme Development partners
	High Youth Unemployment	Lack of employment opportunities Poor skills development Underproductive youth High number of youth not looking for job	Limited access to financing Limited involvement of the youth in policy formulation, planning, budgeting and project executionLimited opportunities in government procurement and services.	Presence of Vocational training centers in all sub-counties Investment in Agri-Business Development partners support for startups and other skills development.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
				30% of the contracts for youth, women and PWDs (AGPO) Talent Development
	Gender Based Violence	Inappropriate Cultural beliefs, Drug abuse	Illiteracy Poverty	Availability of toll free lines Law enforcement GBV Desks
	Teenage Pregnancy and Child Marriage	Poverty Lack of economic opportunities Culture Low transition of girls in schools Low enrolment	Inadequate Access to Family planning	Availability of vocational training Integrated Education Advocacy for children
	Limited women economic empowerment	Limited economic opportunities for women Limited access of women to leadership opportunities Illiteracy Lack of access to credit	Limited financial inclusion Limited asset ownership by women Limited capacities of women groups and cooperatives Limited mobile phone ownership by women in rural areas	30% AGPO TVETs Startup funds for women business Revolving fund National Government funds Development partners support Diversification of the local economy Access to digital platforms
	High vulnerabilities of women, , elderly and orphans	High poverty levels Drought Climate change Illiteracy	Low income Limited county social protection programmes	County disability fund School bursaries National Government support Development partners support in social protection Private sector engageme Data on vulnerabilities available.
Water Services	Inadequate access to water	Inadequate rainwater harvesting systems.. Declining groundwater levels. Uncontrolled development in urban centres. Lack of proper water resources mapping. Inefficiency in the distribution of water. Deforestation. Recurring droughts.	Low/Limited funding Inadequate technical capacity both in personnel and equipment. Poor urban planning Weak coordination of the forestry sector. Inadequate repair and maintenance of water systems. Weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	Leverage of the existing partners' support National Government support Wajir Town Water and Sewerage Project funded by the World Bank under Wajir Water and Sewerage Company (WAJWASCO) Horn of Africa Ground Water Resilience Programme
	Poor water governance	Lack of a Water Policy and Act Weak coordination of water institutions Inadequate capacities and engagement modalities of water user associations Non-revenue water loss	Reluctance of the County Assembly to pass the water bill Lack of multi-sectoral engagements in the water sector Unclear mandate by the Water Services Providers	Goodwill from the County Assembly Partners support Leveraging on PPPs
	Poor water quality	Water pollution of open water sources	Poor waste management practices	Cross sector collaborations between the line departments Partners Support

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
		High salinity levels of existing and potential ground water sources Contamination from wildlife and domesticated animals High water table and e-coli	Natural ecological conditions Poor management of the water sources	
Roads, transport, public works and Housing	Poor Road Network	Heavy floods as a result of Climate change effects. Sand storms leading to sand dunes. Poor climate proofing of road infrastructure Inadequate road maintenance Poor road quality works	Insufficient funding Inadequate technical capacity Poor management of county plants and machineries for road works Poor prioritization of road works	Public Private Partnership arrangements The construction of all-weather roads and construction of weigh bridges to collection fines as a source of revenue. Funding from National Government Agencies.
	Poor sector coordination	Inadequate/ poor collaboration among key Stakeholders Lack of compliance with road classification standards	Weak Intergovernmental systems	Future joint planning and implementation
	Limited access to affordable Housing	Limited housing facilities . Government housing land encroachment Resistance to technology Inadequate sensitization of the key stakeholders Inadequate technical personnel	Insufficient funding Insufficient technical personnel. Lack of proper public land demarcation Inadequate technical capacity Lack of maintenance budget	Existence of appropriate building technology centres Public-Private Partnership Under-developed real estate sector in the county Creation of job opportunities. Documented ownership of public land.
	Poor Public Works modalities.	Lack of proper public works modalities reviews Lack of proper assessment and supervisions of public works projects	Insufficient funding Insufficient technical personnel. Proper interdepartmental cooperation on public works projects. Inadequate capacity building for the sector work force	Future joint planning and implementation Existence of National Construction Authority Implementation of national laws and regulations Partnership with National and county training institutions
	Poor Public Transport System	Poor transport planning Inexistent transport infrastructure eg bus terminals and bus parks	Encroachment of road reserves and public utilities Lack of relevant county transport law	Spatial planning Physical planning Wajir municipality

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
ICT, Trade, Investments and Industry	Low participation of women, youth and PWDs in business enterprises	Monetary poverty. Low asset ownership. Limited access to organized markets. Financial exclusion. Work load at household level/unpaid care work. Limited savings for investments. Climatic shocks e.g. drought, floods	Limited skills. Lack of diversified and targeted financial products Information and knowledge. Limited cooperative movement capacities	Expansion of cooperatives. Revolving fund. Youth fund Digital money/emoney Insurance schemes PPPs. Development partners support Political goodwill
	Consumer protection	Unfair trade practices Limited knowledge on consumer rights	Lack of Weights and Measures Inadequate enforcement	Consumer rights lobby organizations.
	Poor Private Sector development	Low entrepreneurial skills Low diversification Illiteracy Subsistence lifestyle	Limited Sheria compliant credit facilities	Presence of enterprise funds-Uwezo, NGAAF
	Unfavourable business environment	Low investments - inadequate market infrastructure High costs of doing business	Limited fiscal space verses competing priorities Poor infrastructure e.g. roads, no electricity connection and lack of water Inadequate modern business infrastructure and facilities-(such as solar kiosks, markets, stalls, shed) especially in the ruramarket	Single business permit ICT including e-citizen which simplifies business licencing and reduces cost of doing business Development partners PPPs Own source revenue incrememt
	Dormant Cooperative Sector	Inadequate knowledge on cooperative management. Misuse of funds by the leadership of the cooperatives	Low savings Poor farmers organizations	Presence of non-governmental institutions that support cooperatives
	Low income	Lack of value addition to agricultural and livestock products Trade in primary products Poor market linkages	Low technical skills on value addition Lack of opportunities for trainings on technical skills. Technical trainings personnel/experts fees are not affordable especially low income earners Inadequate information on investment and industrial opportunities in the county	High availability of hides and skins Livestock abattoir Expansion of cottage industries Wajir Airport Favorable policy environment-PPP Policy PPP Unit at National Treasury Intergovernmental institutions Development partners support Traders and producers can form cooperative societies to pool their resources together
	Low use of ICT platforms	Low mobile coverage Low internet use Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Low investment in ICT infrastructure and services Inadequate ICT technical skills	Rapid expansion of ICT infrastructure in the country Development Partners Automation of county systems and services

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
			Low support for ICT investment by key decision makers Fibre optic not connected to offices and town Power outages-not connected to the national grid hence power rationing	Own source revenue automation. Automation of county statistics and budget systems. Presence of national fibre. Presence major mobile service providers.
Environment, Energy and climate change	Environmental degradation	Deforestation Soil erosion Poor solid waste disposal Poor drainage Unplanned urban development Unplanned settlements Poor sanitation Bush fires Water pollution Dust pollution	Over reliance on charcoal and wood for energy Weak extension services Weak policies and Legal framework No spatial planning framework to guide development Lack of urban areas plans, failure to undertake EIA Weak multisectoral approaches Lack of appropriate waste disposal system Poor rangeland Management systems Low latrine coverage, high E-Coli levels, open defecation Low vegetation cover	Afforestation Alternative clean energy sources Climate financing GIS technology Climate and risk informed planning Community participation for ownership and sustainability National government institutions like NEMA, WARMA, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning etc Development partners County financing commitment Favourable policy frameworks Conservancies Private sector Capacity building programs
	Climate change	Deforestation Overgrazing Dependency on charcoal and wood for energy Open burning of waste Bush fires Poverty Overstocking Low adoption of clean energy technologies	Over reliance on charcoal and wood for energy Lack of alternative economic activities Limited application of appropriate technology Lack of policy and legal framework Weak integration of environmental sustainability in planning Limited funding Weak community capacities Weak multi-sectoral approaches	Multi-sectoral approach Climate finance Policy Adaptation technology Development partners National government institutions Partnerships Afforestation Private sector Carbon credit trading National climate change policy and legal framework Act
	Low Development and Consumption of Clean Energy	Lack of appropriate skills High initial installation cost Lack of willingness to pay Low investment by the private sector Lack of capacity building for Management and maintainace works Low awareness Low uptake of modern clean Energy Technology	Lack of technical skills based trainings at vocational training centres Lack of favourable financing mechanisms for communities Low awareness/Low uptake of clean energy Low incentives to private sector Finance gaps Poor messaging and outreach	Solar energy-off grid Technology Private sector Development partners Climate financing National government Kenya off grid solar access project Energy Master plan

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
		Lack of policy and Legal frameworks	Access to green/appropriate energy technology Dispersed settlements Competing community needs priority	
	Untapped Natural Resource	Limited Investment by the Government and Private sectors Low awareness by the Community. Inadequate legislation on exploration/extraction of the natural resource	Lack of robust spatial planning Loss	Presence of vast land with the availability of natural resource
	Loss of Biodiversity	Encroachment of wetlands, hilltops and water catchment areas. Harmful Human activities such as Poaching Natural disasters	Lack of sensitization on importance and conservation of biodiversity.	Presence of vast land with the availability of natural resource
Land, Spatial Planning and Urban Development,	Insecure land tenure system at the county	Unregistered community, public and private land in the county Poor planning, surveying and registration of land in the county	Limited mandate on land management by the County Governments. High cost of processing ownership documents by the individuals or entities Inadequate technical personnel in the sector. Inadequate budgetary allocation for the sector Slow adoption of GIS technology in planning, management and development of land in the county	Registration of all unregistered land in the county in partnership with National Ministry, Commission and development partners Adoption of appropriate technology in the county for land management Preparation and Implementation of county spatial plan Preparation and Implementation of urban and rural spatial development plans
	Land use planning and management	Mushrooming of human settlement Lack of classification of human settlements in the county Inadequate implementation of urban areas and cities act Inadequate physical planning institutional framework in the county Uncoordinated and unplanned development in the county Lack of county specific guidelines/manual/legislation on alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the county	Inadequate implementation of policies and legislative framework Weak institutional capacity for control development Political influence in lobbying for more administrative units Inadequate technical staffs Inadequate budget Weak and unstructured enforcement system in the county Poor implementation of approved plans Lack of development control unit in the county	Establishment of Municipal institutions and urban structures Legal requirement for spatial planning Inclusion of Public, Private partnerships Formulation of customised human settlement, land policies and regulations in the county Availability of Land for investment Partnership with National land commission and ministry of land physical planning institutions Support from Development partners on land related matters in the county Adoption of alternative justice system for resolving land dispute in the county

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
				Establishment of county enforcement and development control unit Linkage with GIS technology to automate development application and approval process Capacity building of County Executive and leadership, enforcement team and planners on proper land use planning and management.. Mainstreaming of GIS technology in county planning and operations Capacity building of County Executive and leadership, technical staffs on adoption of GIS technology in the county.
	Poor Urban Infrastructure development	Inadequate urban planning and management in the county Poor implementation of urban development plans Increased urbanization contributing to urban sprawl Increased urban informal settlements	Lack of urban development policy/strategy in the county, Inadequate budgetary allocation for urban infrastructure development in the county Poor coordination and linkage with relevant department or sectors.	Existence of national urban development policy, Existence of Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) and Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II) Existence of Municipal Board
	Low revenue collection from land use	Lack of valuation roll Lack of physical plan Lack of automation Lack of property register for collection of rent and rates.	Limited investment Limited use of technology Limited staff and capacity Lack of policies and regulations	GIS technology National institutions Development partners Municipal institutions Climate financing Private sector partnerships
	Poor solid waste management	Inadequate waste management infrastructure in the county Inadequate plant and machineries Inadequate Municipal and Urban staffs Inadequate policies and legal framework for waste management	Limited use of technology Lack of implementation of policies and regulations in the county Limited staffs and capacity	Privatise waste collection and management within municipalities and major urban centres Availability of support from development partners Use of appropriate waste management technology
Public Service	Inadequate disaster and emergency preparedness adaptation to drought and famine	Climate Change Nomadic lifestyle	Budget constraint Lack of forecast-based planning	Presence of partners in the county who are willing to support Piloting of new concepts like forecast-based financing DRM Act availability PFM Act-2% of the annual budget is for disasters and emergencies Technology Water harvesting

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
				Coordination and multisectoral approach
	Increased resource based conflict	Inadequate resources (pasture, water) Unplanned settlements Unplanned grazing patterns Overstocking	Inadequate financial resources Youth unemployment Lack of drought mitigation policy Lack of spatial plan Limited multisectoral approach	Vast land that can be made productive Rangeland management bill Technology Presence of partners willing to support on management of rangelands and water resources Religious leaders hhh Cultural cohesion
	Inadequate adherence to national values and ethics, rules and regulations of the county, and silo approach to programming	Poor internal control system Lack of political goodwill Unequal distribution of county resource	Corruption Absence of institutional and legal framework	Vibrant civil society that advocates for good governance Technology Citizens Chapter 6 of the constitution County Secretary office County Assembly Internal Audit
	Poor coordination and duplication of porgrammes and projects between the 2 levels of government and between county departments	Lack of operationalisation of intergovernmental forums at the county level	No coordination structure at chiefs officers level County secretaries office could do more on driving coordination Limited budget for coordination especially for the county secretary	County Secretaries coordination mandate Performance contracts to include coordination
	Inoptimal use of human resources	Lack of HR policy Weak capacity County Public Service Board (CPSB) Conflict of interest	High wage bill Concentration of staff in adminstratrive caders than technical caders Inequitable distribution of staff Inadequate budget to HR unit Manual systems of HR	Ministry of Public Service HR audit Own source revenue HR softwares
	Inadequate feedback loop to citizens in the public participation process Insufficient citizen engagement in county government processes	Lack of formal mechanism for providing feedback the communities	Lack of Wajir public participation policy/bill Vast areas Less use of technology Language Time for public participation is limited	Standard public participation template at ward level Religious movement and civil society presence Development partners Technology Local FM stations
	High vulnerability groups	Chronic poverty Drought	Low income Limited county social protection programmes Limited funding Lack of protection policy	County Disability Fund School bursaries National Government social protection programmes Development partners in social protection Private sector

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
				The availability of the data for all vulnerable in the KPHC Expansion of social protection to elderly
	Poor performance management	Poor governance Departments working in Silos Manual Planning, Budgeting and Service Delivery Systems	Corruption Lack of Synergies Insufficient Budget Access	Sector Working Groups Programme Based budget
	Inadequate HR management system	Lack of proper scheme of service Lack of clear organogram	Insufficient budgetary allocations Inadequate capacity	Existence of national HR policies and systems that can be customised
Finance and Economic Planning	High poverty levels	High unemployment and illiteracy levels Lack of livelihood diversification Inequity in resources distribution High cost of doing business Insecurity Inter clan clashes	Over-reliance on subsistence production systems Non vibrant wholesale and retail trade Low ICT penetration Low industrialization Low income Low financial inclusion	Social protection programs e.g. HSNP, Disability fund, OVCs Programs etc Cross border trade Value addition TVETS Regional integration Revolving Fund
	High unemployment	High Illiteracy levels Limited employment opportunities Disruption of main livelihood systems by drought Shrinking of formal and informal employment	Discouraged workers Culture of dependency syndrome Low financial inclusion Low access to credit from conventional banks CRB Listing	AGPO TVETs Labour based programs e.g. Afforestation and Access roads Digital economy and Fintech Sharia compliant financial products Revolving Fund
	Low Gross County Product	Over reliance on primary products e.g. Agriculture, Livestock Low participation of secondary and tertiary sector e.g. service industry with a high potential contribution is negligible Low private sector contribution	Poor infrastructure such as roads, energy and ICT Weak policies and legal framework to facilitate investment	County Enterprise Development Fund (Revolving Fund) Availability of arable land Economic diversification
	Under performance of Own Source Revenue (OSR) - Collection being 9% of the County potential (Kenya Shillings – 900 Million)	Manual Nature of revenue collection systems Lack of updated county physical plan and valuation roll Less engagement of potential and active tax payers on revenue issues Overreliance on a few revenues' streams Collapse of livestock markets Lack of tax register Lack of rent and rates register Revenue leakages	Weak capacities in revenue collection team Data and statistics on potential revenue systems lacking Lack of sufficient policies, laws and regulations	Automation of revenue collection County physical plan County valuation roll especially in urban areas and markets Capacity building CRA and National Treasury have classified revenue streams including in SCOA -which the county can adapt Public awareness Development Partners Existence of many potential revenue streams-up to 23
	Limited use of statistics and evidence in policy, planning and budgeting	Lack of planning for county statistics generation and use Limited funding for investment in data and statistics Culture of use of statistics does not exist	Limited focus on the importance of statistics Lack of integration of statistics into programming, budgeting and project execution	Capacity building Automation of county statistics Generation of county statistical abstract and use by all stakeholders

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
		Non-existent County Statistical Abstract	Poor collaboration with KNBS as far as building capacity to the County Government, and accessing their data to counties Outdated county data Delay in release of KNBS Surveys	Collaboration with national statistics and data institutions, e.g.- KNBS, KIPPRA, CRA, National Council for Population and Development National Government institutions like OCoB, National Treasury and Planning, CoG Development Partners' support Academic and research institutions
	Limited multisectoral approaches/ capacities across sectors in planning and PBB	Limited focus and prioritisation of the importance of multisectoral approach in planning and budgeting Traditional approach to planning and budgeting-which has not responded to the change that is required	Limited capacity on programme based and inclusive budgeting Weak coordination capacities Overreliance on manual systems	Public expenditure tracking systems Policy and guidelines on programme-based budgeting that is multisectoral Coordination role of the county secretary's office Capacities in Department of Economic Planning Automation of planning and budgeting systems National planning and budgeting systems like Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA), IFMIS, and Office of the Controller of Budget-system exist to be adapted. Economic classification of functions of Government exist that can be adapted by the County. Availability of national public finance institutions that are willing to support county-National Treasury and Planning, OCoB, IGTRC, CoG, CRA, KNBS, KIPPRA, Auditor General Development Partners
	Governance and Inefficiencies in Public Finance Management	Lack of prudency in financial management Weak internal control systems and budget monitoring Easy manipulation of IFMIS system Corruption and bureaucratic red tape. Weak controls of accountable documents Inadequate engagement and feedback mechanisms between County Assembly and County Executive in policy, legislation, planning and budgeting	Limited capacity to ensure compliance with PFM Act and Regulations Erratic financial reporting Political pressure Lack of deliberate focus on enhancing the liaison between County Executive and County Assembly Power relations and decision making between County Assembly and County Executive Low levels of budget execution and absorption especially of the development budget-on	Corruption perception index Budget Transparency Index Annual Audit Opinion National Treasury Provides Policy, Regulation and Guidelines Public Sector Accounting and Reporting Standards Regulatory Bodies E.G. EACC, OCOB, KENAO and Senate County Audit Committee

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
		Lack of prudency in financial management Easy manipulation of IFMIS system Corruption Lack of prudency in financial management Poor financial accounting, recording and reporting Poor management of county Assets	average at below 70%Corruption and governance issues Weak internal control systems and budget monitoring Weak internal control systems and budget monitoring Weak controls of accountable documents	
	Weak Monitoring and Evaluation system	Weak policy and legal framework Lack of implementation of county M&E system County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee not operational Low funding for M&E	Low skills in Logical Framework as well as county indicators development and use Low investment in Monitoring and Evaluation Diversion of M & E resources Confusion between audit, efficiency monitoring, project supervision and M&E	County Secretary leadership on M&E culture for whole county M & E Automation Implementation of e-CIMES Budget for M & E and sustain the resources Linkage to SDG targets National government institutions like MED, Social Governance Department in Planning, CoG Development partners Technology and citizens participation and feedback mechanisms-social accountability GIS system that can plot GPS of development projects Push towards performance contracting M & E capacity under economic planning department Community institutions like religious movement e-CIMES platform for CIDP exists

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides the spatial framework within which development programmes and projects will be implemented. The county does not have an approved GIS based County Spatial Plan (CSP) but has developed an integrated county GIS system, that is web-based and covers all the sectors in the county.

Figure 3.1:A map showing Wajir county location with its neighbouring counties and countries.
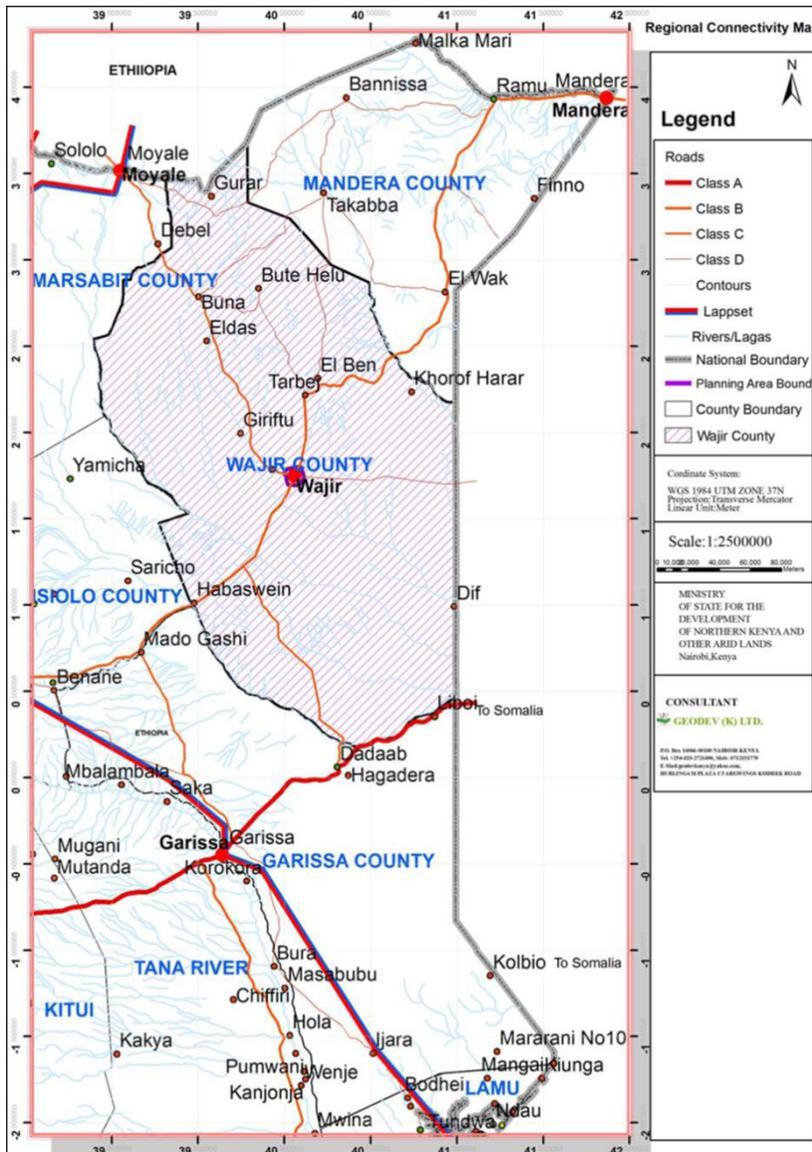
Source: Wajir Integrated Strategic Urban Spatial Development Plan

3.1   Spatial Development Framework

The county spatial development framework has been shaped by the following key land uses:

3.1.1 Rangelands

About 70% of the county's land mass is classified as rangelands, which are characterized by low and unreliable rainfall. Rangeland resources are enormous but the ecosystems are fragile requiring appropriate management strategies to ensure sustainable productivity. Animal production through pastoralism and wildlife conservation are the main form of rangeland use with little agro-pastoralism. Overstocking and overgrazing are the main challenges facing rangelands in Wajir County.

Figure 3.2 : A map showing grazing block together with water resource distribution across the county.
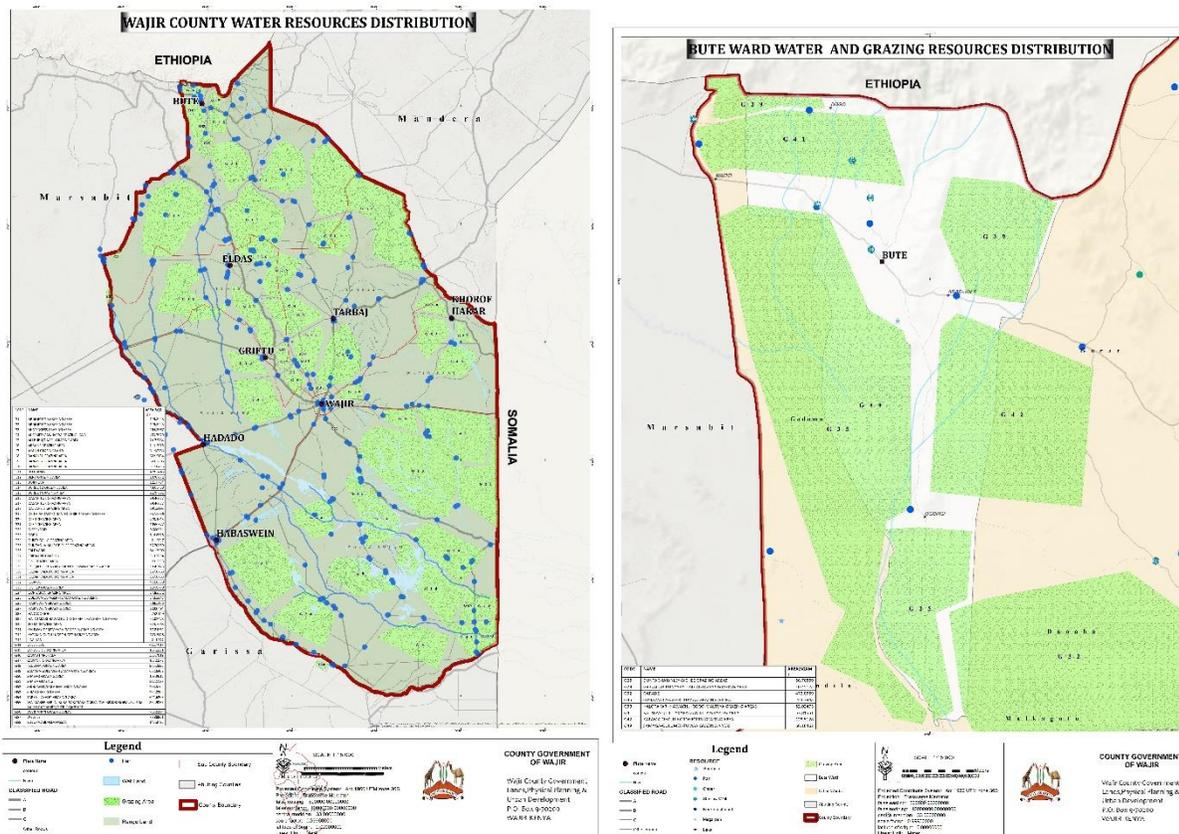
3.1.2 Human settlements

Human settlements are key structuring spatial element in the county and are considered as focal points for commercial, industrial, administrative, infrastructure utilities and services required by the population. They

perform three (3) main functions which include, Service, Economic and Residential functions among many other.

Wajir Municipality is a major gateway town that forms as one of the clusters of urban centres in the county. Its functionality and livability need to be enhanced to make them attractive and competitive since most of them lack basic infrastructure and services such as roads, health institutions, clean and safe environments. Wajir Municipality has an International Airport providing air transport services aiding movement of goods and services, while Eldas, Habaswein and Bute have a local Airstrip. The other major towns in the county are Habaswein, Eldas, Griftu, Bute, Tarbaj, Buna, Diif, Hadado, Korondille, Kutulo, sabuli, Leheley, El-Nur and Khorof-Harar.

Figure 3.3 A map showing Distribution of Potential Urban Areas in the county.
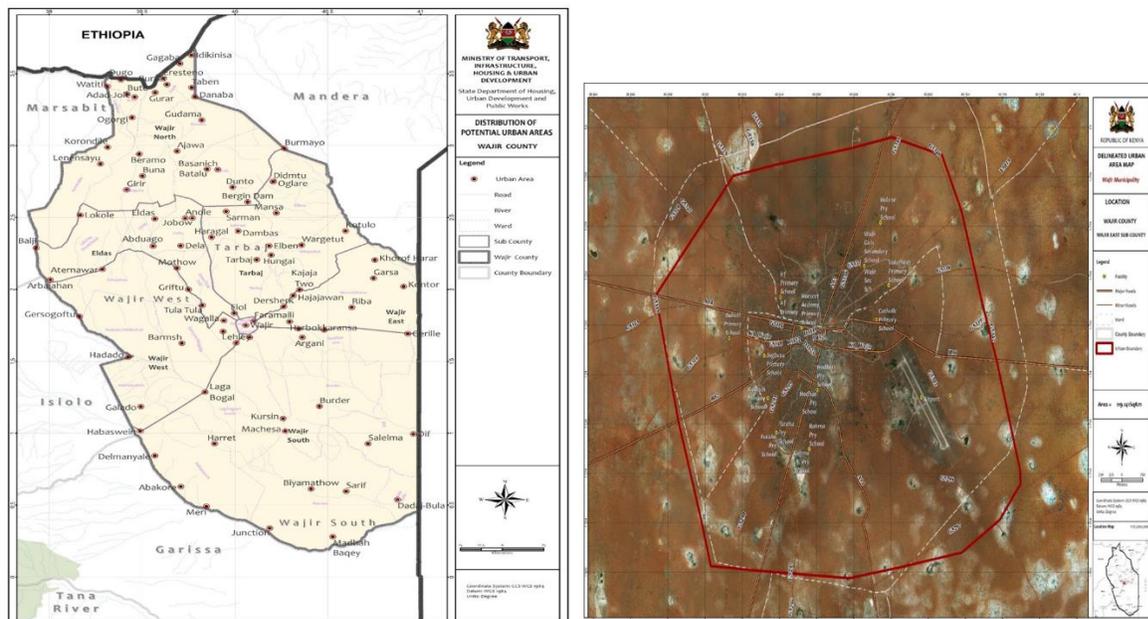
Source: State Department of Housing & Urban Development

3.1.3 Transportation networks

Transportation is a key spatial structuring element in the county and major contributing factor to county economic growth and development. It further improves access into different regions through connectivity and thus easing the movement of goods, people and services. The transportation system in the County is classified into road and air transport. Of all these, road transport is the most commonly used mode of transport

throughout the county.The county has both classified and unclassified roads with differing road conditions from paved roads and unpaved roads (murram/gravel and all-weather roads).of 36km and 920km respectively.

Table 15: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
1. FOOD SECURITY				
1.1 Crop and Livestock Development	Crops and Livestock are the main sources of food in the county. There are 8.1 million livestock species composed of camels, cattle, black headed sheep, goats and donkeys. Farmers engage in food crop farming in small scale. However, they are affected by inadequate extension services, recurrent drought and farm implements. Wajir North has high catchment potential for building of mega dams. Habaswein and Arbajahan have potential for ground water from Merti Aquifers.	Increasing the area under fodder and crop production through investments in sustainable agricultural solutions. Strengthen the food security sector policy and regulatory framework . Promotion of climate smart agricultural technological solutions and knowledge management . Promote public private partnership. Disease surveillance and control mechanisms	Countywide	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary services, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, County Assembly County Government National Treasury National Government Agencies Development partners and Private sector.
1.2 Rangeland Resource Management	70% of the county is classified as rangelands and	Planning of rangeland resources.	Countywide	Physical Planning, Agriculture and Livestock, Water, ILRI,

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	its management is vital to ensure sustainable development	Formulation of rangeland policies and legislation. Mapping and protection of rangeland resources. Capacity building of communities on rangeland resource planning and management		FAO, WFP, County Assembly
1.3 Water Resource Development	Wajir is a water scarce county having no well-established permanent water sources and bodies. The county has under-ground water potential for exploitation and optimal utilization of water resources. The County has over 320 boreholes which are main source of water for residents. In addition to boreholes, the County has approximately 600 water pans for rainwater harvesting.	Mapping of water basins, aquifers and water catchments for sustainable managements of water resource. Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for sustainable water resource development. Promote rainwater harvesting for domestic consumption livestock and irrigation. Promote Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) in water resource development . Strengthen coordination between various agencies involved in water resources development . Promote climate proofing of water resource development .	Countywide	Water Department , WAJWASCO, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, National government agencies, Development partners Private Sector investors
		The County drilled boreholes and constructed mega pans to increase access to portable	Countywide, Urban Areas	Water Department, WAJWASCO, NWWDA, ENNDA, NIB, NRWHA

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	water supply at household level and livestock use. Construction of mega dams in strategic areas for domestic, livestock use and irrigation. Promote Rainwater harvesting for irrigated farming			
2.0 URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
2.1 Urban Development	County has major urban centres with high potential development and growth. The County has completed planning of eight towns and urban Integrated Spatial Development Plans for Wajir Municipality, Habaswein, Griftu, Eldas, Bute, Tarbaj, Khorof-Harar and Hadado	Improved urban areas development and governance by developing policies on urbans resilience and disaster management. Encourage PPPs for urban development. Implementation of approved plans	Wajir Municipality Habaswein, Bute and Eldas,. Habaswein, Griftu, Eldas, Bute, Tarbaj, Khorof-Harar and Hadado.	Departments of Lands and Physical Planning, Finance and Economic Planning, County Attorney, Municipality, WAJWASCO County Assembly
3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE				
3.1 Transport Development	The County has trunk, inter-county and intra county roads network for proper connectivity. Wajir County has I International Airport, Eight (8) Airstrips, four (4) Bus Companies plying Wajir-	Identify strategic roads for upgrading to enhance network connectivity and improve movement of goods and people. Upgrading of urban road infrastructure improvement works is currently ongoing in Wajir municipality, Tarbaj, Eldas, Bute and Habaswein.	Expand and commercialize Wajir International Airport, Upgrading of Wajir-Moyale Road and Wajir-Marsabit Road Improvement of majir urban roads. Upgrading of urban roads to bitumen standards within Wajir Municipality, Eldas,	Physical Planning, Roads Department, KERRA, KENHA, KURA and KAA

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	Nairobi route and two (2) intra-county towns. There are over thousand (1000(Taxis and Matatus operating in Wajir County.	Expansion and commercialization of Wajir Anternational Airport	Bute, Tarbaj and Habaswein.	
3.2 Information Communication Technology	The County has internet coverage but only 3.9% its population are accessing internet services.	Expansion of network coverage and connectivity. Upgrading of 2Gs network services to 4G and extension of fibre optic connectivity. Establishment of Sub- County ICT hubs.	Wajir,Habaswein, Eldas, Griftu, Tarbaj, Bute, Khorof-Harar, Hadado, Kutulo, Buna, Korondille, Diif, Sabuli	Ministry of ICT, Communication Authority of Kenya (CAK), County Government, Safaricom PLC, Airtel and Telecom
3.3 Roads and Housing	The County has trunk, inter-county and intra county roads network for proper connectivity. The road network consists of 28Km of paved, 749Km of gravel and 3964Km of earth roads. The County has so far established and equipped 6 Appropriate Building Technology Centres . The County currently has 270 houses for housing staff, 244 are in Wajir Town while the rest are in the sub-counties.	Identify strategic roads for upgrading to enhance network connectivity and improve movement of goods and people. Expansion and upgrading of Wajir International Airport. Construction of ABT centres in all the Wards. Training of Artisans in the use of ABT in all the wards. Construct new Staff Houses. Renovation of existing houses.	Countywide	Roads,Transport, Public Works $ Housing, Physical Planning KERRA, KENHA, KURA and KAA, KWS, KFS, KRB. Public Works $ Housing, Physical Planning. Public Works $ Housing, Physical Planning Public Works $ Housing, Physical Planning.

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
4.0 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
4.1 Education Development	The County has made substantial investment in ECDE development and Vocational Training.	Ensure balanced distribution of early childhood education centers across the county. Ensure adequate development of vocational training centers in the county. Develop policies and legislation for early childhood education centers.	Countywide	Department of Education, Youth, Vocational Training & Polytechnics, County Assembly,
4.2 Health Development	The County has improved access to health services across the county. The County has 127 health facilities distributed across the county.	Ensure balanced distribution of health facilities across the county. Develop strategies for PPPs on the development health sector. Promote training of health staffs to strengthen human resource capacity of the health sector. Develop policies and legislation for health sector in the county	Countywide, Wajir, Bute, Eldas, Habaswein, Griftu, Tarbaj, Buna, Lehely, Hadado, Khorof-Harar.	Department of Health, Ministry of Medical Health and Public Health, Kenya Medical Training College, National Government agencies , County Assembly Private Sector.
5.0 ENVIRONMENTAND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				
5.1 Environment and Natural Resources	The County being ASAL has no well-established natural forest and has one gazetted forest. The county's natural resources are unsustainably managed and	Promote afforestation in the County by establishing Tree nurseries through women, youth groups and community institutions to increase tree cover. Partnership with other actors to invest in mapping of degraded	Countywide	Environment and Natural Resource, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Natural Resource. National Environment and Management Authority. Kenya Forest Service (KFS.) Kenya Forestry research Institute (KEFRI).

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	over exploitation of natural scarce resource in the county.. Weak enforcement of environmental laws and management. There is serious environmental degradation experienced in the county.	lands and protected areas for restoration; Invest in development of community woodlands and forests		Private Sector

CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

4.1.1 Agriculture and Livestock Development.

Sector Composition:

The Agricultural and Livestock Sector comprises of the following four sub-sectors: Agriculture (crop production); Livestock Development; Veterinary services, Fisheries & Alternative Livelihoods, and Irrigation. Some of the stakeholders in the sector are Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO), Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP, Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP), SIDA, ACDI-VOCA, Islamic Relief Kenya, Save the Children, Kenya Red Cross Society and Mercy Corps.

Vision:

A food secure county and commercially-oriented Agriculture Sector.

Mission:

To be innovative, commercially oriented, research-based agriculture and pastoral economy.

Sector Goals:
i)   Increase crop and livestock productivity for income and food and nutrition security
ii)   Enhance farmer education, research and innovation.
iii) Enhance investment in water harvesting and appropriate irrigation systems for crop and fodder production.
iv)   Enhance access to credit through innovative agricultural finance and culturally sensitive channels.
v)   Increase access to quality agricultural and livestock inputs including certified seedlings, water, animal feeds, artificial insemination (AI) services and fertilizers.
vi)   Ensure sustainable production and consumption.
vii) Improve pre- and post-harvest value chain management, price votality and marketing.
viii) Enhance livestock and pest disease control to safeguard human health and animal welfare.
ix)   Ensure adoption of alternative livelihoods such as apiculture, fishery and poultry.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase Livestock production	Vector and disease control.
	Enhance livestock identification, traceability and welfare.
	Livestock breed improvement.
	Enhance farmer education – extension services, training, demonstration farms.
	Increase fodder production, conservation and utilization.
	Improve rangeland management.
	Promote Livestock insurance.
	Enhance pre- and post-harvest management, value addition and marketing.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	Develop county livestock policy. Promote social behaviour change communication (SBCC) Promote use of climate-smart agricultural solutions, innovations and management practices. Promote linkages for agricultural/livestock production financing.
Increase crop production	Prmote large scale farming for cooperatives, groups and individuals Promote farmers aggregation centres with cold storage where all farm produce can be stored and marketed. Promote farmer education - extension services, training, demonstration farms. Promote access to quality farm inputs. Enhance knowledge on crop pests and disease control. Expansion of agricultural land through irrigation and mechanization. Enhance pre and post-harvest management, value addition and marketing. Promote use of climate-smart agricultural solutions, innovations and management practices. Customize and strengthen crop production institutional policy. Promote linkages for agricultural/livestock production financing. Invest in storage, strategic grain reserves and silos.
Increase income for small holder farmers and pastoralists	Develop marketing policies. Promotion of PPPs for marketing infrastructure development including market structures, storage facilities, digital marketing platforms, cold storage/transport facilities. Advocate for rural access roads/connections. Promote trade fares and exhibitions including internal and external participation. Promote linkages for agricultural/livestock marketing financing. Establish disease free zones, feedlots and quarantine stations. Increase access to affordable farm inputs for commercial orientation.
Reduce loses from hazards/ disasters	Promote anticipatory planning/ prepositioning. Strengthening the early warning systems. Promote fodder production, storage and marketing. Promote multi-sectoral/intergovernmental approach to preparedness, mitigation and response. Promote social behaviour change communication (SBCC).
Promote Alternative Livelihoods	Advocacy and awareness creation on the potential – current and future. Promote aquaculture, apiculture and poultry production. Promote sustainable production and harvesting of gums and resins. Enhance pre- and post-harvest management, value addition and marketing. Promote PPPs in harnessing the potential.

4.1.2 Health Services

Sector composition:

The sector comprises of the Department of Health services, Private Health Service providers, Ministry of Health and KEMSA. The Sector is supported by partners which inter alia include World Bank , UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, Save the Children, DANIDA, World Vision, WHO, RACIDA and WARDA among others.

Vision:
Be the provider of choice for affordable and quality health care services in Wajir County

Mission:

To provide a technologically driven, evidence based, acceptable, affordable, equitable, effective and efficient quality health services in Wajir County.

Sector Goals:
I. Reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 300 per 100,000 live births.
II. Reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births.
III. Reduce under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
IV. End the tuberculosis epidemic and other communicable diseases.
V. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
VI. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning.
VII. Enhance access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
VIII. Sustain health financing to at least at 30% of annual budgets.
IX. Training and retention of the health workforce.
X. Improve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation.
XI. Enhance health research and survilanc.
XII. Enhance management of malnutrition
XIII. Improve health infrastructure to reduced referals outside the county.
XIV. Achieve universal health coverage including but not limited to financial risk protection.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

The sector is faced by shortage of Human resources leading to closure of some health facilities and high staff turnover resulting from staff burn out. The County will prioritise recruitment of critical health care service providers including specialized services. The County heath infrastructure is underdeveloped leading to high referals outside the county. The sector will priorities the upgrading of Wajir Referal Hospital to Level 5 and all Sub-County Hospital to level 4 Standard. Similarly, high volume facilities will be upgraded to match the demand from local communities.

The County is ranked as the second worst in terms of maternal mortality rate in the country and the sector will prioritise the reduction of maternal mortality through increased skilled deliveries, improved antenatal and postnatal care, advocacy against harmful cultural practices and efficient referral systems.

The sector is faced with emergence of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Of importance is the emergence of cancer and increased renal failure within the population. The sector will prioritise health research and increase screening and survilance for early detection and effective management. Incidence of TB and HIV& AIDS are on the surge in the county as a result of changed lifestyle and worsed by substance abuse. These diseases require proper intervention through advocacy, sensitization, community engagement and prompt management.

High malnutrition rate worsed by climate change is a threat to improved quality of life within the county. This may worsen with the withdrawal of development partners in the provision of commodities and technical assistance in addressing the effects of undernutrition.The table below summarise the sector priorities and strategies to achieve the priorities;

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Priorities	Strategies
Provide quality and affordable health care	Enhance management of health products and technologies. Strengthening maternal and child health services. Strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors. Strengthening quality assurance and Standards. Development of health management system policy framework/
Improve county health infrastructure	Establishing & strengthening diagnostic services through establishing specialized services units. Upgrade Wajir County Referral Hospital to fully-fledged Level 5 Hospital Standard. Upgrade the Sub-County Hospitals to Level 4 Standard. Investments in establishing and improving health infrastructure. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems & HMIS. Establishment of a complete mental health unit with inpatient services. Establish drugs and substance addiction rehabilitation centres. Establish an orthopaedic workshop fully equipped to provide prosthetic and rehabilitation services.
Improve maternal and child health service	Upscale outreach services. All operational facilities to provide maternal child health services. Construction of maternities within existing facilities. Incentivicing TBAs and CHV. Efficient obstetric emergencies (maternal) referral system. Advocacy on skilled deliveries.
Enhance optimal operations of the	Provision of scholarships for health trainings for all specialized cadres. Supporting and strengthening of Wajir Medical Training College. Collaborate with the KMTC board on local student intakes and trainings.

Priorities	Strategies
human resource services	Recruitment of health technical staffs. Staff redistribution and optimisation. Construction of staff quarters for conducive working environment. Strengthen Community Health Strategy, CHAs and CHVs.
Enhance quality emergency referral services	Strengthening emergency services and referral system to provide 24-hour referral services. Increase ambulance services coverage to all Wards to provide 24 hours services Enhance funding for referral services.
Improved sanitation and hygiene practices	Strengthening Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to increase Open Defecation Free (ODF) coverage. Improve latrine coverage through health promotion messaging and advocacy. Strengthen WASH in health facilities and Schools. Promote access to safe sanitation approaches. And services. Development of county food quality and safety bill.
Health Promotion	Increase targeted health promotion sessions. Create demand for health services through community engagement sessions. Develop county health promotion strategy.
Improve health research and disease surveillance	Improve the capacity of health staff on diseases surveillance and reporting. Strengthening of rapid response teams to respond to disease outbreaks. Enhance attention to cancer, diabetes, hypertension, epilepsy, sickle cell, endocrine conditions, congenital anomalies and degenerative conditions. Customizing the NCD strategic plan to the county context Public awareness creation on cancer prevention (HPV and HBV Vaccination) and risk reduction strategies. Integration of cancer screening and early diagnosis (Cervical and Breast) at all primary health facilities. Improve availability of cancer diagnostic services at the County Referral Hospital. Strengthening health information and establishing mechanisms for follow up, prevention and screening for Diabetes & Hypertension patients. All operational facilities to provide HIV Testing & Counselling (HTC). All Health Centres to provide TB diagnostic services.
Enhance control of substance and drug abuse to manage and reduce incidences of Mental Health	Strengthen mental health leadership and governance by establishing county mental health council and county mental health plans. Establish multi-sector mental health programs with focus areas in; school and work place, substance use prevention and control, suicide prevention and community awareness & stigma reduction (Quality Rights). Increasing access to quality mental healthcare services by decentralizing services to community and primary health care settings. Awareness creation on the effects of drug abuse on health environment and economy. Enforce Tobacco Control Act in particular – ban on smoking in public places, ban on Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (including none cooperation with (Tobacco industry). Integrate Tobacco cessation into healthcare services.
Improve infant and nutrition services	Strengthening capacity building in relation to nutrition service provisions. Strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration to enhance food security and nutrition.

Priorities	Strategies
	Strengthen capacity of emergency response, early detection, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition and related illnesses.
	Enhance County Government funding for nutrition related activities.
Upscale TB and HIV diagnostic Services	Increase number of health facilities where TB and HIV diagnostic Services are available.
	Understand prevalence of TB in the County
	Expand TB Treatment and management to additional health facilities.

4.1.3 Education, Social Welfare and Family Affairs

Sector composition:

The sector includes the following sectors from County Government Departments and Agencies: Vocational Training, Early Childhood Education, Gender & Women Empowerment, Culture, Social Welfare and Family Affairs, Youth, Sports & Talent. In addition, the National Government Departments and Agencies include: Teachers Service Commission, Ministry of Education, National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD), NDMA; Children's Department and Labour and Social Services. Finally from Non-Governmental Partners the sector has the following Stakeholders: WFP, UNICEF, Save the Children, Kenya Red Cross Society, World Vision, ALDEF and Islamic Relief-Kenya.

Vision:
A cohesive society where all persons enjoy equal rights in education, sports, economic opportunities and a high quality of life.

Mission:
To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training in relation to socio-cultural and economic development of the county and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Sector Goals:
I. Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development education, care and pre-primary education.
II. Ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.
III. Enhance access to vocational and technical training, including tertiary and university education.
IV. Enhance sports and talent development.
V. Enhance social protection for the poor and most vulnerable members of the community.
VI. Promote gender equity.
VII. Promote, revitalize and development of all aspects of culture, heritage, library and family affairs.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

The County has made strides in improving the quality of infrastructure, teachers' recruitment and increased overall investment in the ECDE sector. However, key gaps exist in the sector that need to be addressed include low gross enrolment (36.7%), high number of ECDE school going children who are out of

school(63.3%), inadequate ECDE teacher-pupil ratio(1:33) technical capacity, lack of ECDE policy, erratic provision of ECD meals, gender based violence, low enrolment in TVET, early marriage, teenage pregnancy and exclusion of youth in the county development programs.

The sector will prioritize programs that are aimed at addressing challenges, and such interventions include improvement in infrastructural and human resource development, conduct robust enrolment drive(ECD and VCT), consistent provision of ECD meals, increased allocation to bursaries, develop policies and legal framework to curb GBV, early marriags and teenage pregnancies, include VCT students for bursary and provide start-up as incentives, increase cash transfers to PWD and vulnerable groups in the community.

The sector will prioritize the formulation of ECDE policy and partner with WFP to come up with SFP policy to help in resource allocation and sustainability of the meals programme. The Sector will be working closely with the development partners to adequately achieve the planned programmes and activities. It is imperative for the County Government to initiate capitation grants for the ECDE in line with the ECDE Policy to address instructional materials and other basic requiremnts.

Priority will also be given to interventions that will reduce gender based violence that has been on the rise in County. The sector priorities and strategies are summarised in the table below.

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve vocational and technical training, including tertiary and university education.	Expand the technical and vocational courses offered at County TVETs for formal and non-formal education to the needs of the labour market including. Enhance capacity, instructors and infrastructure at TVET training institutions. Promote youth enrolment drives into the TVETs through incentives such as start-up fund to link the trainings to provision for equipment for business start-ups.

Improve access to quality education and retention.	Investment in ECDE infrastructures and other learning materials.
	Capacity building & training of ECDE Teachers.
	Provision of timely and regular SFP.
	Strengthening Quality Assurances and Standard Assessments.
	Integration of Religious and Secular Education for Early Learners.
	Adoption of Digital Literacy in ECDE Centres.
	Improve inclusion and participation of learners with special needs in education and provision of SNE equipment.
	Strengthen mainstreaming of cross –cutting issues in education e.g. HIV and AIDS, gender issues, life skills and environment conservation.
	Enhance equity and access to bursaries and scholarships for the poor and most vulnerable.
	Enhance hygiene in schools through WASH program.
	Improve infrastructural development in basic education institutions.
Enhance gender equity and equality	Establish gender based violence recovery centres as well as gender desk.
	Mainstreaming of gender issues in sector working groups.
	Sensitize community on retrogressive cultural practices and importance of education.
	Support women and men's access to information, skills for improved livelihood and financial capital.
	Promote women and men's literacy programs through adult education.
	Eradicate FGM.
Enhance social protection for the vulnerable members of the community	Enhance cash transfers for vulnerable groups that include PWD,OVC, Elderly and poor HHs.
	Provide assistive and supportive device and services for PWD.
	Operationalization of Child Protection Centre.
	Provision of NHIF medical cover for the vulnerable members of the society.
Promote and Preserve Cultural and Heritage.	Identification, registration and protection of historical sites and monuments.
	Acquire and preserve cultural artefacts for prosperity.
	Enhance integration of communities.
	Establishment of Social Services Board.
	Promotion of traditional artists (dancers and costumes).
	Promotion of traditional indeginious knowledge.
	Promote literacy programs through library services.
Nurture sports talents	Establishment of sports and art talent academy.
	Improvement of Sport Infrastructure.
	Enhance support for tournaments across the County.
	Nurturing of youth talents through establishment of incubation centres.
	Support sports and youth empowerment programs.
	Improve sports governance and management.

4.1.4 Water Resources Developmenent and Irrigation

Sector Composition:

The water resources sector is critical in the county considering most parts are water deficient. The sector is composed of the Department of Water and Irrigation, and National Government Ministry of Water, National Irrigation Board, Northern Water Works Authority, and Wajir Water and Sewerage Company (WAJWASCO). Some of the key partners and stakeholders in the sector include development partners i.e. World Bank, UNICE, World Vision International and Islamic Relief-Kenya.

Vision and Mission

Vision:
Equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for socio-economic development for all

Mission:

To provide innovative, sustainable, accessible and affordable water services to meet the county's social and economic development .

Sector Goals

i. Enhance access to clean, safe, adequate and affordable water for both human and livestock.

ii. To rehabilitate, develop, conserve and protect water resources for sustained availability and access to good quality water for the people of Wajir County.

iii. To facilitate and improve equitable access to clean water for domestic use.

iv. To improve access and availability to quality water for livestock and wildlife.

v. To improve provision and access to sanitation systems and promote hygienic practices throughout the county.

vi. To provide safe and sustainable water and sanitation services in all schools, health facilities and other public facilities.

vii. Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to increase access to water.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Wajir is a water scarce County. Approximately 68% of households in the County have no access to safe water. The Sector will strive to ensure most of the HHs have access to water. In this respect, the Sector will target to ensure that 85% of the HHs without water have access to clean and safe water for household use within the five (5) year plan period. The Sector's key sector priorities and strategies are highlighted in the table below.

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve access to clean and safe water	Invest in large-scale rainwater harvesting systems. Establish new water sources and supply systems. Rehabilitate existing water sources and supply systems. Develop and implement a water resource map.
Strengthen water governance	Develop a Water Policy and Bill. Fastrack development and adoption of County Water Sectoral Plan. Strengthen operations of WAJWASCO. Increase water distribution metered connections at HH and institutional levels.
Improve water quality	Protection of existing and new open water sources. Establish desalination plants. Establish water testing infrastructure.
Improved level of sanitation infrastructural development in Wajir Municipality	Establish and expand sewerage system for Wajir Municipality. Provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection and embrace environment clean up exercises at neighbourhoods and in towns. Promote sanitation in public institutions (Health Facilities, Schools and Markets)

4.1.5 Roads, Transport, Public Works And Housing.

Sector Composition:

The sector composition include the County Government Department of Roads; Transport; Public Works and Housing as well as National Government Departments and Agencies which include: KURA, NCA, NEMA, KERRA, KENHA, KAA, KWS and KRB.

Vision:
Excellence in the construction and maintenance of infrastructure.

Mission:
To promote quality infrastructure through construction and maintenance of roads and buildings in adherence to established standard for sustainable socio-economic development.

Sector Goals:
  i.   Ensure all-weather road systems for ease of accessibility across the county.
  ii.   Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.
  iii. Establish County integrated transport and logistics system.
  iv.   Ensure high standards and quality of county buildings and structures .

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies

Improve the County Road Network.	Tarmacking and maintenance of Major roads. Tarmacking and maintenance of Town roads. Upgrading and rehabilitation of all county roads. Opening up of new access roads. Climate proofing of all road projects to mitigate effects of climate change. Adopt PPPs in road sector Capacity building for sector workforce and personnel.
Enhance sector governance and coordination mechanisms	Develop and implement governance instruments for the sector (building approval standards and procedures, assessment and supervision of public projects and project management services). Promote inter-departmental and inter-agency cooperation on public projects implementation and inspection. Promote joint project planning and implementation. Capacity building for sector workforce and personnel.
Establish Affordable Housing Scheme.	Develop Affordable Housing Policies. Advocate for the adoption of affordable building technology. Protect demarcated Government Housing land. Advocate for better land tenure system. Establish PPPs arrangements to develop affordable housing.
Improve County Transport System.	Develop county transport system management policy, legislation and regulation. Lobby for the commercialization of the Wajir International Airport (WIA . Establish county fleet management and transport services. Establish designated parking lot and bus parks in major towns. Capacity building for sector workforce and personnel.

4.1.6 ICT, Trade, Investment, Industrialization and Cooperative Development.

Sector composition:
The sector is composed of the following sub-sectors: Information communication Technology, Trade, Investment and Industrialization, and Cooperative Development.

Vision:
A vibrant and sustainable ICT, Investment, Industrial and Cooperative Sector delivering high quality services.

Mission:
To facilitate and promote a vibrant, sustainable and competitive ICT, Trade, Investment, Industrial and Cooperative Sector for socioeconomic transformation.

Sector Goals:
 i. Promote financial inclusion through enhancement of revolving fund schemes.
 ii. Facilitate and promote investment in agro-processing and light industries.
 iii. Promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
 iv. Enhance digital space and Improve ICT Infrastructure coverage and internet usage.
 v. Promote saving culture through Cooperative development and growth.
 vi. Increase the contribution of manufacturing to Gross County Product from 2% to 3%.
 vii. Enact a Law that facilitate fair trade practices.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Promote financial inclusion in the county including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Institute policies to enhance governance of cooperatives and compliance with existing laws and legislations. Setting up of revolving fund to support traders, cooperatives and industries. Public sensitisation and education to promote cooperatives along the value chains. Organise trade shows and exhibitions to promote market linkages. Activation of dormant cooperative societies.
Enhance investment and development of SMEs	Provision of financial and capacity support to SMEs. Developing the Business Module in the County Information Management System. Develop and Manage a Trade Information Desk/Portal for information dissemination to stakeholders and the members of public. Sensitisation and information dissemination through local media and local barazas. Development of county investment profile. Support formalisation of enterprises through trade extension services, capacity building and financial acces.s Empower differently abled business persons, youth and women through special support.
Development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure to serve traders in major urban and rural settlements	Construction of customised markets in major settlements complete with supportive infrastructure such as sanitation, waste management, security and logistics. Develop policies and laws for managing markets sustainably. Ensure a conducive policy environment for value addition and industrial development. Provide incentives such as industrial parks, skills development, marketing and branding support and access to financial services for industrial development. Setting up of revolving fund to support traders, cooperatives and industry. Public sensitisation and education to promote cooperatives along the value chains.
Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross county product (GCP).	Promote value chains through financial access, capacity building and cooperatives. Ensure a conducive policy environment for value addition and industrial development. Investment in value addition and cottage industries.
Enhance access to information and communications technology, and provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in all Wards.	Set up Ward ICT hubs for the communities at Ward level. Install free public Wi-Fi hotspots in major towns. Operationalise the community resource centres to operate as ICT and E-commerce hubs at sub-counties.

4.1.7 Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Sector Composition:

The Sector is composed of three sub-sectors namely; environment, energy and mining, climate change and natural resources. National Government entities in the sector include: Kenya Meteorological Department,

Kenya Forest Service, REREC, KPLC, Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access project, FLLoca and other key partners in the Sector include Aldef, WFP and Mercy Corps.

Vision:

Harnessing the environment and clean energy solutions to achieve sustainable development.

Mission:

To foster sustainable development through utilization of the environment in a sustainable way, clean energy solutions and climate change adaptation.

Sector Goals:
   i.   Enhance harnessing and distribution of renewable energy (Soalr, Wind) for clean energy solutions.
   ii. Increase electricity connectivity to Wajir Town through tapping into the National Grid.
   iii. Enhance environmental conservation and management of drylands.
   iv. Enhance eco-tourism for environmental conservation and economic development.
   v.   Strengthen policy to support tourism and wildlife conservation.
   vi. Enhance research and exploitation of biological and mineral resources.
   vii. Enhance low carbon climate resilient development initiatives.
   viii. Increase forest cover in the County through afforestation and reforestation of indigenous and fruit trees.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Increase forest cover	Seedling propagation and distribution. Tree planting both indigenous and exotic trees. Enforcement and compliance of forest laws. Sensitization and awareness campaign on trees protection. Protection of hill tops and water catchment areas. Protection of gazzetted and ungazzetted forest.
Improve soil and water conservation	Construction of gabions in stiff slopes/water terrace. Increase soil cover. Rangeland restoration. Construction of sand dams along dry river valleys/laggas..
Improve environmental management practices and protection	Conducting EIA/ESIA for all developmental projects in the county. Formulating environmental policies on waste management. Controlling environmental pollution by reducing, re-using and recycling. Curbing environmental crime/offenders.
Promoting modern clean energy	Solarisation of boreholes, community facilities and public spaces. Promotion of clean cooking services like biogas. Investment in clean energy by constructing solar mini-grid. Capacity building the communities on the adoption of clean reliable energy and clean cooking solutions.
Enhance adaptation and mitigation to the effect of climate change	Dissemination of climate related information. Promotion of public participation in development programs. Capacity building of Ward Adaptation Committees. Develop climate change action plans.

	Develop climate change policy. Mainstreaming climate change programs in county plans. Sustain the 2% of development budget CCAF.
Enhance wildlife protection	Establishing community wildlife conservancies. Sensitization and awareness on poaching and reduction of human-wildlife conflict. Construction of wildlife watering points. Creation of giraffe sanctuaries.. Carrying out sensitization campaign on importance of wildlife protection and WMA 2013.
Improve tourism product development	Protection of county heritage sites e.g., Italian bankers, Orahey grounds. Spearheading classification and rating of hotels. Erecting tourism signage.. Construction of Modern Museum to promote cultural tourism. Preservation and conservation of local culture and artefacts. Promote domestic tourism.
Improve sustainable utilization of Natural resources (mineral/Gum and resins)	Promote artisanal mining. Developing policies and regulation in generating revenue from mining. promote awareness on gums and resins production. Promote value addition of natural resources Provide alternative source of livelihood and income generation from natural resources. Promote and adopt value addition on all natural resources like gum and resin, lime etc.

4.1.8 Lands, Spatial Planning and Urban Development

Sector Composition:

The sector is comprised of the following sub-sectors: Physical Planning, Surveys and Wajir Municipality. Some of the key partners in this sector are the national government ministry of lands and physical planning responsible for registration and administration of land and the National land Commission (NLC) that is responsible for management of public land.

Vision:

Sustainable land use, tenure security, affordable, decent housing, well planned urban and rural development

Mission:

"To ensure sustainable land management, planned urban and rural development and decent housing for all"

Sector Goals:

i.   Ensure sustainable and efficient use and management of land, for orderly development of urban and rural areas
ii. Improve spatial planning and physical planning for proper planning of county space;
iii. Ensure proper solid waste management system through protection of existing dumpsites

iv. Improve sanitation systems across the county
v. Ensure enhanced capacity of the county on disaster management and response and appropriate equipment e.g. firefighting equipment, water rescue, etc.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve land use planning and management	Prepare County Spatial Plan(CSP), Municipal & Integrated Urban Spatial Plans and Town Area Plans. Delineate Municipalities and Towns from Community Land to Public Land. Develop and enact supporting policies and legislation. Development control through vetting and approval of development applications e.g. Building Plans, Change of Use, Extension of Use, etc. Upgrading of informal settlement in major urban centers in the county. Planning infrastructure development for informal settlements in the county.
Improve land tenure system	Undertake planning, surveying and registration of Public, Private and Community Land. Processing of Title Deeds and Allotment Letters. Ensure operational Land Registry. Prepare advisory plans and Part development plans for sites requiring new grants. Undertake tenure regularization within informal settlements in the county. Adoption of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Formulate policy/guideline/manual on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms.
Mainstream GIS technology in county plans and operations	Formulate county spatial data infrastructure policy. Digitalization of lands records and process. Anchor CIDP, into a spatial based plan. Prepare GIS based county spatial plan. Develop county land information management system(CLIMS).
Human Resource Development and Management	Strengthening institutional capacity through training and capacity building. Ensure continuous human resource development through re-training of existing staffs. Recruitment of additional technical staffs. Stakeholder sensitization on land sector policies and laws; Physical and Land Use Planning Act and Community land Act.
Improved urban areas governance and development	Establish and Strengthen urban management & institutional governance structures. Improve coordination and response to disasters at the urban areas. Establishment of key urban infrastructure (markets, recreational centers, street lights and bus/car parks).
Improved Municipality environmental management	Development of modern eco-friendly infrastructures. Expansion of garbage collection coverage. Public sensitization and education on waste management. Separation of solid waste and liquid waste management in the county.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	Ensure proper transfer of functions between WAJWASCO and Wajir Municipality.
	Beautification of the Municipality through afforestation and gardening works.
	Promote PPPs for solid waste management
	Opening and upgrading of municipal access roads.
	Development of key municipal infrastructure.
	Upgrading and enhancing street lights.
	Institutionalize municipal disaster risk response mechanisms.
Improve Municipal planning and management	Develop and implement municipal governance instrucments (municipal service charter and website, spatial plan, integrated waste management policy and plan, 5-year municipal strategic plan and DRM Policy).

4.1.9 Public Service, Decentralised Services and Special Programs

Sector Composition

The sector is composed of the several sub-sectors which include Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Coordination, Public Service and Labour, Public Participation, Peace Cohesion and Integration, Town Administration and Decentralised Units, Intergovernmental Relations, Governance, and Special Programmes.This sector links with National Givernment MDAs including Kenya Meteriological Sercices, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), National Disaster Operation Center(NDOC), National Disaster Management Unit, Ministry of Interior and Coordination, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of EAC and ASALs and Key Developmental Partners that include WFP, UNICEF, Save the children International, Kenya Red Cross Society, Islamic Relief-Kenya, World Vision International, WASDA, ALDEF, Mercy Corps and ACDI VOCA.

Sector Goals
  i.   Enhance the quality and timeliness delivery of essential public services.
 ii.   Enhance capacity of the county to deliver on its functions.
iii.   Strengthen cohesion and integration through peace building and conflict resolution.
iv.   Enhance youth empowerment to deter youth radicalization.
 v.   Enhance the performance and delivery of services through the introduction of service charters and performance contracting.
vi.   Strengthen county capacity in disaster preparedness, mitigation and response.
vii.   Increase productivity of county staff through training, rewards and penalties, and exchange visits.
viii.   Increase capacity to manage towns, urban areas and municipalities.
ix.   Enhance optimal performance of public service through harmonization and rationalization.

Vision
To ensure effective and efficient service delivery to the people of the county

Mission

To provide and promote efficiency in service delivery to the people living in the county so as to enable them to become productive and responsible citizens in the county.

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Optimal human resources management	Developmentt and approval of Human Resource policy. Conduct HR Audit and staff rationalization. Development and approval of County Staff Establishment, Organogram and Job Descriptions. Decentralize further to sub-counties asnd villages. Redistribute county work force to the villages as village administrators. Automate HR system and build capacity for its use. Integration of IDDP and UPN Payroll Systems and training. Capacity building of CPSB. Proper supervision of all county staff in all work stations. Ensure proper officer placements including deployments across.
Enhance Adaptation to drought, famine and other disasters	Strengthening Early Warning Systems: Adaption of forecast based financing/ early action. Dissemination of early, climate and advisories to all levels. Translation of early warning messages and advisories into the local language. Dissemination of hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment reports.
Improved coordination of County Administration and Decentralised Units	Strengthening Coordination at all levels. Establish Village Coordination Units. Re-activate and capacilty building of County, Sub-County and Ward DRM Coordination Unit. Dessimination of county contingency plan and response. Establishment of Emergency Operation Center.
	Mainstreaming of DRR in the county development policies. SOP sector specific. Mainstream DRR in sector programmes.
	Strethenthening of Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction. Strethening of community structures. Capacity building. Development of community action plans.
	Advocay and lobby for sustainable DRM Funding. Policy and legislation. Capacity building County Assembly. Establish Disaster Risk Management Fund.
Enhance Conflict Prevention, Mitigation and Response (CPMR)	Strengthen Traditional/Alternative Dispute Resolution TDR/(ADR) mechanisms/structures to respond to conflicts. Conduct intra/inter County community peace dialogue and mediation. Strengthen conflict early warning, early response mechanism. Advocacy for development of peace building and conflict management policy and bill. Communication on peace e.g. through local FM station. Resource mobilization from development partners. Partnerships with religious and community leaders.

	Identify and map conflict hotspots for effective and timely response. Establish conflict early warning desks at sub-county and ward levels. Conduct community sensitization programs to propagate messages of peace among communities .
Preventing / Countering Violent Extremism(P/CVE)	Support the implementation of Wajir County Action Plan (WCAP) on Preventing /Countering Violent Extremism(P/CVE).
Promote good governance	Promote civic education. Strengthen county performance management framework. Strengthen performance appraisial system. Strengthen internal control system. Develop departmental service charters. Follow up on audit issues.
Improved county administration and decentralised units/services.	Establishment of village councils. Establishment of village administration offices. Renovation of sub county and ward offices, Connecting solar power and Internet to all sub county and ward offices. Capacity building of key staff in decentralized units. Development of policies and bills.
Project implementation	Monitoring of projects. Peparation of status reports on completed and ongoing projects. Value for money audits.
Service delivery	Customer survey satisfaction. Development of Service Charters Performance management including performance contracting and sanctioning. Fraud investigations.
Enhanced co-operation and consultation between the National Government and the County Government and between county departments	Operationalise intergovernmental forum. Formation of Sub-Gounty intergovernmental forums. Have quarterly review meetings on interdepartmental coordination Enhance stakeholders' involvement in border dispute resolutions amongst counties Promotion of intercounty dispute resolution mechanisms.
Enhance donor coordination and partnerships	Develp coordination mechanisms for all implementing development partners and NGOs in the county. Ensure joint planning and quarterly meetings with all implementing partners. Develop and update donor register as well as donor projects.
Provision of clean towns and proper waste management	Undertaking regular and extensive town cleaning and sanitation services. Provision of working tools. Provision of machineries for waste collection.
	Developmentt and approval of HR policy. Capacity building of CPSB. Conduct HR Audit and staff rationalization. Development and approval of staff establishment, organogram and job descriptions. Allocate adequate resources for HR function. Automate HR system and build capacity for its use. Integration of IDDP and UPN Payroll Systems and training. Proper supervision of all county staff in all work stations. Ensure proper officer placements/ deployments.
Develop and implement community engagement and feedback system	Finalise Wajir Public Participation Policy and Bill. Standardise and share public participation template at ward level. Partnership with media, religious leaders and community leaders.

Expand and enhance social protection to protect the most vulnerable in society	Fully define social protection as a programme. Develop a social protection policy and bill. Allocate a budget to social protection programme. Sustain and enhance county disability fund. Sustain and enhance school bursaries. Expand social protection to cover OVCs, elderly, and school going children during conflict and drought. Develop registers for targeting social protection. Link with National Government social protection programmes
Improve service delivery	Adopt performance management system and staff appraisals. Reward high perfoming staff. Automate performance management system.
Enhance public participation and feedback in policy, planning, budgeting and implementation	Implement the standard public participation template at ward level. Partnerships with religious movement and civil society.

4.1.10 Finance and Economic Planning

Sector Composition:

The Sector is composed of Account Services, Economic Planning, Budget and Statistics, Revenue and Resource Mobilization, Procurement and Audit. From National Government; The National Treasury, Office of the Controller of Budget, Office of the Auditor General, CBK, CRA and Banks are key partners in the Sector.

Vision:

Prudent planning, revenue collection, utilization, reporting and accountability of the fiscal resources.

Mission:

To foster a good enabling environment and expanded fiscal space for implementation of county programmes and projects through evidence based planning, revenue optimization, efficient supply chain management, prudent utilization of financial resources and timely accounting, recording and reporting.

Sector Goals:
   (i)   Enhance revenue collection.
   (ii)   Enhance data collection and utilisation.
   (iii)   Enhance evidence based planning.
   (iv)   Enhance programme based budgeting.
   (v)   Enhance efficient and prudent utilization, accountability and transparency in resource utilisation.
   (vi)   Strengthen monitoring and evaluation.
   (vii)   Enhance public participation and social accountability.
   (viii) Enhance automation of finance and economic planning systems.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Maximise own source revenue	Exploit all available revenue streams and expand to new streams Automation of revenue collection Reduce revenue leakages Develop an automated tax register Complete county physical plans Enhance tax payer engagement Enhnace formulation of tax policies, legislation and regulations such as land rating bill, revenue administration bill and valuation rolls Enahnce capacity of revenue collectors Build partnerships with national government, intergovernmental institutions, development partners and private sector Enhance revenue collection enforcement
Integrated Development Planning	Enhance sector based and consultative approach to development planning Develop a consultative 5-year CIDP Develop one year rolling implementation Plans for the CIDP Coordinate preparation of 10 year sectoral plans Ensure public participation in the development planning process
Enhance use of statistical data for policy, planning and budgeting	Enhance Capacity of technical team in economic planning and other key sectors Automation of county stastics Collaboration with national statistics and data institutions e.g- KNBS, KIPPRA, CRA CoG, OCoB, National Treasury and Planning, National Council for Population and Development Development partners and academic and research institutions partnerships Establish a multisectoral technical approach on statistics and use of data Build partnerships with national government, intergovernmental institutions, development partners and private sector Development of statistical abstract annually Build cculture of evidence based planning and policy formulation Enhance funding for County Data and Statistics Develop 10 year sectoral plans Enhance capacity of sector working groups.
Enhance multispectral approaches/ capacities across sectors in planning and PBB	Develop policy and guidelines on programme based budgeting that is multisectoral Enhance multisectoral technical working group on programme based and includive budgeting Enhance staff technical capacity on hyperion as module on budgeting- Automation of planning and budgeting systems Adapt to national planning and budgeting systems like Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA), IFMIS, and Office of the Controller of Budget Management Information system Partnership with national institutions such as the National Treasury and Planning, OCoB, IGTRC, CoG, CRA, KNBS, KIPPRA, Auditor General Build partnerships with development partners and private sector
Enhance efficiencies in budget execution and absorption especially of the development budget	Enhance capacities in procurement planning and execution Fully implement e-procurement Timely commencement of budget implementation Enhance capacities in project implementation Enhance capacities in budget execution and monitoring

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance the capacity of M&E institutions and utilization of M&E systems	Enhance County Secretray leadership on M & E culture for whole county Develop and implement M&E policy including the CIMES Automate county M&E systems including integrating GIS Allocate adequate budget for M&E and sustain the resources Ensure the county indicators are linked to SDG targets and reported on Tap into capacities of institutions like MED, Social Governance Department in Planning, CoG and Development Partners Engage citizens in project monitoring, reporting and feedback mechanisms-social accountability including religious leaders
Enhance collaboration between county assembly and executive	Capacity building for county assembly and executive on liaison including appointing liaison focal persons Ensure annual state of the county address to the county assembly by the Governor is sustained Enhance capacities of departmental committtees Initiate joint activities between county assembly departmental committee and the executive sector working groups Enhance sharing of information and documents between county assembly and executive Tap into capacities of institutions such as CAF, SOCATT, CPST, CoG, Senate and National Assembly Build partnerships with development partners
Enhance complainace with PFM act and regulations as well as other relevant laws	Ensure improvement of internal control and financial management systems Tap into existing capacities of national institutions on PFM like National Treasury and Planning, CRA, OCoB, CoG, KSG to build sector capacities understanding of financial policy, planning, budgeting, execution and reporting Partner with development partners on PFM in capacity building Dissemination of PFM materials and learning resources to staff Enhance internal controls like empowering internal audit, recruit more internal audit staff
Address uemployment	Esnure compliance with AGPO Enhance funding to TVETs to expand curriculum Institutionalise labor based programs in key sectors such as Afforestation and access roads Promote digital economy and fintech Promote Sharia compliant financial products Scale-up Revolving Fund
Reduce poverty in all its dimensions	Social protection programs e.g HSNP, Disability fund, OVCs Programs etc Relax border restrictins to enhance cross border trade Promote Value addition Enhance regional integration to enhance trade and flow of factors of production Scale up Revolving Fund
Enhance mobilization of development partner and private sector resources and enhance absorption of conditional Grants from Development Partners and private sector	Capacity building of staff on aid issues Map development partner programmes Develop partrnership policy framework Joint work planning between the county and the development partners and ensuring the development partner support is included in the AWP, ADP and CFSP that are approved by the county assembly

4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

4.2.1 Sector Programmes

4.2.1.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services

Programme Name:		VETERINARY SERVICES													
Objective:		Provision of quality veterinary services to increase livestock productivity and safeguard human health in a sustainable environment.													
Outcome:		Quality livestock and livestock products that meet food security and health standards.													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs M)											Total Budget (Kshs.
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Animal Disease control	Epeidiemology and Surveilance conducted	Routine filed surveilance		Routine	5	Routine	5	Routine	5	Routine	5	Routine	5	25
	Quarterly surveillance of priority disease done	Quarerly surveilance for priority disesases		Quarterly	5	Quarterly	5	Quarterly	5	Quarrly	5	Quarrly	5	25
	Animals Stock vaccinated	Proportion of Animals Stock vaccinated		2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	125
	Emergency response capacity Increased	No. of prepositioning sites		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30
	Disease outbreak response capacity strengthened	Number of response teams		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30
	Veterinary Laboratory Services	Number of labs		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	vet staff trained on Lab Services	Number of vet staff trained on Lab Services		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Livestock movement control system	Level of compliance by farmers		0	10	20	10	50	10	70	10	70	10	50
Veterinary infrastructure development	Central Cold Chain System established	No of Central Cold Chain		1	30	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	50

Programme Name:		**VETERINARY SERVICES**												
Objective:		Provision of quality veterinary services to increase livestock productivity and safeguard human health in a sustainable environment.												
Outcome:		Quality livestock and livestock products that meet food security and health standards.												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs M)										Total Budget (Kshs.
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		System established												
	Livestock crashes established	No of Livestock crashes established		6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	150
	livestock loading rumps constructed	No. of livestock loading rumps constructed		6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15
	Sub-county logistics improved	No of motor vehicles procured		1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40
		No of motor cycles procured		3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	22.5
		No of new offices		2	10	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	30
Veterinary public health services	meat inspectors in wards increased	No of meat inspectors		30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36	180
Training, Research and Development	Animal welfare improved	No of pastoralits trained on animal welfare		1000	4.8	1000	4.8	1000	4.8	1000	4.8	1000	4.8	24
	knowledge in disease control and management Increased	No of pastoralists trained		5000	0	5000	0	5000	0	5000	0	5000	0	0
	Farmers service centres	No of centres		12	0	16	0	20	0	24	0	28	0	0
	Constinous professional	No of staff		45	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	10

Programme Name:		VETERINARY SERVICES														
Objective:		Provision of quality veterinary services to increase livestock productivity and safeguard human health in a sustainable environment.														
Outcome:		Quality livestock and livestock products that meet food security and health standards.														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs M)												Total Budget (Kshs.
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	development for AHW														
Leather development services	Mini Trannery in Wajir Town established	No of Tanneries		1	20	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5		40
		No Collection and Storage Facilities		2	10	4	10	6	10						30
		No of inspecting and licencing centres		6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10		50
Livestock and livestock products market access.	Export Abattoir operational	Operational capacity of abattoir		0	50	0	50	20%	20	50%	20	60%	20		160
Total					262.3		232.3		202.3		192.3		192.3		1121.5

Programme Name:		Livestock Production Services														
Objective:		Enhance livestock productivity, market linkages and income for farmers														
Outcome:		Increased livestock productivity, food & nutrition security and income for households														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)												Total Budget (Kshs.
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Rangeland management and fodder production	Sustainable Rangeland management	No of structured pastoral rangeland units	SDG 12.2 and	10	15	15	15	20	15	25	15	30	15		100
		No of dry and wet season grazing units	SDG 12.2 and	10	5	15	5	20	5	25	5	30	5		25
		Area in Ha of land reseeded	SDG 12.2 and	500 Ha	7	500 Ha	7	500 Ha	7	500 Ha	7	500 Ha	7		35

Programme Name:		Livestock Production Services												
Objective:		Enhance livestock productivity, market linkages and income for farmers												
Outcome:		Increased livestock productivity, food & nutrition security and income for households												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs.
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Controled increasers and invasive species in Ha	SDG 12.2 and	50 Ha	3	50 Ha	3	50 Ha	3	50 Ha	3	50 Ha	3	15
	Strategic feed reserves for emergencies	Area in Ha under irrigated fodder production	SDG 2	100 Ha	15	100 Ha	15	100 Ha	15	100 Ha	15	100 Ha	15	75
		Rain-fed hay production in Ha		1000	20	2000	40	3000	60	4000	80	6000	160	360
		Hay stock units from farms		100,000	0	200,000	0	300,000	0	400,000	0	600,000	0	0
		Hay stock units from open field		100,000	20	200,000	20	300,000	20	400,000	20	600,000	20	100
		No of Strategic Hay stores		5	30	7	30	9	30	11	30	13	30	150
Herd and Breed Management	Local livestock breeds upgraded	Offstrpring sired by males of higher grade		300	5	300	5	300	5	300	5	300	5	25
		No of pastoralits trained on breed and herd management		150	10	150	10	150	10	150	10	150	10	50
		No of cros-breed Heifers for dairy farming		20	3	20	20	3	20	20	3	20	3	15
		No of dairy goats		500	20	500	20	500	20	500	20	500	20	100
		No of dairy offspring sired through AI		200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	0
Climate-smart solutions	Resilient production systems	Livestock climate information network		1 established	2	1 operational	0.1	1 operational	0.1	1 operational	0.1	1 operational	0.1	2.4

Programme Name:		Livestock Production Services												
Objective:		Enhance livestock productivity, market linkages and income for farmers												
Outcome:		Increased livestock productivity, food & nutrition security and income for households												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs.
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
and innovations		and knowledge system for early warning												
		Establish and support agro dealers and Farmers service centres.		*12*	0	*16*	0	*20*	0	*24*	0	*28*	0	**0**
		No Pastoral training centres		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
		No. no. Staff trained on climate smart livestock farming		30 staff trained	3.6	30 staff trained	3.6	30 staff trained	3.6	30 staff trained	3.6	30 staff trained	3.6	18
		No. of pasroralists/ Dairy Farmers trained		1000 farmers trained on TIMPS/ YR	5	1000 farmers trained on TIMPS/ YR	5	1000 farmers trained on TIMPS /YR	5	1000 farmers trained on TIMPS /YR	5	1000 farmers trained on TIMPS/ YR	5	25
		No. of livestock Feed formulation centres operationalized		1 per year	5	1 per year	5	1 per year	5	1 per year	5	1 per year	5	25
	Commercial livestock offtake	Amount in Kshs	SDG 2, 8 and 13	Consolidated	50	Consolidated	50	Consolidated	50	Consolidated	50	Consolidated	50	250
	Livestock insurance	No of Tropical Livetsock Units Insured		45,000	133.2	60,000	177.6	75,000	222	90,000	266.4	105,000	310.8	1,110
Livestock production institutional policies and legisltation	Policies and regulations in place	No of policies and regulations		*1*	5	*1*	5	*1*	5					**15**
	Monitoring and	No. of M&E reports		4 Quarterl	0.1	4 Quarterl	0.1	4 Quarte	0.1	4 Quarte	0.1	4 Quarter	0.1	0.5

Programme Name:		Livestock Production Services												
Objective:		Enhance livestock productivity, market linkages and income for farmers												
Outcome:		Increased livestock productivity, food & nutrition security and income for households												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs.
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	evaluation system			y reports		y reports		rly reports		rly reports		ly reports		
	Livestock information management system	No. of Livestock Census undertaken		1 livestock census conducted	60									60
Social behavioural change communication	Change in livestock farmer practices	No. of Radio programmes developed and targeting livestock farmers		2 programmes aired weekly	2	2 programmes aired weekly	2	2 programmes aired weekly	2	2 programmes aired weekly	2	2 programmes aired weekly	2	10
		No of trade fares and shows		1 per sub-county	6	1 per sub-county	6	1 per sub-county	6	1 per sub-county	6	1 per sub-county	6	30
	Improved awareness on best practices	Number of farmers reached		5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	25	125
Post harvest management, Marketing and Value addition	Strategically placed livestock sale-yards	No of yards		6	1.8	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	7.8
	Cold storage and processing facilities for milk	No of facilities		3	14	5	14	7	14	9	14	12	21	77
	Feedlots for livestock off-take	No.of Feed lots		2	20	2	20	4	40	5	50	6	60	190
	Market holding grounds	No of grounds		1	100					1	100			200
	Preum Market linkages and agreements	No of agreeements		1	3			2	3					
	TOTAL				568.7		464.9		532.3		671.7		703.1	3095.7

Programme Name:	Agricultural Services													
Objective:	Meet food and nutrition security through increased crop production and the productivity													
Outcome:	Enhanced food and nurition security													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Climate-smart agricultural innovations and solutions	Epanded land under irrigation	Area under irrigation in HA												
		Rain water harvested in Cubic Metres		600		600								1200
		Water from BHs for irrigation in Cubic Metres		6 sites	60	6 sites	60	6 sites	60	6 sites	60	6 sites	60	300
	Land expansion for crop production	Area under rain-fed crop production												
	Increased agroforestry	Area under tree cover from agroforestry and Fruit farming		5%	3	10%	3	15%	3	25%	3	30%	3	15
	Increased cover fruit and other trees cover and in the farming landscapes (Mangoes, Apple Mango, Dates, Citrus)	Area in Ha under fruit trees in the county		200	4	250	5	270	5.4	300	6	350	7	27.4
	Enhanced use of climate change surveillance and early warning systems	Response to climate change information		2%	6	10%	6	20%	6	30%	6	70%	6	30
	Crop insurance	Acrage of crop insured			25		25		25		25		25	125
Access to affordable and quality farm inputs and agricultural services	Land planted with certified seeds	Area in Ha												
	Increased access to farm inputs	certified seeds	2	7 tons	20	7 tons	20	7 tons	20	7 tons	20	7 tons	20	100

Programme Name:	Agricultural Services													
Objective:	Meet food and nutrition security through increased crop production and the productivity													
Outcome:	Enhanced food and nurition security													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		procured in Tons												
	Farm tools and small equipment procured	No of farmers supported	2	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	50
	Increased area under mechanization	Area mechanized in Ha	2	2000	70	3000	20	4000	20	5000	20	6000	20	150
Farmers Education	Increase in knowledge levels among staff and farmers	No of farmers trained		1000	4	2000	8	3000	12	4000	16	6000	24	64
		No of technologies disseminated		20	9	25	9	25	9	25	9	20	9	45
		Establish and support agro dealers and Farmers service centres.		12	20	16	10	20	10	24	5	28	5	50
	Agricultural Training Centres (ATC)	Level of completion in percentage		40	25	70	15	90	5	100	5			50
Pre- and Post-harvest management, value addition and marketing	Storage facilities for grains	No storage facilities		29	30	39	30	49	30	59	30	69	30	150
	Cold storage facilities for Horticulture			3	20	5	20	7	20	9	20	11	20	100
	Basic processing equipment/ Facilities	No of grains value chains equipped		4	30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	30	150
		No of horticulture value chains equipped		5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	100
Crop production institutional policies and legisltation	Policies and regulations in place	No of policies and regulations		1	5	1	5	1	5					15

Programme Name: Agricultural Services

Objective: Meet food and nutrition security through increased crop production and the productivity

Outcome: Enhanced food and nurition security

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Agricultural production financing	Financing agreements with Financial Institutions	No of agreements		2	3	4	3	4	3	6	3	8	3	15
	Resources moblised through cooperative/FOs	No of functional cooperatives/FOs in Agriculture		20	20	30	20	50	20	70	20	100	20	100
Total					384		319		313.4		308		312	2836.4

Programme Name: Fisheries and Alternative livelihoods

Objective: Increase diversification of livelihoods

Outcome: Icreased production and income from alternative livelihoods

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Advocacy and awareness creation	More informed population on potential alternatives	No of awareness campaigns through media and other platforms		2 radio programmes aired weekly	2	2 radio programmes aired weekly	2	2 radio programmes aired weekly	2	2 radio programmes aired weekly	2	2 radio programmes aired weekly	2	10
		No of sensitization through Trade fairs and shows		1/sub-county	2	1/sub-county	2	1/sub-county	2	1/sub-county	2	1/sub-county	2	10
	Farmer producer groups support	No sensitised and strenghened		9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	15
Fish production	Increased income from Fish farming	No. of fish ponds dug for fish farming		1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	30
		No. of ponds dedicated to		1		1		1		1		1		

Programme Name:		Fisheries and Alternative livelihoods														
Objective:		Increase diversification of livelihoods														
Outcome:		Icreased production and income from alternative livelihoods														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)												Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
		producing and selling fingerlings for the local farmers														
Apiculture	Increased Bee farming	No. of Beehives		700	4.2	1,300	7.8	2,000	12	2,000	12	2,000	12			48
		Catcher Boxes		15	0.075	15	0.075	15	0.075	15	0.075	15	0.075			0.375
		Sets of Hive Tools		15	0.5	15	0.5	15	0.5	15	0.5	15	0.5			2.5
		Protective Gear		30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3			1.5
		Modern Apiaries		1	4	2	4	3	4	3	0	3	0			12
		Honey Processing Equipment		5	1	10	1	15	1	15	0	15	0			3
		Packaging Equipment		5	1	10	1	15	1	15	0	15	0			3
		No of KEBS Certification		3	1.5	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0			1.5
Poultry Production	Increased poultry production	No. of birds reared		10,000	1.8	20,000	3.6	20,000	3.6	20,000	3.6	20,000	3.6			16.2
	Commercial hatchery in Wajir Town	No of Hatcherries		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	0			10
	Poultry production housing	No of housing units		2	2	4	2	6	2	6	0	6	0			6
	Polutry rearing equipment	No of sets		2	1	4	1	6	1	6	0	6	0			3
	Commercial Polutry Feeds production	No of mini-factories		0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0			7
	Poultry Vet-Services	Viles of vaccination administered		30000	0.3	60000	0.6	60000	0.6	60000	0.6	60000	0.6			2.7
	Poultry/ Products	No of sets		6	1.2	6	0	6	1.2	6	0	6	1.2			3.6

Programme Name:	Fisheries and Alternative livelihoods													
Objective:	Increase diversification of livelihoods													
Outcome:	Icreased production and income from alternative livelihoods													

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Marketing Equipment													
Gums and resins	Increased skills in Gum handling	No of harvesters trained		500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	12.5
	Increased Production and Processing	Tonnage of Gums and Reins Produced		5		10		15		20		25		
Aloe Vera production	Increased income from Aloe Vera	Are in Ha. Under Aloe Vera		100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
	Total				41.375		42.375		46.775		34.575		35.775	197.875

Programme Name:	General Administration Services												
Objective:	Achieve Operational Efficiency and Conducive Working Environment												
Outcome:	Improved Service Delivery												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration Services	Motivated Staff	Timely salary payment		By 25th	200	By 25th	210	By 25th	215	By 25th	220	By 25th	230	1075
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	75
	Conducive work environment	Cost of operation and mantenance		Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	100
Sub-Total														1250

4.2.1.2   Health Services

Programme Name 1:	Curative, Rehabilitative and Referral services
Objective:	Objective: Increase access to quality heath services
Outcome:	Increased access to quality health services

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
WCRH	WCRH upgraded	No of Hospital upgraded to level 5	3.8	0	580	0	700	0	700	1	500	1	400	1,000
Curative Services	Hospitals upgraded	No of Hospitals upgraded to level 4	3.8	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	500
	Health facilities upgraded	No of Hospitals to level 3	3.8	0	0	4	120	4	120	6	180	4	120	540
		Population : In-patient Bed Ratio	3.8	1:23	1	1:20	1.2	1:15	0.7	1:12	1.1	1:9	1.1	5.1
	Nurses recruited	Nurse: Population Ratio	3.8	1:1850	450	1:1750	493	1:1650	550	1:1550	580	1:1450	600	2,673
	Doctors recruited	Doctor: Population Ratio	3.8	1:23,694		1:20694		1:17692		1:14212		1:11694		0
	Improved Specialised services	No. of eye units established and functionalized	3.8	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	30
	Dental units established and operationalised	No. of Dental units established and functionalized	3.8	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	30
	Functional ENT units established	No of functional ENT units established	3.8	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	**15**
	*P*sychiatric unit with inpatient services	No of Psychiatric unit with inpatient services at the county	3.8	0	20	0	20	0	20	1	20	1	20	**100**

establishe d												
Cancer screening machined installed	No of Cancer screening machines operationa l	3.8	0	10	1	20	0	5	0	5	0	0	**40**
Public Health facilities stocked with essential drugs, non-pharms and laboratory supplies	No of facilities receiving drugs, non-pharms and laboratory supplies	3.8	135	250	142	280	177	310	177	350	177	380	**1,570**
HCW trained on Commodit y managem ent	No of HCW trained on Commodit y managem ent	3.8	150	4	200	4	250	4	300	4	350	4	**20**
health services improved	No of feedback/ quality assurance meetings	3.8	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	**50**
Quality monitoring and evaluation and HMIS improved	No of Surveys, (KAPB, SQUEAC, SMART), mass screenings DQAs, TNAs, eKQMH, and Customer Satisfactio n surveys Dissemina tion of M & E reports	3.8	5	15	7	21	7	21	5	15	4	12	**84**
Epidemiol ogical studies carried out	Epidemiol ogical studies												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Target	Year 2 Cost	Year 3 Target	Year 3 Cost	Year 4 Target	Year 4 Cost	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Cost	Total Budget (Ksh. M)
	Printing and dissemination of registers, reporting tools, summaries, Monitoring charts carried out	Printing and dissemination of registers, reporting tools, summaries, Monitoring charts	3.8	Bulk	8	Bulk	8	Bulk	8	Bulk	8	Bulk	8	40
Referral and emergency services	Response to medical emergencies Improved	No of operational ambulances	3.8	20	56	25	56	27	56	29	56	30	56	280
	paramedics trained and deployed	No of paramedics trained and deployed	3.8	11	1	21	1	31	1.5	41	1.5	51	1	6
	Emergency and referral operations centres operational	No of Emergency and referral operations centres operational	3.8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
					1521.0		1831.2		1958.2		1841.6		1728.1	8,871.1

Programme Name 2:	Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH)													
Objective:	**Provision of efficient and quality maternal and new-born services**													
Outcome:	**Reduction in maternal and neonatal mortalities**													
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)**										**Total Budget (Ksh. M)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Reproductive and maternal health	reproductive health Improved	Proportion of women in child bearing age utilizing family planning	3.7	10	17.5	**12**	17.5	14	17.5	16	17.5	18	17.5	87.5
	Deliveries in health facilities increased	Proportion of mothers delivering in facilities	3.1	68	17.5	70	17.5	72	17.5	75	17.5	80	17.5	87.5

Category	Output	Indicator											
	Maternal deaths Reduced	Maternal mortality rate (DHIS)	3.1	483	*15*	460	*10*	440	*25*	410	*13*	400	*12*	75
	Expectant women attended full ANC (At least 4)	Proportion of pregnant women attending full ANC	3.1	44	*15*	49	*15*	54	*15*	59	*15*	64	*15*	75
	Mother to child transmission (PMTCT) prevented	HIV+ mother to child transmission rates %	3.3	37	*2*	34	*2*	30	*2*	27	*2*	20	*2*	10
n	Infant and child health and wellbeing enhanced	Proportion of Children under 1 fully immunized	3.2	70	*7.2*	73	*7.2*	75	*7.2*	78	*7.2*	80	*7.2*	36
	transportation and storage cold chain Improved	No of health facilities with fridges, cold boxes and vaccine carriers	3.2	134	*5*	142	*5*	162	*6*	167	*6*	177	*6*	**28**
		No of fridge tags procured	3.2	200	*2*	0	*0*	0	*0*	0	*0*	0	*0*	**2**
		No of cod chain equipment maintained	3.2	134	*0.8*	142	*0.8*	162	*0.8*	167	*0.8*	177	*0.8*	**4**
	Collection and distribution of vaccines increased	No of health facilities with all antigens	3.2	134	*1.4*	142	*1.4*	162	*1.4*	167	*1.4*	177	*1.4*	**7**
	HCW trained on EPI operational level	No of HCW trained	3.2	175	*1.5*	225	*1.8*	295	*2*	325	*2.2*	341	*2.4*	**9.9**
Nutrition	Capacity of health workers to deliver nutrition services Improved; Capacity of emergency response, early detection, prevention, and treatment of acute malnutrition Improved	Number of Health workers trained on new IMAM module	2.2	125	*3.5*	175	*3.5*	200	*3.5*	225	*3.5*	275	*3.5*	**17.5**
		Number of Health workers trained on MIYCN	2.2	75	*3*	125	*4*	175	*5*	200	*6*	250	*7*	**25**
		Number of health care workers trained on VAS, IFAS	2.2	60	*1.5*	90	*2*	120	*2.5*	150	*3*	255	*3.5*	**12.5**
		Number of Health care workers trained on BFHI and BFCI	2.2	100	*2*	200	*4*	300	*5*	400	*6*	500	*7*	**24**

				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total
	Number of Health workers trained on IMAM Surge and Adapted IMAM surge	2.2	125	1.5	175	2	200	3	225	4	300	4.5	15
	Number of health facilities supported to conduct mass screening	2.2	145	15	150	16	160	18	165	20	177	21	90
	Number of integrated outreaches mapped and supported	2.2	238	83	230	83	213	83	213	83	213	83	415
	Number of caregivers trained on the Family MUAC Approach	2.2	27,540	3	51,540	4	75,540	5	99,540	6	123,540	7	25
Evidence-based nutrition planning, budgeting and expenditure, and nutrition information, monitoring, and evaluation systems Strengthened	Number of nutrition surveys & surveillance (SMART, KAP, SQUEAC) conducted.	2.2	1	2.8	3	8.4	1	2.8	3	8.4	1	2.8	25.2
	Number of Nutrition capacity assessments conducted	2.2	1	2.7	0	0	1	2.7	0	0	1	2.7	8.1
	County Nutrition Action Plan developed reviewed, and disseminated	2.2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Provision of High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI) strengthened	Number of health facilities offering HINI interventions	2.2	123	0.8	128	0.8	128	0.8	128	0.8	128	0.8	4
Nutrition Supply chain integration and procurement of therapeutic and supplementary feeding improved	Essential nutrition commodities (therapeutic and supplementary feeds) and equipment (weighing scales, Height boards and MUAC tapes)	2.2	101	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	50

	procured, distributed to all health facilities offering nutrition services												
	Number of Health workers trained on LMIS including inventory management	2.2	50	*3*	100	*4*	150	*5*	200	*6*	250	*7*	**25**
	Proportion of health workers trained on KHIS	2.2	50	*5*	100	*5*	100	*5*	100	*5*	100	*5*	**25**
Nutrition actions in Food, Education, WASH, and social protection systems integrated	Number of MTMSG oriented on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.	2.2	120	*0.3*	150	*0.3*	180	*0.3*	210	*0.3*	240	*0.3*	**1.5**
	Number of Community Mother Support Groups (CMSG) trained on Community Baby Friendly Initiative (BFCI)	2.2	17	*0.5*	27	*0.5*	37	*0.5*	47	*0.5*	57	*0.5*	**2.5**
	Number of community units with positive deviance approach (PD Hearth)	2.2	15	*0.5*	26	*0.7*	46	*0.9*	78	*1.1*	98	*1.4*	**4.5**
Integration of nutrition in Community health services strengthened	Number of CHVs trained on BFCI	2.2	50	*0.9*	75	*1.0*	100	*1.3*	125	*1.6*	150	*1.7*	**6.5**
	Number of CHVs trained on Family MUAC	2.2	50	*0.9*	75	*1.0*	100	*1.3*	125	*1.6*	150	*1.7*	**6.5**
	Number of community units implementing BFCI	2.2	17	*0.5*	27	*0.5*	37	*0.5*	47	*0.5*	57	*0.5*	**2.5**
	Number of National and international nutrition-related days observed	2.2	1	*0.5*	1	*0.5*	1	*0.5*	1	*0.5*	1	*0.5*	**2.5**
Adolescent and teenagers health	No. of youth friendly centres established and equipped	3.7	1	*6*	1	*6*	1	*6*	1	*6*	1	*6*	**30**

	facilities established and equipped	No. of school health clubs strengthened	3.7	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	3
Total					235.4		236		257.6		257		259.8	1,245.8

Programme Name 3:		TB, HIV/ AIDS and Malaria												
Objective:		To prevent and treat against TB/HIV												
Outcome:		Increased HIV and TB diagnostic and treatment services												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
HIV/ AIDs	Uptake of HIV testing services Increased	Number of persons tested for HIV	3.3	40,000	5	60,000	5	70,000	5	100,000	5	150,000	5	30
	ART coverage Increased	Proportion s of HIV started on ART of HIV positive started on ART	3.3	56	4	66	4	76	4	86	4	90	4	20
	Pregnant mothers accessing HIV testing services Increased	Number of pregnant tested HIV	3.3	15,000	12	15,300	12	15,800	12	16,200	12	16,800	12	60
	HIV prevalence Reduced	HIV /AIDS prevalence rate	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB	TB morbidity Reduced	Incidence of TB	3.3	26	16	31	16	36	16	41	16	46	16.3	80.3
	TB diagnostic and treatment centres Increased	Number	3.3	3	20	4	40	0		0		0		60
	Access to TB services through outreaches increased	No. of TB outreach services conducted in sub-counties	3.3	12	6.72	12	6.72	12	6.72	12	6.72	12	6.72	33.6
TOTAL					63.72		83.72		43.72		43.72		44.02	278.9

Programme Name 4:		Public Health and Sanitation												
Objective:		To protect and improve the health of individuals, communities and greater populations												
Outcome:		Improved environmental health, Hygiene and Sanitation												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Environmental health	latrine coverage Increased through CLTS	Number of new villages declared ODF	6.2	48	12	55	12	60	12	62	12	67	12	60

		6.2											
Hygiene and Sanitation	Water samples tested	No of Water samples tested and analysed	**6.2**	38754	12	64754	12	90754	12	116754	12	142754	12	60
	Food safety and quality laboratory established	Establishment and equipment of food safety and quality laboratory	**6.2**	1	150	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	Cases of food/waterborne diseases reduced	No of premises inspected and have met minimum requirement on hygiene and sanitation	**6.2**	450	2	600	2	2.5	2	600	2.5	660	2.5	11.5
	Environmental health, sanitation and hygiene survey carried out	Annual survey on environmental sanitation and hygiene carried out	**6.2**	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	12.5
	Public health promotion and education carried out	Number of Persons reached in Sensitization forums and trained	**6.2**	20000	20	20000	20	20000	20	20000	20	20000	20	100
	Sensitization and Advocacy Enhanced	Health promotion strategy developed	**6.2**					1	*3*					3
	Community health units Strengthened	Number of model Community Units operationalized/ established	**6.2**	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15
	County Community Health Strategy (CHS) policy and bill developed.	County Community Health Strategy (CHS) policy and bill	**6.2**					1	2					2
	Community health assistants (CHAs) and health volunteers trained.	No of community health assistants (CHAs) and health volunteers trained.	**6.2**	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	2.5
	Food safety and quality assurance Improved	Licensing, vaccination for food vendors and Tests on dry food stuffs, prosecution	**6.2**	4405	1	8308	1	12211	1	16114	1	20017	1	5
	Health messages designed, distributed and disseminated	# of Health messages designed, distributed and disseminated	**6.2**	20	1.5	35	1.5	30	1.5	45	1.5	55	1.5	7.5
		No of stakeholder meetings held	**6.2**	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	2.5
	Community Health units referrals	# of persons referred to a facility by	**6.2**	28,887	0.8	28,887	0.8	28,987	0.8	29,087	0.8	29,187	0.8	4

		community Health units										
	Households reached	# of households reached with health promotion messages CHS	**6.2**	52,500	0.8	64,000	0.8	74,500	0.8	84,600	0.8	93,450	0.8	4
	Occupational Health in place	Safe environment	**6.2**	**35**	**1**	**45**	**1**	**55**	**1**	**65**	**1**	75	1	5
Epidemiology & Surveillance	Incidence of malaria reduced	Incidence of malaria	3.3		**4**		**4**		**4**		**4**		**4**	20
	Active case finding in facility and community level being conducted.	%	3.3	75	1.2	85	1.2	95	1.2	100	1.2	100	1.2	6
	Enhanced AFP surveillance	% of suspected	3.3	75	7	78	7	80	7	80	7	100	7	35
	HCW trained on surveillance and response	Proportion of HCW trained on surveillance and response	3.3	80	1	80	1	90	1	100	1.2	100	1.2	5.4
	Rapid response team on disease outbreak established	Number of Established rapid response team on disease outbreak	3.3	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	45
	County capacity to coordinate and respond to public health emergencies Strengthened	Establish and operationalize Public Health emergency operational Center (PHEOC)	3.3	0	10	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	**35**
	Vaccine preventable disease surveillance Enhanced	Reduced incidence of priority disease outbreaks	3.3	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	20
	Capacity of health workforce to detect, report and respond to disease outbreaks Improved	Number of Trained health workforce	3.3	15	0.225	25	0.375	40	0.6	70	1.05	100	2.5	4.75
	cross-border surveillance Strengthened	Number of cross-border surveillance meeting and supervision conducted	3.3	1	3	2	2	4	4	4	2.5	4	1	12.5
	AFP Measles and other VPD sample collection and shipment to reference laboratory improved	Number of samples shipped to reference lab in a Streamlined sample transportation system	3.3	10	0.8	15	2.2	25	1.7	30	1	30	1.3	7
	Operational research on	Number of health-related	3.3	3	6	2	4	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	17.5

priority diseases conducted	research conducted and published										
TOTAL				258.9		121.4		101.1		94.1	93.3	669.7

Programme Name 5:	Health Research and Disease Surveillance											
Objective:	To assess and monitor the health of communities and populations at risk so as to identify health problems and priorities											
Outcome:	Improved understanding, trends and causes of diseases											
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performances Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Research and Surveillance	Disease surveillance and screening Improved	Proportioned of Suspected patients screened	3.3	60%	5	70%	5	80%	5	90%	5	100	5	25
	Disease registry established	No. of disease registry established	3.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Disease prevalence research undertaken	No. of disease prevalence research reports	3.3	0	0	1	10					1	10	20
Total					7		17		7		7		17	55

Programme Name 6:	General Administration, Planning and Support Services											
Objective:	To support health service provision											
Outcome:	Efficient and effective health services											
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General administration		Compensation to employees	SDG 8; Decent work & Economic Growth		1,364		1,432		1,504		1,579		1,658	7,537

	Use of goods and services			242		254		267		280		294	1,337
TOTAL				**1,606**		**1,686**		**1,771**		**1,859**		**1,952**	**8,874**

4.2.1.3 Education, Social Welfare and Family Affairs

Programme Name:	**Early Childhood Education**											
Objective:	**To improve the quality and access to Early Childhood Education**											
Outcome:	**Improved access to quality basic education**											
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)**								**Total Budget (Ksh. M)**
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
ECDE Support Services	Conducive Learning Environment	No of child friendly Classrooms Constructed	4.2	60	72	60	72	60	72	60	72	60	**72**	**360**
		No of Toilets Constructed	**4.2**	60	*30*	60	*30*	60	*30*	60	30	60	**30**	**150**
		No of outdoor materials purchased	**4.2**	15	*15*	15	*15*	15	*15*	15	*15*	15	15	**90**
		No of Tables and Chair Purchased	**4.2**	1800	*7.5*	1800	*7.5*	1800	*7.5*	1800	*7.5*	1800	7.5	**37.5**
		Teaching Learning materials per Centre	**4.2**	302	*6.2*	310	*6.5*	315	*6.8*	320	*7.0*	325	7.1	**33.6**
		No of Safe Spaces for pupils	**4.2**	0	*0*	2	*2*	2	*2*	2	*2*	2	2	**8**
		No of civil works structures maintained		15	*20*	15	*20*	15	*20*	15	*20*	15	*20*	**100**
	Improved Education quality	No of ECD Teachers trained on CBC	**4.2**	100	*3*	100	*3*	100	*3*	100	*3*	100	*3*	**15**
		No of Digital literacy gadgets purchased	**4.2**	4,000	*4.8*	4,000	7.2	4,000	9.6	4,000	*12.0*	4,000	*14.4*	**48**
		No of Special Need Equipment Provided	**4.2**	50	*5*	50	*5*	50	*5*	50	*5*	50	*5*	**25**

Program	Output	Indicator	Code											Total
		No. of quality Assuarance Assessment conducted		3	4.8	3	4.8	3	4.8	3	4.8	3	4.8	**24**
		Proportion of ECDE with Integrated Education		*30*		*60*		*80*		*90*		*100*		
		No of ECDE Teachers Trained on Integrated Education		*100*		*150*		*125*		*100*		*100*		
		Proportion of ECDE with Capitation Allocation		100	*30*	100	*30*	100	*30*	100	*30*	100	*30*	**150**
		Proportion of ECDE with Wash Facilities		100		100		100		100		100		
	Enrolment drives in ECD centres undertaken	No of Enrolment Drives undertaken	**4.2**	2	*8*	2	*8*	2	*8*	2	*8*	2	*8*	**40**
School Feeding Programme	*ECDE School Feeding Programme implemented*	*Retention rate*	**2.1**	*100*		*100*		*100*		*100*		*100*		**0**
		Proportion of ECDE with school Feeding Program		*100*	*100*	*100*	*110*	*100*	*120*	*100*	*130*	*100*	*140*	**600**
		No of Policies and Bills developed		*0*	*0*	*1*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**6**
		No of Kitchen Constructed and Equipped	**2.1**	*30*	*33*	*30*	*33*	*30*	*33*	*30*	*33*	*30*	33	**165**
		No of Food Store Constructed	**2.1**	*30*	*33*	*30*	*33*	*30*	*33*	*30*	*33*	*30*	**33**	**165**
Scholarship and Bursaries	*Support to needy parents*	*No of Student Benefiting*	**4.2**	*24,000*	*150*	*24,000*	*200*	*24,000*	*200*	*24,000*	*200*	*24,000*	*200*	**950**
Basic Education Support Program	*Wajir TTC supported*	*College operational*		*1*	*20*	*1*	*20*	*1*	*20*	*1*	*20*	*1*	*20*	**100**
	Classrooms constructed	*No. of classrooms constructed*		*5*	*6*	*6*	*7.2*	*6*	*7.2*	*7*	*8.4*	*4*	*4.8*	**33.6**
	Schools fenced	*No. of schools fenced*		*2*	*10*	*2*	*10*	*2*	*10*	*2*	*10*	*2*	*10*	**50**
	laboratories constructed	*No. of laboratories constructed*		*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*	**10**

Programme Name:		Culture, Social Service and Family Affairs													
Objective:		To provide quality social services to the vulnerable members of the community and to preserve and promote the culture													
Outcome:		Improved social welfare of the society Preservation and promotion of culture													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)											Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Culture and Heritage Services	Appropriate laws and Policies enacted	No of Acts and Policies Developed and Implemented	11.4	1	4	1	4	0		0		0		8
	cultural centres established	Number of cultural centres established		1	5	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	15
	cultural events conducted	Number of cultural events conducted annually		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15
		Number of Cultural group registered and trained		2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	6
	cultural sites documented and Gazetted	Number of cultural sites documented and Gazetted		5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	15
	artefacts collected	Number of artefacts collected		30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	5
	Galleries constructed	No. of galleries constructed	11.4	0	0	1	15							15
Library Services	Libraries established	No of Libraries established		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Libraries automated	No of Libraries automated		0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	6
Social Services	Appropriate laws and Policies enacted	No of Acts and Policies Developed and Implemented	16,3	1	4	1	4	1	4	0	0	1	4	16
	Children rescue centres established	No of Children rescue centre established	16,2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	35
	children Supported at Child Rescue centre	No of children Supported at Child Rescue centre		100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	50
	Child Police cells established	No of Child Police cells	16,2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	4

Programme Name:		Culture, Social Service and Family Affairs													
Objective:		To provide quality social services to the vulnerable members of the community and to preserve and promote the culture													
Outcome:		Improved social welfare of the society Preservation and promotion of culture													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)											Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		No of Juvenile Remand	16.2	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0		15
		Food and Rations	1,3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3		15
		SOP For School Related Violence on Children	16,2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
		No of Children Assembly constituted		3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5		7.5
	Child Offenders integrated	Proportion of Child Offenders integrated into the Society	1.3	50	5	60	6	70	7	80	8	85	8.5		34.5
	Foster Cares Providers Supported	Proportion of Foster Cares Providers Supported	1.3	30	10	35	15	35	15	35	15	35	15		70
	PWD supported through cash transfer	No of beneficiaries supported		1000	40	1,500	60	2,000	80	2,000	80	2,000	80		340
	Orthopedic workshops established	NO Of Workshops Established		0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0		30
Family Affairs	HH Supported	No of HH receiving Seperated Children Cash Transfer	1.3	1,000	50	1,000	50	1500	60	1500	60	1500	60		280
		No of Vulnerable Household s Acquiring income generating Skills	1.3	5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	25		125
	Released Convicts integrated	No of Released Convicts integrated into the society		10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5		25
		No of meeting of Technical	16.3	4	0.8	4	0.8	4	0.8	4	0.8	4	0.8		4

Programme Name:	Culture, Social Service and Family Affairs												
Objective:	To provide quality social services to the vulnerable members of the community and to preserve and promote the culture												
Outcome:	Improved social welfare of the society Preservation and promotion of culture												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Working Group on Violence against Children												
	day care giver accredited	No of day care giver accredited		2	2							2	2	4
	Integrated Data Base for OVC	No Integrated Data Base for OVC						1	3					3
	Marriage fund beneficiaries	No of Marriage fund beneficiaries		300	30	300	30	300	30	300	30	300	30	150
	Youth educated on CVE	No of youth trained		100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5

Programme Name:	Vocational Training												
Objective:	To scale up the provision of technical and vocational training skills												
Outcome:	Improved access to quality technical & vocational Education and Training												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Million)										Total Budget (Ksh. Million)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Vocational Training	Centres supported	No of centres receiving Tailoring materials	4.3	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	30
		No of centres receiving Beauty Therapy materials	4.3	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	6
		No of centres receiving Hair Dressing Materials	4.3	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	4.5

Programme Name:	Vocational Training													
Objective:	To scale up the provision of technical and vocational training skills													
Outcome:	Improved access to quality technical & vocational Education and Training													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Million)										Total Budget (Ksh. Million)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No of centres receiving Masonary Materials	4.3	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
		No of centres receiving Carpentry materials	4.3	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	30
		No of centres receiving ICT materials	4.4	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	45
		No of centres receiving ARC Welding	4.3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15
		No of centres receiving Plumbing material	4.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No of centres receiving Electrical Tools	4.3	2	2.1	2	2.1	2	2.1	2	2.1	2	2.1	10.5
	Centres Receiving food Support	No of Centres Receiving food Support	2.1	8	3.9	8	3.9	8	3.9	8	3.9	8	3.9	19.5
		No of Centres Receiving Boarding Materials	4.3	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	7.5
	Centres benefitted with special equipment	No of Special Need Workshops	4.5	1	13	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	26
		No of centres with Special need Equipment	4.5	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	9
	VT workshops established	No. of VT workshops established		1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0	6
	new VTC	Number of new VTC established		1	10	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	21

Programme Name:	Vocational Training													
Objective:	To scale up the provision of technical and vocational training skills													
Outcome:	Improved access to quality technical & vocational Education and Training													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Million)										Total Budget (Ksh. Million)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	established													
	VTC fenced	No of VTC fenced		1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	ICT workshop upgraded	No. of ICT workshop upgraded		1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Disabilty Friendly Toilets Established	No. of disability friendly toilets		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	6
	Enrolment Drives conducted	No. of Sensitization workshops conducted		2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	3

Programme Name:	Sports Development Services													
Objective:	To Promote sports, arts and talent development													
Outcome:	Improved sports, arts and talent development													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sports Development Services	sports infrastructure Improved.	No. of sports field improved		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	60
		No of sports field fenced		1	4	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	12
		No. of stadium upgraded		1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	300
		No of Sport Academy		0	0	1	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	210

Programme Name:	Sports Development Services													
Objective:	To Promote sports, arts and talent development													
Outcome:	Improved sports, arts and talent development													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Teams supported to participate.	No of teams supported to participate in Kenya Youth Intercounty Sports Association games KYiSA	3	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	30
	Teams supported	No of teams supported to participate in Kenya intercountry sports ans cultural asssociation (KICOSCA) games	3	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	50
	Sub county Leagues organized	No of Sub county Leagues organized	3 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30
	National Holidays Tournaments organised	No of National Holidays Tournaments	11	18	9	18	9	18	9	18	9	18	9	45
	Federations Established & Trained	No of Federations Established	11	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	10
		No of Coaches and Referees trained	4	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	2.5
	County teams profiled	No. of teams profiled	11	100	1	0	0	100	1	0	0	100	1	3
		No. of sports equipment procured	4	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
Youth Affairs	improved youth empowerment	No of youth empowerment Workshops	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30

Programme Name:	Sports Development Services													
Objective:	To Promote sports, arts and talent development													
Outcome:	Improved sports, arts and talent development													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Youth Groups coached and supported	No of Youth Groups coached and supported	4	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	70
	youth owned SMEs trained	No of youth owned SMEs trained	4	10	4	20	8	20	8	30	12	20	8	40
	Youths trained on ICT	No of Youths trained on ICT	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	20

Programme Name:	Gender and Women Empowerment													
Objective:	To address disparities and challenges facing girls and women													
Outcome:	Improved social welfare fo girls and women													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Gender and Women Empowerment	*Girls supported*	*No of School Going girls benefiting from Pads & undergarment*	**5.6**	40,000	55	40,000	55	45,000	60	45,000	60	45,000	60	**290**
		No of Girls assisted with uniforms		5,000	15	0	0	5,000	15	0	0	5,000	15	**45**
	Women supported for Economic Activities	*No of women supported with Baking equipment*	**5**	1,000		1000		1000		1000		1000		
		No of women supported with Sewing machines provided		*1,000*	20	*1000*	20	*1200*	24	*1200*	24	*1200*	**24**	**112**
		No of women supported with		*500*		*500*		*500*		*1,000*		*1,000*		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1 Target	Cost	Year 2 Target	Cost	Year 3 Target	Cost	Year 4 Target	Cost	Year 5 Target	Cost	Total Budget
		umbrella Shades for women												
		No of women supported with Fridges		*90*	*3.6*	*90*	*3.6*	*100*	*4*	*100*	*4*	*100*	**4**	**19.2**
	Adult literacy centres established	No of Adult literacy centres established		*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	**1**	**8**
	GBV Rescue Centres constructed	*No of GBV Rescue Centres constructed*	**5.3**	*2*	*20*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*20*	*0*	*0*	*2*	**20**	**60**
	Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Board established	*No of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Board*		*1*	*20*	*1*	*20*	*1*	*20*	*1*	*20*	*1*	**20**	**100**
	Wajir Gender Technical Working Group meetings held	*No of Meeting of Wajir Gender Technical Working Group (WGTWG)*		*40*	*1*	*40*	*1*	*40*	*1*	*40*	*1*	*40*	**1**	**5**
	Champions trained	*No of Wajir anti FGM champions Trained*		*100*	*0.5*	*100*	*0.5*	*100*	*0.5*	*100*	*0.5*	*100*	**0.5**	**2.5**
	Toll free line Established	*No of toll free line Established*		*1*	*0.12*	*1*	*0.12*	*1*	*0.12*	*1*	*0.12*	*1*	**0.12**	**0.6**
	Cutters sensitesed against FGM	*No of Cutters sensitesed against FGM*		*50*	*0.3*	*50*	*0.3*	*50*	*0.3*	*50*	*0.3*	*50*	**0.3**	**1.5**
	Community members trained	*No of participants trained on GBV*		*180*	*3*	*180*	*3*	*180*	*3*	*180*	*3*	*180*	*3*	**15**

Programme Name:	General Administration Services													
Objective:	**Achieve Operational Efficiency and Conducive Working Environment**													
Outcome:	**Improved Service Delivery**													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration, Personell	*Motivated Staff*	*Timely payment of Salary*		By 25th	410	By 25th	415	By 25th	420	By 25th	425	By 25th	430	**2,100**
		No of Staff Capacity built		30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	**25**
		Operations and Maintenance		bulk	15	bulk	15	bulk	15	bulk	15	bulk	15	**75**
Sub-Total					**430**		**435**		**440**		**445**		450	2200

4.2.1.4 Water Resources

Table 17: Water Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Water Services														

Objective: Promote Sustainable Development of Water Resources for Domestic and Livestock Use														

Outcome: Icreased access to clean and safe water														

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
New Infrastructure Development Services	New Boreholes	No of boreholes drilled	6.1	20	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	**400**
		No of boreholes equipped	6.1	20	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	**400**
	Water Supply system	No of Water Supply System Established	6.1 6.4	8	320	8	320	8	320	8	320	8	320	**1,600**
		No of water works constructed	6.1 6.4	30	120	30	120	30	120	30	120	30	120	**600**
	Mega pans (100,000m³ & above)	No of Mega Pans constructed	6.1	10	800	10	800	10	800	10	800	10	800	**4,000**
	Water pans(20,000m³)	No of Water Pans constructed	6.1	15	150	15	150	15	150	15	150	15	150	**750**
	Underground masonry tanks(100 m3)	No of underground tanks	6.1	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	**125**
	Geophysics Equipment (from Germany)	No. of Geophysics Equipment purchased	6.1	2	15									**15**
	Drilling Rig & Test Pumping unit	No of Rigs & Test Pumping Units purchased	6.1			1	65							**65**
	Borehole inspection camera	No of cameras purchased	6.1			3	12	1	4					**16**
	Water resource reports	Water resource mapping undertaken	6.5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	**2**	**12**

Subprogramme	Project	Indicator	Link	Y1 T	Y1 B	Y2 T	Y2 B	Y3 T	Y3 B	Y4 T	Y4 B	Y5 T	Y5 B	Total
	Geosphysical surveys	Geophysical surveys undertaken	6.1			30	15							**15**
	Laboratory	No of water quality testing labs constructed	6.3					1	20					
	Desalination machine	No of Desalination machines installed	6.1 6.3	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	**108**
	Water for schools	No of schools supplied with water	6.1	10	50	15	75	15	75	15	75	15	75	**350**
		Proportion of schools with roof catchment structures	6.1	5	10	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	**90**
	Water for Health Facilities	No of Health Facilities supplied with water	6.1	10	50	10	50	8	40	8	40	8	40	**220**
		Proportion of health facilities with roof catchment structures	6.1	5	10	8	16	8	16	8	16	8	16	**74**
Water Supplies Overhaul and Maintenance Services	Procure new gensets	No of new gensets	6.1	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	**300**
	Procure new submersible pumps	No. of new submersible pumps	6.1	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	**75**
	Procure submersible electrical cable-4.0mm	Meters of submersible electrical cable-4.0mm	6.1	12,000	4.2	12,000	4.2	12,000	4.2	12,000	4.2	12,000	4.2	**21**
	Procure assorted pipes and fittings	No. of assorted pipes and fittings	6.1	Lump sum	100	Lump sum	100	Lump sum	100	Lump sum	100	Lump sum	100	**500**
	Desilt and rehabilitate mega water pans	No. of mega water pans desilted and rehabilitated	6.4	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	**100**

Project	Indicator	Linkage	Yr1	Yr1	Yr2	Yr2	Yr3	Yr3	Yr4	Yr4	Yr5	Yr5	Total
Desilt and rehabilitate water pans	No. of water pans rehabilitated and desilted	6.4	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	**150**
Rehabilitate water supply systems	No of water supplies maintained	6.4	3	30	5	50	7	70	10	100	10	100	**350**
	No of water works maintained	6.1 6.4	15	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	**300**
Water tracking program	No. of sites reached	6.1	60	120	60	120	60	120	60	120	60	120	**600**
Crane mounted borehole vehicle	No. of cranes purchased	6.1 6.4					1	20			1	20	**40**
Adoption of green energy	No of water source with solar pumping system	6.1	30	90	30	90	30	90	30	90	30	90	**450**
Purchase of Water bowsers	No. of water bowsers purchased	6.1	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	**360**
Purchase of 4x4 land cruisers for field service	No. of 4x4 land cruisers for field service	6.1 6.4 6.6 b	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	**40**
Water Bill (sensitization and public participation)	No of Water bills approved	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	1	3									**3**
Water Conservation and Management Policy	No of water policies developed and approved	6.6			1	3							**3**
Water Sector Strategic Plan	No of Strategic Plans prepared	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	1	2									**2**
Water Sectoral Plan	No of Sectoral Plans prepared	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	1	2									**2**

Sub-Total				2,356.2		2,444.2		2,372.2		2,347.2		2,347.2	11,867
Programme Name:	**WAJWASCO**												
Objective:	**Ensuring Sustainable Development of water resources for Wajir Municipality and other settlements**												
Outcome:	**Increased access to water and sanitation services**												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
WAJWASCO	Water Supply system	No of water supply system established	6.1	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	60	**300**
		No of water works constructed	6.1	10	40	10	40	10	40	10	40	10	40	**200**
	Underground masonry tanks(100 m3)	No of underground tanks	6.1	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	**60**
Supplies Overhaul and Maintenance Services	Procure new gensets	No of new gensets	6.1	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	**50**
	Adoption of green energy	No of water source with solar pumping system	6.1	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	**150**
	Procure complete submersible pumps	No. of submersible pumps	6.1	15	7.5	15	7.5	20	10	20	10	20	10	**45**
	Procure submersible electrical cable-4.0mm	Meters of submersible electrical cable-4.0mm	6.1	8,000	2.8	8,000	2.8	8,000	2.8	8,000	2.8	8,000	2.8	**14**
	Procure assorted pipes and fittings	No. of assorted pipes and fittings	6.1	Lump sum	20	Lump sum	20	Lump sum	20	Lump sum	20	Lump sum	20	**100**
	Procure and install water meter with assorted fittings	No. Of water meter supply	6.4	500	2	600	2.4	600	2.4	600	2.4	600	2.4	**11.6**
	Procure and distributio	No. Of Procured plastic storage tanks (10,000ltrs)	6.1	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	**20**

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (Ksh. M)
	n plastic storage tanks (10,000ltrs)													
	Rehabilitate water supply systems	No of water supplies maintained	6.1 6.4	15	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	300
	Water tracking program(drought response)	No. of sites reached	6.1	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	500
	Crane mounted borehole vehicle	No. of cranes purchased	6.1	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	40
	Purchase of Water bowsers	No. of water bowsers purchased	6.1	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	36
	Purchase of 4x4 land cruisers for field service	No. of 4x4 land cruisers for field service	6.6 b	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40
	Purchase of exhauster vehicle for sanitation	No. Of exhauster to purchase vehicle for sanitation	6.2	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Sub-Total					415.3		356.7		359.2		379.2		371.2	**1,881.6**

Programme Name:	Hon of Africa Ground Water Resilience Project
Objective:	Improving Water Facilities and provision of water
Outcome:	Improved access to water and sanitation services

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Hon of Africa Ground Water Resilience Project	Boreholes	No of boreholes drilled	6.1	2	20	8	80	10	100	10	100	10	100	400
	Well maintained boreholes	No of boreholes maintained	6.1	320	60	320	60	320	60	320	60	320	60	300
Sub-Total					80		140		160		160		160	700

Programme Name:	WB Water and Sanitation Development Project

Objective:	Improve water access and sanitation infrastructure in Wajir Municipality and its neighborhood													
Outcome:	Improved access to water and sanitation services													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Water and sanitation development project	Boreholes	No of boreholes drilled and equipped	6.1	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	80
	Dumpsite	No of treatment plant complete	6.1			1	400							400
	Septic Tanks	No of community septic tanks constructed	6.2			5	750							750
	Ablution blocks	No ablution blocks constructed	6.2	15	69	55	252							321
	Sanitary line	No of sanitary line completed	6.2			1	105							105
	Water supply	Completed water supply	6.2					1	1,500					1,500
Sub-Total					85		1,523		1,516		16		16	3,156

Programme Name: General Administration Services													
Objective: Achieve Operational Efficiency and Conducive Working Environment													
Outcome: Improved Service Delivery													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration Services	Motivated Staff	Timely salary payment		By 25th	110	By 25th	120	By 25th	130	By 25th	140	By 25th	150	650
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	75
	Conducive work environment	Cost of operation and mantenance		Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	100
SUB-TOTAL					145		155		165		175		185	825

4.2.1.5 Roads, Transport, Public Works and Housing

Programme Name:	*County Roads Services*												
Objective:	*Improve the Standards & Quality of County Road Networks.*												
Outcome:	*Enhanced Road Networks.*												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	*Cost*	*Target*	*Cost*	*Target*	*Cost*	*Target*	*Cost*	*Target*	*Cost*	
Design & construction of county roads and bridges	Roads tarmacked and gravelled.	Length of tarmacked roads (km)-Wajir county roads	9.1/ 11.2	5	400	5	400	5	400	5	400	5	400	2,000
		Length of tarmacked roads (Major roads)	9.1/ 11.2	*5*	*300*	160	*20,000*	5	*300*	*300*	*81,100*	5	*300*	102,000
		Length of Graveled Roads. (KMs)	9.1/ 11.2	*180*	*540*	180	540	180	540	180	540	180	540	2,700
	Critical road infrastructure established	No. of drifts constructed	9.1/ 11.2	36	*115*	36	115	36	115	36	115	36	115	575
		No of Box Culverts constructed	9.1/ 11.2	*5*	*50*	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	250
		No of pipe culverts Constructed	9.1/ 11.2	*12*	*40*	12	40	12	40	12	40	12	40	200
		Length of Road Expanded-bush cleared(KM)	9.1/ 11.2	*1080*	*81*	1080	81	1080	81	1080	81	1080	81	405
Maintenance & Rehabilitation of County Roads and Bridges	Well Maintained roads	Length of roads Graded (km)	9.1/ 11.2	1080	108	1080	108	1080	108	1080	108	1080	108	540
		No. of Drift rehabilitated	9.1/ 11.2	*3*	*4.5*	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	22.5
		No. of pipe Culverts repaired	9.1/ 11.2	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	22.5
		No of Box Culverts rehabilitated	9.1/ 11.2	*10*	*20*	10	20	10	20	10	20	*10*	20	100
		KMs of Tarmac maintained	9.1/ 11.2	*15*	*45*	15	45	15	45	15	45	15	45	225
Sub-Total					*1,708*		*21,408*		*1,708*		*82,508*		*1,708*	*109,040*

Programme Name:	County Transport Services											
Objective:	Efficient Transport System											
Outcome:	Improved access to safe and sustainable transport services											

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
County Transport Services	Transport Services Improved	No. of Bus parks Constructed	9.1/ 11.2	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250
		Number of county transport system management policy/ Legislation developed	9.1/ 11.2	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		No. of Streets named.	9.1/ 11.2	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	2.5
	International airport	Airport upgraded and commercialised	9.1/ 11.2	1	440	1	440	1	140	0	0	0	0	1,020
	Airstrips Constructed	No of Airstrips constructed	9.1/ 11.2	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	300
	wide loaders purchased and operational	No of wide loaders purchased and operational	9.1/ 11.2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Roller purchased and operational	No of Roller purchased and operational	9.1/ 11.2	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Excavator purchased and operational	No of excavator purchased and operational	9.1/ 11.2	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	Operational vehicles and machines	Percentage of vehicles, Plants and Machines operational	9.1/ 11.2	85	50	90	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	250
Sub-Total					685.5		620.5		300.5		160.5		160.5	1,927.5

Programme Name:	Public Works and Housing													
Objective:	Enhance the standards & quality of county buildings & structures. Provide quality, safe, and affordable housing.													
Outcome:	Affordable, decent & safe housing Quality and safe public buildings and structures													

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Housing development and government buildings services	Staff housing and Government Offices Improved	No. of houses constructed	11.1	20	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	20	80	400
		No. of offices constructed	11.1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		No. of Houses and offices renovated	11.1	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	300
	Revenue	Amount of revenue collected		170				175		180		180		
Appropriate Building Technology services	Artisans equipped with appropriate building technologies	No. of Artisans Trained on ABT	11.1	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	**10**
	ABT Centres	No. of new ABT centers established and operationalized	11.1	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	150
	Policies developed	No of policies developed			0	1	5		0		0		0	5
	Government infrastructure constructed	Proportion of government infrastructure constructed using the ABTs	11.1	70%	95	70%	95	70%	95	70%	95	70%	95	475
	Affordable houses contructed under Housing Scheme	No of houses contructed	11.1	30	150	30	150	30	150	30	150	30	150	750
	Quality government structures	Proportion of buildings inspected for safety occupation	11.1	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	100%	1.5	7.5
	Quality government structures	No. of public buildings projects supervised and managed by public works	11.1	180	18	200	20	220	22	240	24	260	26	**110**
	Governor's, Deputy Governor and Speaker's residences	Governor's, deputy governor and Speaker's residences	11.1	3	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**210**

Programme Name:		Public Works and Housing													
Objective:		Enhance the standards & quality of county buildings & structures. Provide quality, safe, and affordable housing.													
Outcome:		Affordable, decent & safe housing Quality and safe public buildings and structures													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)											Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	County Assembly Chambers furnished	Fully Furnished County Assembly	11.1	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Sub-Total					806.5		443.5		440.5		442.5		444.5	2,577.5

Programme Name:		General Administration Services													
Objective:		Achieve Operational Efficiency and Conducive Working Environment													
Outcome:		Improved Service Delivery													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)											Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration Services	Staff Salaries paid timely	Proportion of staff paid Timely (%)	8.5, 8.6, 8.8	100	110	100	120	100	130	100	140	100	150	650
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build	8.5, 8.6, 8.8	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	75
	Conducive work environment	Proportion of budget allocated to O&M	8.5, 8.6, 8.8	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	Bulk	20	100
SUB-TOTAL					145		155		165		175		185	825

4.2.1.6 ICT, Trade, Investment, Industrialization and Cooperative Development.

Programme Name:		Enterprise Development Services													
Objective:		To increase capacity and access to credit													
Outcome:		Improved capacity and access to credit for MSMEs													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)											Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	

				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total
Revolving Fund	*Business funded*	*Number of SME beneficiaries*	*8.3*	*1500*	*300*	*2000*	*350*	*2500*	*400*	*3000*	*450*	*3500*	*500*	*2,000*
	Groups Trained	*Number of group members trained*	*8.3*	*1500*	*1.5*	*2000*	*1.5*	*2500*	*2*	*2700*	*2*	*3000*	**3**	**10**
	Groups funded & their status	*Proportion of funds repaid*	*8.3*	*40*	*3*	*50*	*3*	*60*	*4*	*70*	*5*	*75*	**3**	**18**
	Repayment level	*Number of groups performing*	*9.3*	*1200*	*10*	*1800*	*10*	*2000*	*10*	*2500*	*15*	*3000*	**15**	**60**
	Revolving Fund Management Enhanced	*No of exchange visits/bench marking programs*	*9.3*	*5*	*2*	*6*	*3*	*8*	*4*	*10*	*5*	*4*	**3**	**17**
	Improved stakeholder engagement	*No of forums held*	*8.3*	*5*	*3*	*6*	*4*	*8*	*6*	*10*	*8*	*12*	**10**	**31**
															2,136

Programme Name:		Cooperative Development and Promotion												
Objective:		**To develop and grow cooperatives in the county**												
Outcome:		**Enhanced savings and investments for wealth creation**												
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)**										**Total Budget (Ksh. M)**
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Cooperative Development & Capacity Building Services	*cooperative education and training Strengthened*	*No of training held for cooperative societies*		*300*	*1.5*	*300*	*1.5*	*300*	*1.5*	*300*	*1.5*	*250*	**1.5**	**7.5**
		No of top management trained		*5*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*3*	**1**	**5**
		No of manual developed		*500*	*3*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*		*-*	**-**	**3**
		No of ToT trained		*5*	*0.5*	*5*	*0.5*	*5*	*0.5*	*5*	*0.5*	*5*	*0.5*	**2.5**
		No of cooperative leaders sponsored for short courses to coop university		*10*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	**1**	**5**
		No of cooperative staff trained		*10*	*2*	*7*	*1*	*7*	*1*	*7*	*1*	*7*	**1**	**6**
		No of product value added promoted		*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	**11**

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicator		Year 1 Target	Cost	Year 2 Target	Cost	Year 3 Target	Cost	Year 4 Target	Cost	Year 5 Target	Cost	Total
	Cooperative product value added	*No of investment forum and exhibitions attended*		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	**1**	5
	Cooperative leadership capacity built	*No of members taken for bench making done for coop members*		20	2	20	2	20	2	-	-	10	**1**	7
	New Cooperative societies formed	*No of new coop formed and trained*		10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	**1**	5
	dormant cooperative revived	*No of dormant coop revived*		2	1	2	-	2-	2	-	2	2	**-**	5
	Audited Cooperative Societies	*No of cooperative audit carried out*		2	0.5	4	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	5	**0.5**	2.5
		No of inspections carried out		5	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	2	**1**	1
	Model Cooperative established	*No of model coop established*		1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	**-**	3
	Shirika Day celebrated	*No of Shirika day observed*		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**1**	5
	Cooperative Societies supported	*No of milk traders coop supported*		5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	**1**	5
		No of women & youth coop supported		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	**2**	10
	Legal & policy framework developed	*No of policy developed*		1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	**-**	4
		No of draft legislation developed		0	0	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	3
Total					23.5		19.5		19.5		17.5		**15.5**	95.5

Programme Name:	Investment & Industrialization													
Objective:	**Create enabling environment for business and industrial sector growth**													
Outcome:	**Improved Production and Incomes from Business**													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Industrialization	*Business development advisory centre set up*	BDS Centr set up and operational	9.2	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	0	**0**	40

Programme Name:	Investment & Industrialization												
Objective:	Create enabling environment for business and industrial sector growth												
Outcome:	Improved Production and Incomes from Business												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
	Industrial park established	Industrial park	9.2	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	constituency industrial development centres and light industrial sheds established	No of fully equipped CIDC	9.2	2	10	2	10	2	15	0	0	0	0	35
	Griftu and Buna tannery Operationalised	No of tanneries operationalized	9.2	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Capacity building for traders	No of traders trained	9.2	50	3	70	4	100	5	150	6	100	5	23
	Investment policy developed	Investment policy	9.2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Investment Authority established	No of Investment Authority established		0	0	0	0	1	10	0	5	0	5	20
	Exhibition and fare shows	No of Investors attracted	9.2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Jua Kali sector Formalized	No of traders supported	9.2	20	5	20	5	20	40	30	10	60	60	120
	Business and entrepreneurial skills transferred	No of enterpreneurs trained	9.2	250	10	300	10	350	15	400	15	450	20	70
	Economic cooperation created	Volume of trade with FCDC counties	9.2	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	0

Programme Name:	Investment & Industrialization														
Objective:	Create enabling environment for business and industrial sector growth														
Outcome:	Improved Production and Incomes from Business														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)											Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
	Research and Development carried out	No of products standardised	9.5	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2		13
Total					157		52		98		49		92		448

Programme Name:	Trade Services													
Objective:	Facilitate trade in the county													
Outcome:	Improved business environment													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Market infrastructure development	Market stalls constructed	No of market stalls constructed	8.2,8.3	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	75
	Market sheds constructed	No of market sheds constructed	8.2,8.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Market Stalls rehabilitated	No of market stalls rehabilitated	8.2,8.3	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	35
	Market sheds rehabilitated	No of market sheds	8.2,8.3	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10
	Market sheds upgraded	No of stalls upgraded	8.2,8.3	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
	Amenities and Utilities for Market Infrastructures established	No of market facilities with amenities &	8.2,8.3	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	50

Programme Name:		Trade Services											
Objective:		Facilitate trade in the county											
Outcome:		Improved business environment											
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)									Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
		utilities established											
	Ultra- Modern SME Parks constructed	*No of SME Parks Constructed*	*8.2,8.3*	*1*	*15*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0* / *0*	**15**
Weights and measures infrastructure	*Workshops constructed*	*No of workshops constructed*	*8.2,8.3*	*1*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0* / *0*	**10**
	legal metrology laboratories constructed	*No of legal metrology laboratory constructed*	*8.2,8.3*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*20*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0* / *0*	**20**
	Weights and measures offices constructed	*No of weights and measures offices constructed*	*8.2,8.3*	*5*	*15*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0* / *0*	**15**
	Weights and measures officesm equipped	*No of equipments purchased*	*8.2,8.3*	*1*	*10*	*0*	*10*	*0*	*10*	*0*	*10*	*0* / **10**	**50**
	Aggregation centres e.g. Milk Collection Centres constructed	No of aggregation centres constructed	*8.2,8.3*	*6*	*12*	*6*	*12*	*6*	*12*	*6*	*12*	*6* / **12**	**60**
	Business start-ups kits including solar powered fridges, milk ATMs provided	*No of business start-up kits provided*	*8.2,8.3*	*Various*	*10*	*Various*	*10*	*Various*	*10*	*Various*	*10*	*Various* / **10**	**50**
	Market infrastructure such as sunshades, boda-boda shades and toilets constructed	*No of facilities constructed*	*8.2,8.3*	*Various*	*10*	*Various*	*10*	*Various*	*10*	*Various*	*10*	*Various* / **10**	**50**

Programme Name:	Trade Services												
Objective:	Facilitate trade in the county												
Outcome:	Improved business environment												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)									Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
	Rehabilitation and provision of social amenities & utilities market infrastructure for traders of livestock and livestock products e.g. livestock markets	*No of facilities rehabilitated & provided with amenities/ facilities*	*8.2,8.3*	Various	10	Various	10	Various	10	Various	10	Various	10	**50**
	Business incubation Centresconstructed & equipped	*No of incubation centres constructed and equipped*	*8.2,8.3*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**20**
	Food kiosks constructed	*No of food kiosks constructed*	*8.2,8.3*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	**10**	**50**
	Feasibility studies conducted on Eco-Tourism Ventures	*No of feasibility studies done*	*8.2,8.3*	*1*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**10**
Business Support Services	*Increased access to trade information*	*No. of forums held for trade information dissemination*	*8.2,8.3*	*8*	*5*	*8*	*5*	*8*	*5*	*8*	*5*	*8*	**5**	**25**
	Stakeholder engagement Strengthened	*No of stakeholder engagements held*	*8.2,8.3*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	**2**	**10**
	Business management and entrepreneurship skills for the business traders increased	*No of business persons and entrepreneur capacity build*	*8.2,8.3*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*4*	**5**	**25**

Programme Name:	Trade Services												
Objective:	**Facilitate trade in the county**												
Outcome:	**Improved business environment**												
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)**									**Total Budget (Ksh. M)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**	
	Databank for the trade section established, maintained and updated	No of databanks created	8.2,8.3	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	**6**	**30**
	Staff for the Trade Directorate capacity built	No of staff capacity built	17.9	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	**8**	**40**
	Laws, regulations, policies, service charter and other relevant document developed	No of documents developed	11.3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	**2**	**10**
	Markets managed	No of markets managed	8.2,8.3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	**3**	**15**
	women business programmes empowered	No of women business programmes empowered	8.2,8.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	**2**	**10**
	Differently Abled Business Persons empowered	No empowered	8.2,8.3	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	**2**	**10**
	Empower the youth in business	No of youth businesses empowered	8.2,8.3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	**3**	**15**
	Consumer protection forums	No of forums held	8.2,8.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	**2**	**10**
	Agribusinesses supported	No of agribusiness	8.2,8.3	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	**2**	**10**
	Business Consultancy services provided	No of business consultancy services provided	8.2,8.3	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	**1**	**5**

Programme Name:	Trade Services											
Objective:	Facilitate trade in the county											
Outcome:	Improved business environment											
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting done	No of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting exercises	8.2,8.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Informal traders empowered	No of traders supported	8.2,8.3	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	7.5
	Transport businesses supported	No of Transport Businesses Supported	8.2,8.3	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
	Staff Transport and logistics for field work facilitated	No of field work supported	8.2,8.3	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	10
	Livestock and livestock product trade supported	No of businesses supported	8.2,8.3	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
	Energy related businesses supported and regulated	No of businesses supported	8.2,8.3	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Export trade promoted	No of businesses supported	8.2,8.3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	20
	Promote eco-Tourism Ventures	No Ventures supported	8.2,8.3	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	19
	Brand and Market Wajir County as Investment and Trade destination	No of investment profiles prepared	8.2,8.3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10
	Trade shows & Exhibitions	No of Exhibitions	8.2,8.3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Exchange visits/ Bench markings	No of exchange visit	8.2,8.3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
	Creation and Management of Market days	No of towns with	8.2,8.3	10	5	12	6	14	7	15	8	15	8	34

Programme Name:		Trade Services										
Objective:		Facilitate trade in the county										
Outcome:		Improved business environment										
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
		market days										
	Total			259.5		225.5		194.5		195.5		200.5	1075.5

Programme Name:		ICT Infrastructure													
Objective:		Improve ICT infrastructure and enhance staff skills on ICT													
Outcome:		Improved ICT, efficiency in service delivery													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
ICT Infrastructure Improvement & Enhancement Services	Improved communication	No. of offices with Local Area Network (LAN) installed	9.C,17.8	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	30
		No. of offices connected to the internet	9.C,17.8	10	4	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	24
	Enhanced modern communication	No. of offices installed with Video Conferencing System	9.C,17.8	10	5	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
		PPP with network providers	9.C,17.8	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
		Partnership with the national government on National Fibre optics	9.C,17.8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Enhanced Security	No. of information security systems implemented and operational	9.C,17.8	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	13

Programme Name:		ICT Infrastructure												
Objective:		Improve ICT infrastructure and enhance staff skills on ICT												
Outcome:		Improved ICT, efficiency in service delivery												

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No of offices installed with CCTV Camera	9.C,17.8	2	2	2	2	2	22	2	2	2	2	10
	Enhanced Data management system	Electronic Document Management Systems	9.C,17.8	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	6.5
		Network Management Systems	9.C,17.8	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
		Geographic Information System (GIS) infrastructure improvement and support	9.C,17.8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		Installation and commissioning of Public Wifi Hotspots – Wajir Town and 5 sub-counties	9.C,17.8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
		Purchase and installation of Power back up equipment	9.C,17.8	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	13
		Website development and upgrade	9.C,17.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
		Additional works for Community Information Centres	9.C,17.8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No. of government services digitized	9.C,17.8	1	0	0	10	10	15	12	0	0	0	22
	Increased skilled personnel	Establish innovation Hubs and	9.C,17.8	1	5	2	10	1	5	1	5	1	5	30

Programme Name:		ICT Infrastructure												
Objective:		Improve ICT infrastructure and enhance staff skills on ICT												
Outcome:		Improved ICT, efficiency in service delivery												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Incubation Centres												
					61		55		67		32		31.5	223.5

Programme Name: General Administration Services														
Objective: Achieve Operational Efficiency and Conducive Working Environment														
Outcome: Improved Service Delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration Services	Motivated Staff	Timely salary payment		By 25th	145	By 25th	148	By 25th	152	By 25th	156	By 25th	160	**761**
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		40	18	40	18	40	18	40	18	40	18	**90**
SUB-TOTAL					*163*		*166*		*170*		*174*		*178*	851

4.2.1.7 Energy, Environment and Climate Change

Programme Name:		Environment Services												
Objective:		To reduce rangeland degradation and increase tree cover												
Outcome:		Reduced rangeland degradation and increased tree cover												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Forestry and Conservation	Afforestation programme	No. of seedlings planted/ propagated	15.2 15.3	5,000	3.5	10,000	7.0	15000	10.0	20000	13.5	25000	17.0	51.0
		No. of trees transplanted	15.1 15.2.	50,000	5.0	100,000	10.0	150,000	15.0	200,000	20.0	250,000	25.0	75.0
		No. of Protection surveillances	15.5 15.7 15.8	10	1.0	15	1.5	15	1.5	20	2.0	20	2.0	8.0

	Sub Programme	Key Output / Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Target	Year 2 Cost	Year 3 Target	Year 3 Cost	Year 4 Target	Year 4 Cost	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Cost	Total Budget
	Soil conservation	No. of Gabions Constructed	15.3. 15.8	3	6.0	5	10.0	7	14.0	9	18.0	11	22.0	60.0
		No. of Sun Dams Constructed	15.3. 15.8	2	4.0	3	6.0	4	8.0	5	10.0	6	12.0	40.0
	Rangeland restoration	Area in Ha. restored	15.1 15.2. 15.3. ,15.5 15.7,15.8	5,000	5.0	5000	5.0	5000	5.0	5000	5.0	5000	5.0	25.0
	Sensitization	No. of villages sensitized	15.3. 15.5 15.7 15.8	500	1.0	500	1.0	500	1.0	500	1.0	500	1.0	5.0
		No of workshop	15.3. 15.5 15.7 15.8	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5.0
Climate change adaptation	Community resilience building	% Of County Budget Allocated to CAF	13.1 13.3 13.3a	2%	85.0	2%	85.0	2%	85.0	2%	85.0	2%	85.0	425
		No. of Awareness and Public Participation Forums	13.1 13.3 13.3a 13.3b	6	1.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	7.5
		No. of Capacity building for Ward adaptation committees	13.1 13.3 13.3a 13.3b	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	12.5
		No. of Development plan and mitigation measures	13.2 13.1 13.3	35	80.0	35	80.0	35	80.0	35	80.0	35	80	400
	Institutional and policy framework	Develop climate change related policies for the county	13.2	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	5.0
Total					196.5		211.5		225.5		240.5		255	1119

Programme Name:			Natural Resources Services											
Objective:			Ensure the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources											
Outcome:			Suitability in Use of Natural Resources											
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Wildlife protection and conservation	Conservancy	No. of conservancies	15.5 15.7 15.8 15.9c	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	15.0

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Year 1 Target	Cost	Year 2 Target	Cost	Year 3 Target	Cost	Year 4 Target	Cost	Year 5 Target	Cost	Total Budget
	Watering points for wildlife	No. of watering points	6.1	3	6.2	3	6.2	3	6.2	3	6.2	3	6.2	31.0
	Game reserves	No. of game reserves	15.5 15.7 15.8 15.9c	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	**0.0**	20.0
	Community Sensitization	No. of communities sensitized	15.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	12.5
Tourism Services	Tourism signage	No. of tourism signage erected	8.9 12.8b	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	22.5
	Heritage site	No. of heritage site identified	11.4 8.9	2	3.o	2	3.o	2	3.o	2	3.o	2	3.o	15.0
	Museum	No. of modern museum constructed	11.4 8.9	1	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
Mineral Services	Gums and resins	No of groups trained in gums and resin harvesting	1.1	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	7.5
	Artisanal mining (small-scale mining	No of groups trained in Minerals harvesting	12.2	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	7.5
		No of group supported (Providing PPEs)	8.8	5	1.75	5	1.75	5	1.75	5	1.75	5	1.75	8.75
Total					**58.95**		**23.95**		**23.95**		**23.95**		**23.95**	**154.75**

Programme Name:			Energy Services											
Objective:			**Increase Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All**											
Outcome:			**Increased access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**											

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Energy	Legislative framework	Development of Energy master plan	SDG 7.1	1	15		0		0		0		0	15
	Adaptation of Renewable energy	No of county government offices installed with hybrid wind/solar system	SDG 7.2	5	10.0	5	10	5	10.0	5	10.0	5	10.0	40.0
		No of health centres installed with hybrid wind/ solar system	SDG 7.2	10	20.0	10	20	10	20.0	10	20.0	10	20.0	40.0

	Alternative sources of energy	No of schools installed with hybrid wind/ solar system	SDG 7.2,	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	40
		No of boreholes installed with hybrid wind/solar system	SDG 7.1,7.2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	40
		No of solar street light/flood light	7.2	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	200	30.0	300
		Community sensitization on Renewable Energy	SDG 7.3	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Alternative sources of cooking energy	No of group supported with energy saving jiko	SDG 7.3a	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	2	20
		No of group supported with briquette technology	SDG 7.3b 7.2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	30
	Biogas plants	No of plants establish	SDG 7.1 ,7.2	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	40
Mining	Geological Survey and Geo information management	No of Surveys undertaken	12.2	1	10	1	10	1	5	1	5	0	0	30
	Sensitization and training of communities in Wajir county on mining and resource mobilization	No of communities trained	12.2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	10
	Purchase of TITAN500 Smart mining device	No of Devices purchased	12.2	1	30		0		0		0		0	30
					181		136		125		125		69	645

Programme Name:	Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP)													
Objective: Aims to providing access to electricity and modern clean cooking solutions in the remote,low density and traditionally underserved areas of the country														
Outcome:	Improved Access to Clean Energy													
Kenya Off Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP)	Minigrids for community facilities,entreprises and households	No of Minigrids to be installed	7.1, 7.2, 7.6, 7.9			27	1,080,000,000							1,080,000,000
	Minigrids for community facilities,entreprises and households	No of Villages to be Covered by the Project	7.1, 7.2, 7.6, 7.9			27	1,080,000,000							1,080,000,000
	Standalone solar systems for community facilities	No of Public Institutions to be Covered by the Project	7.1, 7.2, 7.6, 7.9			28	84,000,000							84,000,000
	Standalone solar water pumps for community facilities	No of Boreholes to be Covered by the Project	7.1, 7.2, 7.6, 7.9			35	140,000,000							140,000,000
	Implementation support and capacity Building	No of staffs capacity built	7.2	10			0							0
Total				10			2,384,000,000							2,384,000,000

Programme Name:		General Administration Services												
Objective:		Achieve Operational Efficiency and Conducive Working Environment												
Outcome:		Improved Service Delivery												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration Services	Motivated Staff	Timely salary payment		By 25th	65	By 25th	70	By 25th	80	By 25th	90	By 25th	100	405
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	40
	Conducive work environment	Cost of operation and maintenance		Bulk	15	Bulk	15	Bulk	15	Bulk	15	Bulk	15	75
Sub-Total					88		93		103		113		123	520

4.2.1.8 Lands and Physical Planning

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Program 1:	Land policy and Physical Planning													
Objective:	Well planned urban and rural settlements with adequate infrastructure and services													
Outcome:	Sustainable land use planning, management and development													
Urban and rural Planning Services	Urban Spatial Development Plans	Number of plans prepared, approved launched &implemented	11.3	6	60	7	70	8	85	7	65	5	55	335
	Rural Spatial Development Plans	Number of rural plans prepared, approved launched & implemented	11.3	5	20	6	24	7	28	10	40	12	48	160
	Land/Registry Offices	Number of Land offices constructed and equipped	11.3	3	24	2	16	2	16	2	16	-	-	72
		Number of offices renovated	11.3	2	6	3	7	-	-	4	10	-	-	25
County survey and Policy services	Secure land tenure	No of plots surveyed No of allotments processed No of titles issued	11.3	3,000	45	4,000	60	5,000	75	3,500	52.5	4,500	67.5	300
	Policies /Bills	No of policy/bills developed	11.3	2	10	1	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	18

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Target	Year 2 Cost	Year 3 Target	Year 3 Cost	Year 4 Target	Year 4 Cost	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Cost	Total Budget (Kshs. M)
					165		181		208		183.5		170.5	908
Program 2:	**County Spatial Planning and Development**													
Objective:	**To ensure proper county spatial planning and development**													
Outcome:	**Sustainable land use planning, management and development**													
County Spatial Planning and Development	County Spatial plan	Evidence of County Spatial plan		1	50	1	60	1	90	-	-	-	-	200
	Operational GIS	No of operational GIS modules		2	5	2	4	1	2	3	6	2	5	22
	community land use plans	No of Community land use plans prepared		10	12	15	17	20	23	25	26	30	33	111
	Secured Land banks	Acres of land acquired for investment		15	20	20	25	30	25	30	22	18	25	
County Land Information Management System	Automated County Land registry	No of land registries automated		1	10	2	15	3	18	4	20	6	24	
		No of GIS equipment's and filling system		3	7	5	6	3	12	2	5	1	10	
					104		127		170		79		97	577
Programme 3	**Kenya Informal Settlement improvement Project**													
Objective	*To improve access to basic services and land tenure security of residents in urban informal settlements and strengthen institutional capacity for slum upgrading in wajir*													
Outcome	**Improved informal settlements with basic services**													
KISIP II	Tarmacked Roads	No of KMs Tarmacked		2	80	3	125	4	145	5	160	6	175	685
	Paved walkways	No of KMs of walkways Paved		2	25	3	35	5	45	7	60	9	75	240
	Streetlights / Floodlights	No of street lights/ floodlights installed		40	18	30	15	16	10	10	8	12	13	64
	Markets / Stalls	No of markets/stalls constructed or upgraded		3	25	5	30	2	15	1	10	3	15	95
	Buildings	No of Buildings Constructed/ Upgraded		2	40	1	20			3	25			85
Totals					188		225		215		263		278	1,169
Program 4: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To ensure effective departmental daily operations														
Outcome: Effective and Efficient Service Delivery														
General Administrative and Support services	Timely salary payment	Proportion of staff paid Timely (%)		100		100	35	100	40	100	45	100	50	200

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)											Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Trained Staff	No of staffs trained (technical &Professional)		5	10	3	6	4	8	7	14	3	9	47
	ICT equipment	No of ICT equipment Purchased		5	4	7	5	6	5	8	7	9	10	31
	cases resolved	No of cases resolved		20	10	25	12.5	30	15	35	17.5	40	20	75
Total					59		58.5		68		83.5		89	358
Program 5:	**Urban Development Services**													
Objective:	**Ensure well planned urban infrastructure development in the county**													
Outcome:	**Improved urban governance, management and development in the county**													
Urban Infrastructure Development	upgraded/ opened access roads	No of Km of access roads upgraded and opened		10km	25	15km	30	20km	40	25km	50	30km	60	
	Markets / stalls	No of Markets/stalls Constructed/upgraded		4	24	6	30	8	35	10	40	15	50	
	Offices Constructed / renovated	No of offices constructed or renovated		2	12	3	16	4	20	6	30	8	35	
	Disaster response Unit	No of urban disaster response unit established		1	8	2	16	4	32	6	40	8	50	
Urban Environment and Waste Management	Dumpsite established	No of dump sites constructed		3	15	5	20	4	18	3	15	2	16	
	Plants and machineries acquired	No of Plants and machineries acquired		10	45	8	30	5	20	-	-	6	35	
Urban Administration and support services	Staff Salaries	Proportion of staff paid Timely (%)		100	30	100	35	100	40	100	42	100	44	
	Use of goods and services			Bulk	10	Bulk	13	Bulk	15	Bulk	17	Bulk	20	
					169		190		220		234		310	1,123
Program 6:	**Wajir Municipal Service Delivery**													
Objective:	**Effective and efficient municipal services**													
Outcome:	**Timely delivery of services**													
Solid Waste management systems	solid waste infrastructure constructed	Number of solid waste infrastructure constructed		10	20	6	12	5	10	5	10	4	8	60
	public participation/	Number of public participation/citize		6	6	6	7	6	7.5	6	8	6	8.5	37

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	citizens fora conducted	ns fora conducted												
	equipment/ machines purchased	Number of equipment/machines purchased		18	34.5	10	16	5	9	3	4	3	4.5	68
		Garbage collection coverage (%)		50		60		70		80		85		1
Municipal infrastructure development	Roads constructed/ opened	Number of KMs of roads constructed/opened		1.5km	115	2k	150	2.5k	190	3k	230	3.5k	270	955
	markets constructed/ upgraded	Number of markets constructed/upgraded		2	40	2	30	2	31	2	32	2	33	166
	Recreational centres/parks constructed	Number of recreational centres/parks constructed				1	100	3	18	4	20			100
	street lights/high mast flood lights installed	Number of street lights/high mast flood lights installed		100	50	100	30	100	40	100	40	100	40	200
	Office space	No of offices constructed				1	50							50
	Modern dumpsite	No of dumpsites established				1	100							100
	Municipal recreational park	No of recreational parks established								1	150			150
	well-equipped Fire Station	No of Fire stations established						1	100					100
Municipal planning and administration services	Trainings conducted	Number of trainings conducted for board/staff		5	5	5	5.5	5	6	5	6.5	5	7	30
	Study tours	Number of bench-marking and study tour carried out		2	3	2	3.5	2	4	2	4.5	2	5	20
	Charter prepared	Evidence of Service delivery charter prepared/ reviewed		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Municipal website developed	Municipal website developed		1	2									2
	Municipal Spatial	Number of plans prepared and		1	2	1	1	1	2.5	1	5	0		10.5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Target	Year 2 Cost	Year 3 Target	Year 3 Cost	Year 4 Target	Year 4 Cost	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Cost	Total Budget (Kshs. M)
	Plans	approved												
		Number of action area plans prepared and above		4	10	2	8	3	9	2	6	2	6	1
	Policies	Number of policies prepared and approved		1	1	1	1.5	1	1.8	1	2	0		6.3
	Wajir Municipal Strategic Plan	Number of Strategic Plan Prepared		1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Administration and support services	Staff Salaries	Proportion of staff paid Timely (%)		100	170	100	175	100	180	100	186	100	200	911
	Use of goods and services	Proportion of recurrent allocated to O&M		5	20	10	22	10	24	10	26	10	30	122
Totals					489.5		711.5		632.8		730		612	3175.8

4.2.1.9 Publi Service, Decentralised Service And Special Programs

Programme Name:				PEACE BUILDING & CONFLICT MANAGEMENT										
Objective:				To improve conflict prevention, mitigation and response for sustainable development										
Outcome:				Improved Conflict prevention, Mitigation and Response										
Sub Programme	Key Output	Linkages to SDG Targets	Key performance Indicators	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Target	Year 2 Cost	Year 3 Target	Year 3 Cost	Year 4 Target	Year 4 Cost	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Cost	Total Budget (Ksh. M)
Conflict prevention, Mitigation and Response	Enhanced legal, policy & institutional framework on peace building & Conflict Management	SDG 16.1	Peace Building & Conflict Management (PB$CM) policy / bill developed.	1	8	-	0	-	0	1	3	-	-	11
	Strengthened early warning mechanisms/systems.	SDG 16.1	-Peace building and conflict prevention networks established / strengthened.	24	24	18	18	16	16	14	14	24	24	96
	Regular inter/intra-community peace	SDG 16.1	-Reduced incidences of conflict	24	24	18	18	16	16	14	14	24	24	96

Programme Name:			PEACE BUILDING & CONFLICT MANAGEMENT												
Objective:			To improve conflict prevention, mitigation and response for sustainable development												
Outcome:			Improved Conflict prevention, Mitigation and Response												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Linkages to SDG Targets	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)											Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	dialogue and mediation													
	Conflict mapping	SDG 16.1	No of conflict mappings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Strengthened inter-county community peace committees	SDG 16.1	No of structures created/reviewed Exchange visits/experiential learning	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Strengthened ADR and traditional conflict mechanism	SDG 16.1	No of traditional peace structures supported		6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
	Annual peace festivals undertaken	SDG 16.1	-No of festivals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE)	Enhanced advocacy campaigns.	SDG 16.1	Reduced incidences of Violent Extremism (VE)	20	20	18	18	16	16	14	14	12	12	80
General Administration/ Services	Consultancy and professional services undertaken	SDG 16.1	-No of consultancy and professional services undertaken	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Vehicles acquired		No of vehicles purchased and acquired	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	Office equipment		-No of Laptops, Digital cameras & projectors purchased	10	8	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	11

Programme Name:			PEACE BUILDING & CONFLICT MANAGEMENT												
Objective:			To improve conflict prevention, mitigation and response for sustainable development												
Outcome:			Improved Conflict prevention, Mitigation and Response												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Linkages to SDG Targets	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)											Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Training and Capacity building on ADR and Conflict Sensitive (Do-No-Harm).	SDG 16.1	-No of trainings conducted.	20	20	18	18	16	16	14	14	12	12	80
	Salary & gratuity	SDG 16.1	Payslips	-	20	-	22	-	24	-	28	-	30	124
TOTAL														570

Programme Name:		Governance and Ethics												
Objective:		Promote good governance												
Outcome:		Improved governance												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Governance and Ethics	Staff trained	Number of staff trained	16.6	100	1	120	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
		Number of public trained	16.6	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
	Radio Talk shows held	Number of radio talk shows held	16.6	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	5
	governance gaps assessment	Number of assessments held	16.6	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11
	governance action plan developed	Number of action plans developed	16.6			1	5					1	5	6
	Published governance magazine	Number of governance magazines published	16.6	1	5									5

Programme Name:	Governance and Ethics											
Objective:	Promote good governance											
Outcome:	Improved governance											
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
	Established county value system	*Number of value systems establsihed*	*16.6*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	2	10
	County recognition honours and awards program	*Number of awards and recognition made*	*16.6*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	5
	Development of an institutional framework	*No of institutional framework developed*	*16.6*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	1	5
	TOTAL				*20*		*9*		*9*		*9*		9	57

Programme: Service delivery and performance management													
Objective:	To enhance efficiency, accountability and traparency in county departments and agencies												
Outcome:	Efficient, accountable, and transparent institutions												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)									Total Budget
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Performance Contracting Service Delivery & Project Implementation	Improved projects monitoring	No. of county flagship projects projects evaluated . No. of field reports prepared	16.6	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	20
	Improved Project Evaluation	No. of evaluation reports prepared	16.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Performance contracting	NO of Performance contract signed & ccascaded	16.6	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	25

Programme: Service delivery and performance management														
Objective:	**To enhance efficiency, accountability and traparency in county departments and agencies**														
Outcome:	**Efficient, accountable, and transparent institutions**														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Proportion of staff under Perforamce Appraisals	16.6	20	5	50	5	70	5	100	5	100	5	25
	Improved customer satisfaction	No. of customer satisfaction surveys conducted	16.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Business Process reengering	No of Innovations	16.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Service delivery charters	No of service delivery charters developed	16.6	10	0.5		0		0		0		0	0.5
	Improved ethical practices &procedures	No. of special reports compiled, No. of cases investigated	16.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Enhanced staff capacity	No. of staff trained	16.6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
	EMU policy	No. of bills prepared	16.6		-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sub-Total					22.5		27		22		22		22	**115.5**

Programme Name:	Decentralized Services											
Objective:	To fully Operationalize all Devolved Structures											
Outcome:	Improved access to Services in the lowest Administrative Unit											
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
County administration and Decentralized services	Establishment of village administration units	No of village administration established,	16.7					150	250					250
	Renovation of sub county and ward offices	No of offices renovated	16.7	8	16	4	8	2	4			7	14	42
	High productivity Well trained and competent staff.	Training needs assessment report Number of training undertaken	16.7	40	4	30	3							7
	Empowered staff with best practices	No of staff participated in Benchmarking visits	16.7	8	1	8	1	10	1.2					3.2
	Well trained staff	No of staffs trained	16.7			65	5							5
	Drafting of Bills and Policies	No of bills developed and passed	16.7	1	8									8
	Enhanced routine monitoring and supervision	No of sub county vehicles maintained	16.7	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	25
	Enhanced Office administrations	No of furniture, fittings and stationeries procured	16.7	Lump sum	4	Lump sum	6	Lump sum	4	Lump sum	4	Lump sum	5	23
Sub-Total					38		28		264.2		9		24	363.2

Programme Name: Disaster Management														
Objective: To reduce the effects of disasters to the community														
Outcome: Improved resilience to disasters in the county														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Disaster Risk management and Humanitarian Coordination	vulnerable Households Supported with Cash Transfer/in-kind	Number of Households receiving cash transfer/in-kind	13.1,1.5	50,000	500	52,000	520	54,000	540	58,000	580	60,000	600	2,740
	Food security assessment	No. of food security assessments report generated	13.1,1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Rapid Assessment and training Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment	No. of reports generated	13.1,1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Community Capacity on DRR enhanced	No. of CMDRR meetings held in each ward	13.1,1.5	6	3,	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15
		No. of stakeholders trained per s/county	13.1, 1.5	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	10
		No of wards trained on Gender Mainstreaming Guideline on DRR	13.1,1.5	6	1	5	1	5	1	7	1	7	1	5
	Strengthened humanitarian coordination	N0. of Stakeholder meetings held	13.1, 1.5	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Monitoring Drought response activity	No. of Monitoring activities undertaken	13.1,11.5	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Policy and legislation formulation	No. of policies and bills passed by the county assembly	13.1,1.5	2	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Dissemination of early Warning ,climate information and advisories	No. of early warning information reaching 400000	13.1,1.5	4oo,000 perso0ns	5	450,000 persons	5	500,000	5	550,000	5	600,000	5	20

Programme Name: Disaster Management													
Objective: To reduce the effects of disasters to the community													
Outcome: Improved resilience to disasters in the county													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		persons across the 30wards												
	Dissemination of hazard mapping findings	No. of Dissemination sessions of Hazard mapping to stakeholders in 30wards	13.1,1.5	8 sub counties	2	7wards	2	7 wards	2	8 wards	2	8 wards	2	10
	Roll-out of Forecast based financing	Number of departments or agencies adapting and implementing FBF	13.1,1.5	0	0	5	20	9	20	10	30	10	30	100
	Development of multihazard warning system	Multihazard early warning developed and utilized	13.1, 1.5	1	20									20
	Training on community based targeting Guideline(CBT)	Number of stakeholders trained on CBT Guidelines in 30 wards	13.1,1.5	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	10
	Establishment of Commodity tracking system	No. of tracking establishment per sub county	13.1,1.5	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	5
	Development of Disaster Risk Management Monitoring and evaluation system	No of sub counties	13.1,1.5	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	5
	Training on Emergency response and preparedness	No. of ward in the county	13.1,1.5	5	2	5	2	4	2	6	3	10	3	12
	Training on integrated food security phase classification	No. of Sub counties reached	13.1,1.5	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	10
	Enhanced partnership for disaster management	No. of wards engaged	13.1,1.5	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15

Programme Name: Disaster Management														
Objective: To reduce the effects of disasters to the community														
Outcome: Improved resilience to disasters in the county														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Finalization of Emergency operation plan	Emergency operation plan adopted by the County Assembly	13.1,1.5	5										5
	Emergency Operation Centre	No of Emergency Response Centre including warehouse								1	100			100
Sub-Total														3,245

Programme	Town Administration													
Objective:	Ensure inclusive and sustainable towns													
Outcome:	Inclusive and sustainable towns													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Town sanitation services *Town sanitation services*	*Improved food and hygiene mechanism*	Renovated slaughter house	6.2	1	2.5	1	2	1	2	1	2	11	2	8.5
	Improved food and hygiene mechanism	*Number of slaughterhouses*	6.2	2	8	1	4	1	4	2	8	3	12	36
	Improved town administration services	*Number of town administration offices constructed*	11.3	4	18	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	54
	Improve Town sanitation	*Number of street bins purchased*	11.6	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
	Improve Town sanitation	*Purchase of working tools for town cleaning*	11.3	260	4.5	260	4.5	260	4.5	260	4.5	260	5	23
	Enhanced mobility	*No of vehicles purchased*	11.6	1	7									7
	Improve town administration services	*Purchase stationaries*		24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	10

Programme	Town Administration													
Objective:	Ensure inclusive and sustainable towns													
Outcome:	Inclusive and sustainable towns													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Improve Town Sanitation services	Purchase of tractor waste management	11.3,11.6	1	8									8
	Empowering and equipping the enforcement and other staff	Number of staff trained	8.5	23	2	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	18
	Empowering and equipping enforcement officers and other staffs	Purchase of uniform For the enforcement officer and other protective equipment's for other staff	11.3	105	1	260	2							3
	Increase the number of tippers	Purchase of tipper for solid waste management	11.6	3	2	2	14	1	7					42
	Improve Town sanitation services	Purchase of tutuks For solid waste management	11.6	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Human waste disposal	Construction of public toilets	11.3	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	6
	Increase the number of dumpsites	Construction of fenced dumpsite for waste management	11.6	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	60
	Improved town safety	Construction of fire station	11.5	2	10	2	10	2	10					30
	Improved Town safety	Purchase fire extinguishers	11.5	2	20	2	20	2	20					60
	Enforcement	No of enforcement officers trained		20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10
Total					121.515		88.48		80.7		47.7		51.7	400.5

Programme Name:	CPSB													
Objective:	To improve the quality of county public service													
Outcome:	Quality workfoce													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh.										Total Budget (Ksh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
CPSB	*Board members and Secretariats staffs trained*	*Number of Board Members Trained*	*SDG 8.6*	7	3	7	4	7	5.5	7	7	7	10	29.5
		Number of secretariat staff		35	3	38	3.5	42	4	45	5.5	50	6	22
	Developed human resource policies and procedures in the county	*Number of policies developed*	*SDG 8.8*	2	1	3	2	4	4	5	4.5	6	5	16.5
	HR audit conducted	*Number of audits conducted per sub county*	*SDG 8.6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*8*	*6*	*9*	*6*	*10*	40
	Staff Recruitment, promoted	*Proprtion of officers recruited and appointed as per departments intent Proportion of county staff promoted*	*8.8*	*40* *30*		*20* *35*		*50* *40*		*70* *45*		*80* *50*		
	Motivated Staff	*Timely payment of salary*		*by 25th*	58	*by 25th*	58	*by 25th*	58	*by 25th*	58	*by 25th*	58	290
		Operations and maintenance		*bulk*	30	*Bulk*	30	*bulk*	30	*Bulk*	30	*bulk*	30	150
Sub-Total					88		88		88		88		88	440

Programme Name:	Intergovernmental Relations													
Objective:	To facilitate cooperation consultations and conflict resolution between the national and county governments and amongst county governments.													
Outcome:	Enhanced Cooperation and Consultations with County Governments and the National Government													

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Intergovernmental Relations	Enhanced intergovernmental relations	No of annual Inter-governmental Relations committee meetings	17.14,17.17	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	10
	Joint Consultations conducted successfully Impact of Joint programmes implemented	No of Joint consultations, Joint programmes implemented	17.14,17.17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Capacity Building	Staff Trainings Conducted	No of staff trained on Intergovernmental relations	17.14,17.17	10	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	5
		No of benchmarking engaged	17.14,17.17	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
Inter-Governmental Dispute resolution forums	Implementation of Governmental policies	No of Inter-Governmental Forums held	17.14,17.17	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15
	Resolved Intergovernmental conflitcs	proportion. of Intergovernmental conflicts resolved	17.14,17.17	100		1001		100		1001		100		
	Follow up on Assets and Liabilities	No of engagements meeting	17.14,17.17	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Follow up on transfer of functions	No of engagement meetings	17.14,17.17	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
Intergovernmental coordination (NG, CG & SF)	National/ County Development coordination	No of IBEC meetings engaged	17.14,17.17	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5
		No of FCDC meetings Conducted	17.14,17.17	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
Office equipment	Purchase of office equipment	No. of laptops/ Computers/computer accessories bought	17.14,17.17	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	7.5
Office supplies and stationery	Purchase of pencils and pen	No. of pencils/pen/printing papers bought	17.14,17.17	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Target	Year 2 Cost	Year 3 Target	Year 3 Cost	Year 4 Target	Year 4 Cost	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Cost	Total Budget (Ksh. M)
	Purchase of printing materials													
Intergovernmental relations awareness	Purchase of calendars/diaries/pens	No. of calendars/diaries/T-Shirts	17.14,17.17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**1**	5
Professional consultancy services	Develop intergovernmental relations policies Strengthen intergovernmental relations structures	No. of policies developed	17.14,17.17	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	**3**	15
office air conditioners	Purchase of air conditioners	No. of air conditioners bought	17.14,17.17	4	1	4	1	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	**0.5**	3.5
Sub-total														121

Programme Name:	County Donor Coordinations													
Objective:	To Facilitate Collaboration and Coordination with development Partners													
Outcome:	Enhanced Partnerships with Developmental Partners													

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Donor Coordination Services	Collaboration and Coordination with development Partners	No .of donors round table meetings held	17.1,17.3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5
Interdepartmental Coordination	Establish sectorial working groups	No. of sectorial working group established and working	17.1,17.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Donor round table meeting	No. of donor roundtable meetings held	17.1,17.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Engaging donor partners	No. of staff trained	17.1,17.3											
	Purchase of general office supplies and stationery	No. of pinting paper/pencil/pen	17.1,17.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10

	Develop proposals for fund sourcing	No. of proposals developed	17.1,17.3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	**5**
		Amount of resources secured	17.1,17.3											
	Supply and delivery of laptops, computers and printers	No. of laptops, computers and printers bought	17.1,17.3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	**5**
	Consultancy services	No. of consultants engaged	17.1,17.3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**10**
Sub-Total														**50**

Programme Name : Human Resource Management													
Objective: To improve staff performance													
Outcome: Increased Customer and employee satisfaction													

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Human resource management	Schemes of service for all cadres	Proportion Scheme of service in place	8.5,8.6,8.8	70%	2	80%	2	90%	2	100%	2	100%	2	**10**
	Organograms and staff establishment	No of organograms prepared	8.5,8.6,8.8	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
		No of staff establiments prepared	8.5,8.6,8.8	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
	CHRAC Meetings	No of meetings held	8.5,8.6,8.8	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	**5**
	Performance Appraisal System	Proportion of Officers on performance Appraisal	8.5,8.6,8.8	75	2	75	2	75	2	75	2	75	2	**10**
	HR policies developed	No of HR policies developed	8.5,8.6,8.8	1		1		1		1		1		
Human Resource development	Skills and career development	No. of Staff Trained	8.5,8.6,8.8	500	4	1000	4	1500	4	2000	4	2500	4	**20**
	Human Resource	Payroll Management system establised	8.5,8.6,8.8	-	0	1	10	-	0	-	0		0	**10**

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Management System													
	HR Clinics	No of HR clinics conducted	8.5,8.6,8.8	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	10
	Internal Staff trainings	No of Staff Trained	8.5,8.6,8.8	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	15
	Staff welfare	No of Staff Compensated for Work Related Injuries	8.5,8.6,8.8	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	30
Social protection	Support to vulnerable groups	No of vulnerable groups supported	8.5,8.6,8.8	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	25
Sub-Total														141

Programme Name : Human Resource Management

Objective: To improve staff performance

Outcome: Increased Customer and employee satisfaction

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Public Participation	**Improved Citizen participation in government programs**	**County Hall forums**	*16.7*	*36*	*2*	*36*	*2*	*36*	*2*	*36*	*2*	*36*	*2*	10
		Public Participation guidelines dissemination	*16.7*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*10*	18
		Forums for Participatory policy development (Budgets, CFSP,	*16.7*	*30*	*18*	*30*	*18*	*30*	*18*	*30*	*18*	*30*	*18*	90

Programme Name: Public Participation And Civic Education

Objective: To strengthen participation of citizens in county governance

Outcome: Improved public engagement and informed decision making

Programme Name: Public Participation And Civic Education														
Objective: To strengthen participation of citizens in county governance														
Outcome: Improved public engagement and informed decision making														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Finance Bills, and other bills)												
		Electronic platform for public participation	16.7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	13
		Public Participation Policy developed	16.7				1							
Civic Education	Informed and responsible citizenry	Curricula and guidelines for civic education developed	16.7	0		1	3	0		0		0	3	6
		No of civic education forums for citizen participation	16.7	36	18	36	18	36	18	36	18	36	18	90
		No of engagements with CSOs on civic education	16.7	2		2		2		2		2		
		Periodic radio talk shows	16.7	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	4	8
	Improved project ownership	No of project commissioning/launching /handing over forums	16.7	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	15

Programme Name: Public Participation And Civic Education														
Objective: To strengthen participation of citizens in county governance														
Outcome: Improved public engagement and informed decision making														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Adequate Operational Capacity	No of Skills development and Capacity building of county staff	*16.7*	**2**	*1.4*	**2**	*1.4*	**1**	*1.4*	**2**	*1.4*	**1**	*1.4*	7
		Sensitization forums on devolution and devolved governance	*16.7*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	15
		Project ownership and citizen obligation forums	*16.7*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	**36**	*3*	15
	Grievance redress mechanism established	No of public grievances resolved	*16.7*											
Baraza shades	*Improved public participation*	*No. of baraza shades constructed.*	*16.7*	*3*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*3*	*5*	25
TOTAL					59.4		60.4		57.4		57.4		77.4	312

4.2.1.10 Finance and Economic Planning

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Economic Planning and Budget														
Objective: To Ensure Effective Economic Policies for County Development and economic Growth **: To have efficient resource allocation,expenditure Management and Reporting**														
Outcome: Improved County Economic growth and development														
County Integrated	Plans prepared	CIDP prepared										1	10	10
		No of ADPs prepared		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Development Planning		No of Sectoral plans prepared		5	15	5	15							30
County Statistical services	Statistical abstract	Statistical abstract prepared		1	10	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	30
	Data management system	Percentage of Automation of county data		20	5	40	3	60	3	80	3	100	5	19
	Technical team capacity build	No of officers trained		30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	15
County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation	CIMES Implemented	M&E Policy prepared		1	3									3
		No of active committes activated		2	2	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	8
		No of C-APRs prepared		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No of reports generated		4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	30
		No of Officers capacity build		30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	20
	Social intelligence Reports	No of SIR Reports prepared		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
County Budget Management	Programme based Budget prepared	No of PBBs prepared		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
		Budget implementation reports prepared		4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Policies developed	No of CFSPs Prepared		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15
		No of CBROPs Prepared		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	10
	Vibrant CBEF	No of forum meetings held		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
		No of reports prepared		4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
Sub-Total					75		64.5		49.5		49.5		61.5	300
Programme Name: Public Finance Management														

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Objective: To ensure prudent management of financial resources **To Increase OSR** **Ensure Value for Money in Procurement of Public Goods and Services**														
Outcome: Improved Accounting Controls, Recording And Reporting **Increased own source revenue** **Efficiency in Use of Public Goods and Services**														
County Accounting Services	Financial reports	No of financial statements prepared		*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*10*	**50**
		No of quarterly reports prepared		*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	**10**
	Audit opinion awarded	Audit opinion		*Qualified*		*Qualified*		*Qualified*		*Un-qualified*		*Un-qualified*		
	Cash flow projection prepared	No of annual cashflow projections		*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	**7.5**
		No of Monthly cashflow projections		*12*	*1*	*12*	*1*	*12*	*1*	*12*	*1*	*12*	*1*	**5**
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		*50*	*5*	*50*	*5*	*50*	*5*	*50*	*5*	*50*	*5*	**25**
	Payment processing	Average no of days taken to pay suppliers		*150*	*8*	*135*	*8*	*120*	*8*	*105*	*8*	*90*	*8*	**50**
	Service Charter prepared	Service Charters		*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	*1*	*1.5*	**7.5**
Revenue and Resource mobilization	Policies and bills developed	No tax laws prepared		*3*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*4*	**22**
	Valuation roll developed	Valuation roll		*1*	*10*									**10**
	Revenue streams mapped	No of active streams		*18*	*2*	*20*	*2*	*21*	*2*	*22*	*2*	*23*	*2*	**10**
	Tax Register prepared	Tax register prepared		*1*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	**8**
	Performance Appraisal System developed	Percentage of staff on PAS		*30*	*2*	*40*	*2*	*60*	*2*	*80*	*2*	*95*	*2*	**10**

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		30	3	30	3	20	2	20	2	10	1.5	11.5
	Revenue system automated	No of Streams automated		4	10	5	5	6	5	7	5	7		25
	Tax enforcement system in place	The proportion of tax compliance		15	6	25	6	30	6	40	6	45	6	30
	Public sensitizatized	Proportion of compliance		15	3	25	3	30	3	40	3	45	3	15
Supply chain management	Supplier register prepared	No of prequalification registers prepared		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Tendering process and procure to pay system implemented	Compliance levels to PPRA		90	15	100	15	100	5	100	5	100	5	45
	Asset Register updated	No of Updated Asset Register		1	10	1	7	1	5	1	5	1	5	32
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	25
Internal Audit	Internal Audit reports	No of Management reports prepared		4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	50
	Internal audit committee	No of reports discussed		5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	15
Sub-Total					**133**		**110**		**97**		**97**		**91.5**	**528.5**

Programme Name: General Administration Services														
Objective: Achieve Operational Efficiency and Conducive Working Environment														
Outcome: Improved Service Delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration Services	Motivated Staff	Timely salary payment		*By 25th*	315	*By 25th*	318	*By 25th*	320	*By 25th*	324	*By 25th*	326	**1,603**
	Officers capacity build	No of Officers capacity build		*60*	*30*	*60*	*30*	*60*	*30*	*60*	*30*	*60*	*30*	**150**
	Conducive work environment	Cost of operation and mantenance		*Bulk*	*100*	*Bulk*	*100*	*Bulk*	*100*	*Bulk*	*100*	*Bulk*	*100*	**500**
	Emergency Fund	Amount allocated for emergencies		*Lumpsum*	250	*Lumpsum*	250	*Lumpsum*	280	*Lumpsum*	280	*Lumpsum*	300	**1360**
SUB-TOTAL					**695**		**698**		**730**		**734**		**756**	**3,613**

4.2.2 Flagship Projects

Table18: Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key output	Time Frame	Estimated cost Kshs. in Millions	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Agriculture and Livestock								
Wajir County Integrated Agricultural Project	Wajir Town with satellite stations at Sub-counties	Increase productivity and incomes for livestock and crop farmers in the county	Integration of production, marketing and value addition for livestock and crops. • Irrigated fodder • Demonstration farm • Training Site • Feed Lot • Abattoir • Exhibition and Show Grounds • Leather Processing Mini-Industry • Feed Production/Formulation plant	Commercial Agricultural project	5 Years	1,600	WCG, Development partners such WFP and FAO, PPP	DALV, Investment and Industry
Health Services								
Upgrading of Wajir County Referal	Wajir town	Reduce the cost of healthcare,	Construction and equipping of a referral hospital	Level 5 hospital	5 years	1,000	WCG, Development Partners	Department of Health

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key output	Time Frame	Estimated cost Kshs. in Millions	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Hospital to level 5 Standard		refferals and emergencies	Operationalization of specialist services	Maternal and child hospital Accident and emergency unit			& National Government	
Upgrading of Sub-county Hospitals to Level 4 Standards	Habaswein, Griftu, Eldas, Bute and Tarbaj	Provide all level 4 services	Construction and Equiping of Sub-county Hospitals	Maternal Health unit Specialised Services Units Modern laboratories OPD units Inpatient units	5 years	500	County Government of Wajir, National Government, Development Partner,	Department of Health
Education, Social Welfare and Family Affairs								
Wajir Modern Stadium and talent academies	Wajir Town	To modernize sport infrastructure in the County	Construction of Dias, Athletic Tract , Spectators Stands, Dressing Room, Parking and Offices , Construction and equipping of talent academies	Modern Stadium	5 Years	500	CGW, Ministry of Sport, KAS	CGW
Water Services								
Arbajahan- Wajir Water Supply System	Arbajahan	Supply of Clean and Safe water to Wajir Municipality	Drilling and equipping of boreholes Construction of rising main and distribution networks Construction of pumping units Construction of modern treatment plant.	Clean and safe water. Boreholes Elevated storage tanks Treatment plant	5 yrs	7,000	County government National government World bank Donors	County government
Construction of Mansa Dam (2,000,000M³)	Mansa	Supply of Clean and Safe water to Elben, wargadud and Tarbaj wards	Construction of water retaining structure Treatment plant and conveyance system to intended areas	Potable drinking water; Dam.	5yrs	2,000	County government National government World bank Donors	County government

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key output	Time Frame	Estimated cost Kshs. in Millions	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Bute-Goda Dam (8,000,000M³)	Butte-goda	Supply of Clean and Safe water for domestic and irrigation to Wajir North and Moyale Town	Construction of water retaining structure Treatment plant and conveyance system to intended areas	clean, potable and safe drinking water; dam	5yrs	15,000	National government /Donors CGW	Ministry of Water and Sanitation
Construction of Lagbogol water Dam (2,000,000M³)	Lagbogal	Supply of Clean and Safe water	Construction of water retaining structure Treatment plant and conveyance system to intended areas	Potable drinking water; Dam	5yrs	2,000	County Government, National government /Donors	County government
Wajir Water and Sanitation Development Project	Wajir	Improve sanitation and water access for wajir Residents	Drilling of boreholes; Construction of water supply system Construction of ablution blocks; Construction of dumpsite Construction of sanitary lines Construction of septic tanks	Safe water for wajir Dumpsite Ablution blocks Septic tanks Sanitary lines	3	5,000	County Government/ World Bank	County government
Hon of Africa Ground Water Resilience Project	All six sub counties(not selected)	water access for wajir Residents	Construction of water Infrastructure, Borehole maintenance and operation services		5yrs	700	County government and World Bank	County government
Roads, Transport, Public Works and Housing								
Isiolo - Mandera Road	Wajir	Improve accessibility to Northern Kenya.	Feasibility, tendering and implementation	Bitumen standard highway	3 years	102,000	National Government World Bank International Development Association (IDA)	**KENHA**

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key output	Time Frame	Estimated cost Kshs. in Millions	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Upgrading of Wajir International Airport	Wajir Mucipality	To commercilaise the Airport	Construction of new runway Construction and equipping of other airport facilities	Commercial Airport	5 Years	1,000	National Governme nt. Partners	**KAA**
Energy and Environment								
KOSAP	County Wide	Provide access to electricity and modern clean cooking solutions in the remote,low density and traditionally underserved areas of the country		Minigrids to be installed; Boreholes Covered	2024-26	2,384	NG	Ministry of Energy

Ongoing and proposed infrastructure projects (MTP IV) ; some of these projects are captured in the above Table on Flagship Projects

1. The Northern and Horn of Africa Transport Corridor – The North East Transport Improvement Project(NETIP) implemented by Kenya National Highways Authority (KENHA) funded by the World Bank.
2. Urban roads infrastructure development at Eldas, Bute, Tarbaj, Wajir Municipality and Habaswein under Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA)
3. The Odha-Danaba 90-Kilometre ongoing road under Kenya Rural-Roads Authority (KERRA)
4. Wajir Abattoir- Livestock sector; State Department of Livestock Development and County Government of Wajir.
5. Bute Mega Dam - Annuity Program : project implemented by Northern Water Works Development Authority (NWWDA) & Ministry of Water and Sanitation - water supply for domestic and livestock, irrigation farming, sewerage, power generation , among others.
6. Wajir Water and Sanitation Development Project under Wajir Water and Sewerage Company (WAJWASCO) funded by the World Bank.
7. ICT- Fibre Optic, expansion of network coverage and connectivity digital literacy and learning.
8. KOSAP - Kenya Off-grid Solar Project - Solar energy funded by the World Bank.
9. KCSAP- Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project.
10. KUSP – Kenya Urban Support Program.
11. KDRDIP

12. KISIP – Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project.
13. FlloCa - Financing locally lead climate action funded by the World Bank.
14. Huduma Adapt County Forest Programm through National Government.

4.3 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

National Development Agenda/ Regional/ International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions /Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Agriculture - to be an innovative, commercially oriented, and modern Agriculture and livestock sector.	Value addition to livestock and livestock products Adoption of modern technologiesinto livestock production practices Fodder production through irrigation Adoption of commercialized livestock sector through Feedlots
	Health- To provide an efficient and high quality health care system with the best standards. Universal health access	Provision of affordable and quality health care services within the county Registration and payment of NHIF premiums for vulnerable groups Operationalization of community units in all rural villages
	Globally Competitive Quality Education, Training and Research for Sustainable Development	Enhancing the Quality of Early Childhood Education and Increasing the Enrolment Enhancing the Quality of Vocational Training and Innovation
	Gender Equity in Power Resource Distribution, Improved Livelihoods for all Vulnerable Groups and a Responsible, Globally Competitive and Prosperous Youth	Enhance gender and Women Empowerment Nurture Sports Talents and Improve Sport infrastructure. Cash transfers to vulnerable groups like PWD
	Improved access for water and sanitation for all. The Country aspires to rehabilitate the hydro-metrological data gathering network and construct multipurpose dams.	Investments in Water harvesting infrastructures Development of water policies and laws Ground water mapping and extraction Adoption of modern technologyinto irrigation.
	Moving to the future as one nation with constitutional supremacy, sovereignty of the people, equality of citizens and adherence to national values and principles	Implementation of the values and principles of governance and public service Enhance good governance Equity and equality in resource distribution Provide an effective and accountable leadership Promote democratic ideals and uphold the rule of law in all operational frameworks. Initiate and pass laws/regulations
	A nation that has clean, secure and sustainable environment by 2030	Undertaking environmental conservation programmes Improving waste management system within the county Enacting environmental related laws and regulations
	Enhance disaster preparedness in all disaster prone areas and improve the capacity for adaptation to climate change	Improved and timely early warning and early action Reducing number of people in need of humanitarian Aid
	Equity and poverty elimination; by reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty to the tiniest proportion. Placing the poor in guaranteed social protection programmes.	Investment in agriculture to reduce poverty Undertaking social protection programmes Investment in jua kali sector for employment creation and reducing poverty.
	Adding values to Kenya product through value addition in agriculture, better	Investment in abattoir for livestock products value addition and export to the region.

	wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing for regional market	Establishing grants and loans for business startups and expansion of existing ones. Investments in tanneries and milling machines for crop and livestock products value additions.
	The Vision aspires for a country firmly interconnected through a network of roads, railways, ports and airports	The county will invest in the construction and maintenance of roads within the county. The construction of airports by the national government is captured within the plan.
	Information and communication:- to have an informed citizenry that participate in their development programs and make informed decisions	Access to timely information Establishment of a fully –fledged Directorate of Public participation and Civic education Lobbying for the passing of Public participation and Civic education bill
SDGs	SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	Implementation of asset protection through livestock insurance Improved market prices for livestock and livestock products Implementation of social protection floors e.g., cash transfers to elderly. Diversification of agricultural enterprises to cushion against climate shocks. Generation of employment opportunities through scaling up of production along different value chain nodes. (30% of the population deriving livelihoods from direct participation in agricultural activities).
	SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Food security through improved production and value addition Support fodder production for sustainable livestock production School feeding intervention targeting ECDE Diversification of livelihood to reduce over reliance of pastoralism lifestyle.
	SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	Fully operationalized health facilities Increasing patient to health personnel ratio Operationalize maternity units in health centres Enhance disease surveillance and health research Improved nutrition uptake through consumption of animal products Adoption of one Health approach to reduce burden of zoonotic diseases
	SDG 4 –Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Improving the quality of education in ECD and Vocational Training Enhancing the number of courses offered at the vocational training centres
	SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	Undertaking Gender and Women Empowerment Programmes Supporting school going girls with undergarments and pads to reduce girls drop out.
	SDG 6 – clean water and sanitation for all.	Enhance use of technology in management of water resource in the county facilitate and improve equitable access to clean water for domestic use ensure transparent and participatory governance structures for sustainable water and sanitation services delivery in the county. Provisions of clean, safe and portable water in a sustainable manner. Extensive Geo-horological survey to exploit groundwater in a sustainable manner.

	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Installation of Solar Back-up at county offices and Health Facilities to increase share of renewable energy in the county
	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	The county will endavour to continuously improve the Gross County Product through diversification of livelihoods for the people, support development of livestock sector related enterprises. The county will also invest in the skills development for income generation through modernization of technical and vocational training centres. Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training through enrolment drives, advocacy and subsidizing vocational training and other learning institutions.
	Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	The county will develop reliable and resilient road infrastructure within the county. Investment in jua kali sector to enhance manufacturing Provision of credit and grants for small scales industries
	SDG 10 – Reducing inequalities: - empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.	Inclusion of youths, women, PLWDs, minorities and marginalized groups in county programs implementations. Increase representation and voice of vulnerable groups in decision making Initiate social protection programs and friendly policies like Revolving fund, medical cover for the elderly, cash transfer etc Youth and women empowerment thro vocational training Increase awareness and responsive action to the vulnerable population
	Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.	Implementation of the values and principles of governance and public service
	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	The county will ensure Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources through control of extractive sector. Development of policies and laws for rangeland management is a priority for the county. Enhance waste management especially plastic wastes.
	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Capacity building on climate-smart technologies, innovations and management practices Improvement of sustainable breeds Environmental protection and safeguards
	SDG 15. Protect,restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and alt biodiversity loss	Supporting rangeland rehabilitation through reseeding of denuded lands Improving Rangeland governance and management Adoption of climate smart technologies to protect indigenous tree species Undertaking afforestation programmes Adoption sustainable animal breeds and promotion of alternative livelihoods
	SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide	Construction and operationalization of Child rescue Centre and enactment of appropriate child friendly law. Ensure equity and inclusivity in resource distribution,

	access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	grievance redress mechanism,
	SDG 17- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Establish CBEF, COMEC, IAC, Build and embrace PPP Public watchdogs Social Audit Score card
Agenda 2063	Aspirations 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	The County plans to undertake poverty reduction interventions such as diversification of livelihoods, improve resilience of the pastoral communities and create employments through funding of jua kali sector. Developing human and social capital through investments in early childhood education and support to secondary and tertiary education. enhance skills acquisition for income generation by investing in TVETS. Enhancing access to quality and affordable health for all including women, youth and Persons with Disabilities. Modernizing Agriculture and agricultural production.
	Aspirations 2: An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance	Enhancing cross border trade and cross border security with the neighbouring countries (Ethiopia and Somalia). Improve road connectivity to the neighbouring countries through construction of all weather roads.
	Aspirations 3: An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law	Improving quality of governance and respect for rule of all Establishing institutions for improved public participation. Adherence to the relevant laws in all county operations
	Aspirations 4: A peaceful and secure Africa	Promoting Peace and mainstreaming conflict management within programmes and project implementation Supporting national government in keeping law and order and mitigating clan conflicts.
	Aspirations 5 : An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics	Promoting of Culture and Heritage of the People of Africa.
	Aspirations 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children	Undertaking Gender and Women Empowerment Programmes to enhance the role of women in nation building Protecting Vulnerable Children within the Society. Enhancing the creation of opportunities for the youth to secure jobs. Investment in Early Childhood development
	Aspirations 7: Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner	Reducing aid dependency by investing in productive sector to reduce poverty and increase self-reliance of the people of Kenya.
EAC Vision 2050	Well educated and healthy human resources	The county will invest in health infrastructure including human resource to help create healthy population Improving the quality of Pre-primary education and contributing to the increase in enrolment of primary and secondary schools Providing quality Equipment to Vocational Training Centre to enhance

			Skill acquisition
	Gender and women empowerment		Undertaking Gender and Women Empowerment Programmes
International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) Kenya Commitments	Zero preventable maternal deaths and maternal morbidities, such as obstetric fistulas, by, inter alia, integrating a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions, including access to safe abortion to the full extent of the law, measures for preventing and avoiding unsafe abortions, and for the provision of post-abortion care, into national UHC strategies, policies and programmes, and to protect and ensure all individuals' right to bodily integrity, autonomy and reproductive rights, and to provide access to essential services in support of these rights.		Enhance investment in reproductive Maternal Health through construction of maternities and other facilities. Enhance family planning
	Zero gender-based violence and harmful practices		Fighting Gender based Violence and other harmful cultural practices

4.4   Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section should provide the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

Table 20: Cross-Sectoral Impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Agriculture and Livestock				
Livestock	Trade	Facilitate access to markets		Multisectoral collaborations
	Environment and Natural Resources	Rangeland development	Closure of some boreholes and settlements	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
	Water	Strategic boreholes /Water access for livestock	Water resource use conflict with forage sustainability	Planned water development
	Health	One Health and zoonosis management	Conflict on resource allocation	Formation of County One Health Unit
Agricultural Mechanization Services (AMS)	Environment	On farm water conservation. Reafforestation.	Air pollution Soil erosion	Agroforestry. Proper service of the tractors. Training plant operators.
	Land	Land reclamation. Fertility improvement.	Soil erosion.	Conservation agriculture.
Crop Production	Trade and cooperative	Job creation. Food security.		

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
		Income generation.		
	Health	Health and Nutrition security.	Breeding grounds for vectors.	Use of climate smart irrigation technologies.
	Water and Irrigation	Provision of water for irrigation.	Competition of water with other needs.	Use of climate smart irrigation technologies.
Promotion of Post Harvest Technologies	Trade and cooperatives	Job creation. Food security. Income generation.		Collaborations and linkages. Private partnerships.
	Health	Health and Nutrition security		
Training and Extension Services	Education	Skills and knowledge transfer		
Climate change adaptation and mitigation through agroforestry	Environment	Act as Wind breaks and reduces soil erosion and absorb green house gases.		
	Health	Agri-nutrition intergration		
Training Institutions	Education	Skills and knowledge transfer		
	Finance and planning	Revenue collection		
Health Services				
Health services	*Agriculture*	*Nutrition*	*Malnutrition*	*Alternative livelihood advocacy & support small-scale farmer*
		Kitchen gardening		*Teach and train on possibility of sack farming to provide vegetables*
	Environment Environment	*Cleaning medical waste off the environment*	*Environment pollution by medical waste*	*Provide proper waste disposal infrastructure such as incinerators in all facilities*
		Non-Biodegradable waste disposal	*Plastic containers careless disposal by public*	*Provide proper waste disposal infrastructure such as incinerators in all facilities*
	Water	*Water supply to facilities*	*Service delivery breakage*	*Connect all the health facilities to water sources or provide roof catchments in areas without permanent sources*
		Drinking water treatment	*Waterborne diseases*	*Treat drinking water sources*
	Roads	*Roads connectivity*		*Advocating for gravelling of all roads leading to health centres*
			Vehicle breakdown	*Strength garage services, make roads smooth*

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
			Inaccessibility to facilities	*Making all areas accessible*
	ICT	*Internet connectivity*	*Slow machines or computers* *Viral attack* *Delay in activities*	• *Digitization of health service records and reporting* • *Engage the ICT department to be included in the county ICT strategy* • *Post ICT officers to the department*
	Energy	*Power connection*	*Halt in service delivery*	*Use of green energy for off-grid facilities and back-up for hospitals*
	Finance	*Financial management*	*Inability to purchase goods and services*	*Automating payment systems and reporting*
	Public works and Housing	*Sound infrastructure and adequate housing for health workers*	*Accommodation for rural staff a problem*	*Construct houses for health workers in rural facilities with ABT and other modern technologies*
				Management of major health projects such as the referral hospital
Curative and Rehabilitative Services	General Economy	Improved quality and Welbeing for productive citizen		Improved Healthcare and provision of Universal Health Coverage
	Environment		*Environment pollution by medical waste*	Proper Medical Waste Disposal
Preventive and Promotive Health	*Education*	*Promotion of School Health Program*		*Enhance the Frequency of School Visits*
	Trade	*Inspection of Quality of Food and Licensing of Food handlers*		*Frequent inspection and capacity building of traders* *Provision of certification*
	Housing	*Approval of Buildings*		*Enforcement of the Public Health Act.*
Reproductive and maternal Health	*Public Service and Gender Development*	*Family planning enhance women quality of life and improve their involvement in the General Economy* *Reduced teen pregancy*	*Reduced Population*	*Sustained provision of Guided Family Planning*
Education, Social Services and Family Affairs				
Vocational Training	General Commerce	Vocational training provide the skills for entrepreneurship	It can result in rural-urban migration and shift away from the agricultural sector	Introduce courses that can contribute directly to Agricultural/Livestock production
Sport Development Services	*Security*	*Decreased radicalization and enhanced trust with the Police*		*Incorporation of Security sport team in tournament and leagues*

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	**Adverse Impact**	
Early Childhood Education Services	Health	Provide a structured system for health and nutrition programs		
Early Childhood Education, Vocational Training & Sport Development	Environment	Education institutions provide fertile ground for environmental and forestry programmes	Construction activities can have adverse effects	Undertaking and implementing EIA Establishing afforestation programme at ECD centres.
Social Services	Health	Identification and registration of Disabled persons		Supporting Drives for registration of Disabled Persons
Water Services				
Water services,irrigation and wajwasco	Environment, NEMA	Cooperate with relevant department to reduce environmental degradation Approval for EIA and ESIA reports	Deforestation Range land depletion Environmental conflict due to exploitation of water resource	Well research EIA and ESIA reports Feasibility studies on environmental degradation Afforestation and environmental aestheticization
	Roads and transport	Construction of climate proofed road infrastructural Structures Protect riparian lands and water ways	Protection of aquifer recharge points & Blockage of water ways Destruction of water infrastructure	Collaborate with department in development project to guide on water sheds Joint planning and implementation of the projects
	Department of lands	To acquire land information	Acquire way leaves and social safeguards protections	Joint planning and implementation of the projects on physical planning
Road and Transport.				
Road and Transport.	Trade	Accessibility and Connection to market centers	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads; Develop a resettlement plan.
	Environment	Greening along the roads and beautification of round abouts. Proper drainage and channeling of water through drifts and culverts	Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
			Deforestation /loss of vegetation cover	Afforestation programs.
	Water	Access to remote areas that require water trucking. Accessibility to inaccessible rural areas.	Pipe breakage.	Collaboration with water department on transfer of pipe line. Opening access roads.

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
	Health	Accessibility in delivering vital health services such as drugs and referral of patients during emergencies	Pollution and health hazards resulting in respiratory illnesses among the inhabitants of that area.	Collaboration with department of public health in mitigation of road related health hazards.
Public works & Housing	Environment/ Energy	Urbanization through construction of structures fitted with solar systems.	Clearing of trees Pollution during constructions of building & structures. Sand harvesting/ Quarries	Mitigation: Hoarding around the construction site to reduce noise and dust pollution. Rehabilitate and reclaim quarries through Environment department.
		Green energy/alternative source of energy	Reduces electricity cost.	Reduces electricity cost
	Water	Water conservation through Rain water harvesting	High water table is high risk during construction of three storey buildings, High usage of water during construction affecting neighborhood water recharge of the wells.	Support water harvesting at household level. Use alternative water sources and use of dry construction methods. Regulations on building structures.
ICT, Trade, Investment, Industrialization and Cooperative Development.				
Trade and Cooperative	Town administration	Professional and technical advice on planning, construction and administration of market stalls	Conflict of Interest, duplication of functions	Close and constant Consultation and collaboration before, during and after implementation of the projects
	Lands and public works	Professional and technical advice before during and after construction	Substandard works done, and Audit queries due to failure to follow laid down laws and regulations	Close and constant Consultation and collaboration before, during and after implementation of the projects
	Finance and Economic Planning	Revenue collection from Single Business Permits Financial Facilitation Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Conflict of Interest in Reporting Revenue Collection, Audit Queries And Failure to follow laid down laws and regulations concerning finance.	Close and constant Consultation and collaboration before, during and after implementation of the projects and programmes

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
			The function of the Issuance of the Single Business is in contention between	
	Natural resources	Professional and technical advice on projects especially limestone factory construction	Conflict of interest, duplication of works and doing substandard works	Close and constant Consultation and collaboration before, during and after implementation of the projects and programmes
	Office of the Governor	Overall advice, guidance and direction before, during and after implementation of projects	Failure to implement projects according to the direction of the Office of the Governor	Close and constant Consultation and collaboration before, during and after implementation of the projects and programmes
	National Government	Policy Direction Implementing the Vision 2030 and other related programmes	Conflict of interest, duplication of works and failure to follow National laws and Regulations	Close and constant Consultation and collaboration before, during and after implementation of the projects and programmes
	Other stakeholders	Financial resource provision Professional and technical advice Networking, linkages and collaboration	Conflict of interest and duplication of works	Close and constant Consultation and collaboration before, during and after implementation of the projects and programmes
ICT Infrastructure Improvement & Enhancement Services	All sectors	Enhanced communication and improved service delivery	Use of ICT services for personal use	**Measures to Harness:** Provision of funds for infrastructure and capacity building for staff in order for them to provide ICT services effectively. **Mitigation:** Control access to unauthorized services
	Public Administration (Public Participation)	Enhanced access to information for the public		**Measures to Harness:** Provision of funds for infrastructure and consultation with Public Participation directorate
Lands and Physical Planning				
Lands and physical planning Services	Infrastructure development (Roads, water & sewerage, ICT, energy, buildings)	Planned towns & neighborhoods to facilitate infrastructure development	Pulling down of structures on road reserve, compensation to owners	Develop a resettlement action plan. Prepare urban spatial plans •Strengthen development control & enforcement
	Environment & Natural resources	Conserve and protect fragile ecosystem, Control environmental degradation	Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines and planning standards on development applications

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
	Tourism and wildlife	provision for space for parks, reserves and conservancies to encourage local tourism industry	Human-wildlife conflict	Protect wildlife corridors and areas
	Agriculture	Mapping of arable farming areas in the county		Improve food security
Solid waste management systems	Environment	Clean and healthy environment	Air pollution	Use of eco-friendly systems
Municipal infrastructure development	Road	Improve access to municipal services	Destruction of properties/structures on road reserves areas	Compensation plans
	Trade	Increased business opportunities	Destruction of structures within the market place	Development of resettlement plans
	Environment	Increase in greenification (afforestation and beautification/gardening)		
Public Service, Decentralised Units and Special Programs				
Peace & Security	Inter-governmental	Reduced incidences of conflicts. Reduced boundary related conflicts.	Loss of lives and livelihoods	Strengthened inter-county community peace committees Resolve border disputes Strengthen early warning mechanisms/systems
Peace & Security	Water, Health, Education etc. (Peace dividend projects)	Reduced resource based conflicts	Loss of lives & livelihoods	Strengthen peaceful coexistence Enhance resource sharing
Peace & Security	Disaster & humanitarian coordination	Humanitarian support emergencies	Loss of lives & livelihoods	Improve/enhance humanitarian support to the affected populous
Governance and ethics	All	Compliance with the rule of law. Implementation of the values and principles of governance	Contravention of the law Corruption Impunity Lack of equity and inclusivity Lack of transparency and accountability	Sensitization, training and accountability, monitoring and evaluation.
EMU	Cross cutting to all other departments by playing an oversight role	sharing of m&e reports	unethical practices reports	Recommendations and actions.
CPSB	*County Executive Department*	*Capacity building of personnel, performance contracting*	*blooming in wage*	*Staff audit Payroll cleansing*

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
				9
Public participation	Trade	Marketing and promotions sessions Public awareness on revolving fund and SMEs	Poor utilization of programs/low uptake	Establishment of roundtable stakeholder discussions. Mainstream public participation.
Civic education	Environment	Public awareness to environmental issues	Environmental pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
Public participation	Lands, physical planning, Public works and Housing	Participatory forums during physical surveys, site identification and project planning	Pulling down of structures on road reserve Costly compensation and resettlement plans	Establishment and implementation of sound spatial plans Develop a resettlement plans
Civic education	Health	Promote Health Education	None-compliance Reduced health programs' coverage	Increase compliance Increase programs' coverage
Civic education	Municipality and decentralized units	Foster municipal planning and administrative service	Poor planning inadequate service delivery	Stakeholder engagement in planning
Public participation	Finance and economic planning	Dissemination of planning documents to the public	Poor decision making Unequal resource distribution Lack of transparency	Timely access to information
Public participation	Youth, gender and social service	Address gender equity and social inequalities thro public participation		Reduce the inequalities thro legislative action and budgetary allocations

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1   Overview

This chapter provides the county's institutional arrangement and sector specific roles towards implementation of the CIDP. In addition, it presents the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures.

5.2   Institutional Framework

The section provides the institutional framework of the County which includes an organizational chart that displays the implementation of the CIDP and how the County's internal transformation needs will be addressed. The framework indicates the County Government's institutional arrangements and demonstrate linkages with the National Government Departments at the county as well as other key stakeholders.

Figure 3: Organizational Chart
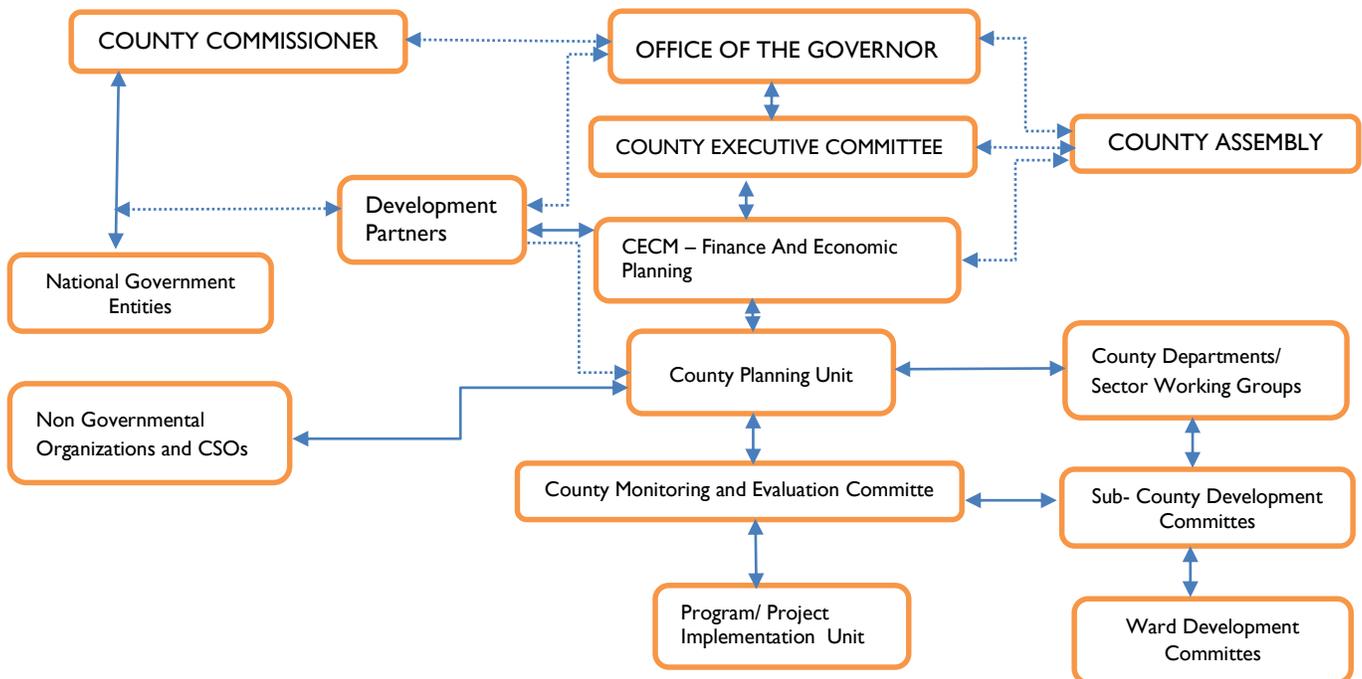
The section also indicates the specific roles of the key institutions towards implementation of the CIDP as summarised in Table 21 below.

Table 21: Institutional Arrangement

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
1.	County Executive Committee	CIDP, ADP and Budget Estimates Approval Approval of sector ceilings Coordination of the implementation of the programmes in the CIDP Policy development and implementation
2.	County Assembly	CIDP, ADP and Budget Estimates Approval Approval of sector ceilings Approval of policies and laws
3.	County Government Departments	Project implementation Project inspection and supervision
4.	County Planning Unit	Dissemination of the CIDP Preparation of the C-ADP (rolling annual implementation plans) Updating progress of implementation of the CIDP on e-CIMES Development of county indicator handbook Project Monitoring and Evaluation Updating and review of the CIDP Secretariat to the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
5.	Office of the County Commissioner	Oversight of National Government programs and projects Co-chairing Inter-governmental forum and County Steering Group
6.	National Planning Office at the county	Coordinating National government projects implementation Project Monitoring and Evaluation
7.	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	Project implementation Project inspection and supervision
8.	Development Partners	Donor coordination Implementation of thematic projects Financing towards resource gap
9.	Civil Society Organizations	Implementation of community projects Advocacy
10.	Private Sector	Support Financial and Technical services Supply of goods and services Contribution towards own source revenue Service provision to government departments

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

This section provides the projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections, estimated resource gap and measures of addressing the gaps. During the plan period, the county expects resources form equitable share, conditional grants from GOK and Development partners, Own Source Revenue (OSR), National Government Departments and Agencies, and through Public Private Partnerships arrangement. The County Government will streamline the local revenue collection through automation of potential streams, increasing revenue base as well as improving compliance. The County

Government will partner with the Commission on Revenue Allocation and the National Government to enhance OSR.

5.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

The total projected county resource requirement is approximately Ksh **235.12** billion. Roads and Transport sector has the highest resource requirement at 49 per cent followed by water sector at 19 per cent. The allocation for the two sectors is magnified by flagship projects expected to be funded by the National Government and Development Partners. The sectors with the lowest resource requirement are Trade and ICT at 1.5 per cent and Finance and Economic Planning at 1.9 per cent.

The highest allocation considering County Government revenue sources is earmarked for social and food security sectors with Health Sector at 23 per cent , Food Security Sector at 13 per cent and Education Sector at 8 per cent. The table below summarises the five year resource requirement for the sectors in terms of County Government resources and National Government Resources.

Table 22a: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements - County Government Projects

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)						
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	Pro portion
Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services	2,880	2,521	1,853	2,083	2,044	11,381	13%
Health Services	3,678	3,971	4,136	4,100	4,092	19,977	23%
Water Resources	1,572	2,155	3,276	1,155	1,677	9,836	11%
Education, Social Welfare and Family Affairs	1,352	1,416	1,409	1,372	1,440	6,990	8%
Roads, Transport, Public Works and Housing	2,545	2,127	2,614	1,636	2,148	11,070	13%
ICT, Trade, Investment, Industrialization and Cooperative Development.	880	585	614	526	572	3,176	4%
Energy, Environment and Climate Change	411	381	405	430	406	2,035	2%
Lands, Spatial Planning and Urban Development	1,127	1,388	1,399	1,425	1,385	6,723	8%
Public Service, Special Programs and County Administration	1,447	1,168	1,156	1,146	1,227	6,144	7%
Finance and Economic Planning	903	873	877	881	909	4,442	5%
County Assembly	853	853	853	853	853	4,265	5%

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)						
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	Pro portion
Total	17,648	17,438	18,592	15,608	16,752	86,037	100%

Source: Sector Programmes Budget

Table 22b: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements - National Government Projects

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million						
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	Proportion
Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services	630	655	265	285	415	2,250	1.5%
Water Resources	1,500	9,500	16,363	4,000	4,000	35,363	23.7%
Education, Social Welfare and Family Affairs	263	494	314	315	312	1,698	1.1%
Roads, Transport, Public Works and Housing	800	20,500	0	81,650	350	103,300	69.3%
ICT, Trade, Investment, Industrialization and Cooperative Development.	52	62	72	82	92	360	0.2%
Energy, Environment and Climate Change	80	2,464	80	80	80	2,784	1.9%
Lands, Spatial Planning and Urban Development	48	105	115	148	172	588	0.4%
Public Service, Special Programs and County Administration	500	520	540	580	600	2,740	1.8%
Total	3,873	34,300	17,749	87,140	6,021	149,083	100%

5.3.2   Revenue Projections

During the five year plan period, the County projects the following reveunue sources to fund the CIDP: National Government Departments and Agencies Ksh 149 Billion, Equitable Share of Ksh 59.06 Billion, Conditional Grants from GOK and Development Partners of Ksh 17.1 Billion, Own Source Revenue (OSR) of Ksh 2.0 Billion and PPP arrangemnets at Ksh 800 million.

The National Government Departments and Agencies amount will go towards funding projects that are in pipeline and expected to be implemented in the next 5 years. These will be captured in the National Government's plans and budgets. The County Government will build partnerships with Development Partners and develop a resource mobilization strategy to actualize the projected revenues for Development Partners. The table below gives a breakdown of the projected renues by financial year and category.

Table 23: Revenue Projections

Table 23 a) County Government Revenue Projections (Kshs. Million)

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
a) Equitable share	9,474.7	9,720.4	9,720.4	10,392.0	10,392,.0	10,834.8	**51,059.6**
b) Conditional grants (GOK)	0	100.0	150.0	150.0	200.0	200.0	**800.0**
c) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (GoK)	1,232.1	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	**6,300.0**
d) Own Source Revenue	100.0	200.0	300.0	400.0	500.0	600.0	**2,000.0**
e) Other Sources (Balance Brought Forward)	855.4	0.0					
Total	**11,662.2**	**11,220.4**	**11,370.4**	**12,242.0**	**12,392.0**	**12,934.8**	**60,159.6**

Table 23 b) National Government Revenue Projections (kshs. Million)

Type of Revenue	Base Year 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025	FY 2025/2026	FY 2026/2027	FY 2027/2028	Total
a) National Government Departments & Other Agencies	1,500.0	1,108.0	3,609.0	2,109.0	1,610.0	2,107.0	**10,543.0**
b)KENHA / KURA	300.0	300.0	20,000.0	10,300.0	71,100.0	300.0	**102,000.0**

Type of Revenue	Base Year 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025	FY 2025/2026	FY 2026/2027	FY 2027/2028	Total
c)Water Agencies	3,000.0	1,500.0	8,500.0	14,500.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	**32,500.0**
d) NDMA	750.	500.0	520.0	540.0	580.0	600.0	**2,740.0**
e) Kenya Airports Authority (KAA)	200.0	500.0	500.0	200.0	50.0	50.0	**1,300.0**
Total Budget	**5,750.0**	**3,908.0**	**33,129.0**	**27,649.0**	**77,340.0**	**7,057.0**	**149,083.0**

Table 23 (c) Development Partners and Other Revenue Sources Projections (Kshs. Million)

Type of Revenue	Base Year 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025	FY 2025/2026	FY 2026/2027	FY 2027/2028	Total
a) Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	10,000.0
b) Public Private Partnership (PPP)	0	0	500.0	300.0	0	0	800.0
Total Budget	**0**	**2,000.0**	**2,500.0**	**2,300.0**	**2,000.0**	**2,000.0**	**10,800.0**

Total Revenue Projection (Kshs. Million)

Type of Revenue	Base Year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
County Government Budget	11,662.2	11,220.4	11,370.4	12,242.0	12,392.0	12,934.8	60,159.6
National Government Budget	5,500.0	3,908.0	33,129.0	27,649.0	77,340.0	7,057.0	149,083.0
Development Partners	0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	10,000.0

Public Private Partnership (PPP)	0	-	500.0	300.0	-	-	800.0
Total	**17,162.2**	**17,128.4**	**46,991.4**	**42,191.0**	**91,732.0**	**21,991.8**	**220,042.6**

5.3.3   Estimated Resource Gap

The estimated resource gap is Kshs **15.08 Billion** with the fourth year of implementation of the plan having the biggest resource gap. The largest resource deficit is projected in the water sector. Flagship projects have been proposed to solve the dire water and sanitation needs in the county. However, the County Government resources will not be adequate to implement the projects.To bridge this gap, the County will come up with resource mobilization strategies targeting non-traditional donors and partners especially Embassies, Foundations, PPPs, among others.

5.3.4   Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

The county resource mobilization strategy is guided by the following principles: relevance, efficiency and effectiveness; leadership and ownership; strengthened institutional and human capacity; county, regional and national synergies; results based programming and implementation; and enabling environment for resource mobilization. The County Government in effort to close the resource gap will mainly focus on creating strong partnerships as well as collaboration with partners to contribute to development of the County.

The County Government will institute measures to increase Own Source Revenue (OSR) towards 100% of the County Potential. The County Treasury will capacity build its staff on revenue collection, compliance and minimize leakages. The county will also develop and operationalize county valuation roll, undertake revenue streams mapping, develop appropriate legal framework as well as expand revenue base.

The County will also put in place new revenue generation strategies aimed at increasing externally mobilised resources. These will include: Donor/Stakeholder mapping; Capital Financing; borrowing and Foreign Direct Investment through PPP agreements, and partnership with Foundations and philanthropists to generate more resources including development of PPP policies and frameworks. In addition to mobilizing green financing, disaster and emerging issues, the County will also plan together with local banks and companies for Corporate Social Responsibility Programs such as provision of bursaries and scholarships as well as food and non-food aid relief. Wajir County will take advantage of economies of scale through mobilising resources under the auspices of Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) Economic Block.

The County will invest in communication, transparency and accountability so as to position Wajir County as an investment destination where there is attractive returns investment. This can be done through holding annual investment conferences and round tables. The County will also resort to borrowing through the established legal frameworks to bridge the finance gap. There will be effectiveness and efficiency in resource use through effective planning, budgeting and project implementation so as to ensure resources are used cost effectively. The technical departments will develop proposals to solicit for funds from the DevelopmentPpartners for priority projects especially in health, food security, social protection, water and sanitation, and other infrastructure development.

5.4 Asset Management

To ensure that the county assets developed since devolution as well as those to be created/ acquired during the five year plan, the County Government will strengthen the Asset Management function. The County shall ensure that there is a comprehensive Asset Register at the start of the plan period with all assets well tagged as well as geocoded which will be updated continuously across the five years.

The County Government will ensure prudence in planning to establish asset requirement, acquisition in accordance to Public Procurement & Disposal Act 2015 and Regulation 2020 to optimise their use and ensure they are properly maintained throughout their life cycle. Idle and obsolete assets wikll be disposed accordingly in an effective and efficient manner.

In addition, the County Government will ensure that all the Accounting Officers as the custodians of the assets under their mandate work closely with the Finance Department to ensure maintenance, safeguarding and timely updating of the County Asset Register.

5.5 Risk Management

This section provide the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development. Table 25 below highlights the risks and mitigation measures that the county will take to manage the risks.

Table 25: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level	Mitigation measures
Financial	Reduction in Equitable share	Programmes and projects will be not be implemented	Medium	Resource mobilization strategies to close revenue gap Political advocacy and lobbying Rationalizing non-essential expenditures Issuing of infrastructure bonds/PPs
	Corruption	Revenue leakages Loss of funds Stalled projects	Medium	Compliance on financial and procurement laws and regulation Enforcement of Chapter Six (6) Integrity Assurance trainings
	Inflation	Stalled projects and variations Increase in initial project cost High cost of living Increased poverty	Medium	Enhance resource mobilization Strategies Investment in labour based programs Social protection programmes
Environmental	Climate Change/ Famine / Drought/ Floods	Depletion of water resources Livestock loss Crop failure Food Insecurity	High	Adaptation programs Climate change modelling Ground water management Promoting rainwater harvesting Proper rangeland management Diversification of livelihoods Afforestation
		Low enrolment in learning institution	Medium	Undertaking school feeding programmes Liase with other sectors to provide necessary support to learning institution Social protection ECDE Capitation/Grant
	Disease outbreaks	Loss of Lives and Livelihoods Collapse of livestock markets	Low	Disease surveillance Enhance preparedness, mitigation and response Enhance vaccination campaigns
Security	Conflict	Closure of learning institutions Hindrance of project and Programme implementation	High	Working closely with security sector to mitigate the risk. Enhance ADR Sensitization & participation of the community in the projects. Peace building
	Radicalization	Disruption of programs	Low	CVE Programs

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level	Mitigation measures
Legal	Litigation	Delayed implementation of projects Cost for legal fees	Medium	Compliance with the law and strengthening County Attorney's office Adoption of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms
Organizational	Inadequate Human Resource Capacity	Inefficiency in service delivery	Medium	Capacity building programs Initiate PAS Scholarships
		Staff demoralization	High	Liaise with County Executive to create a good bond
	Non compliance	Impunity, corruption, financial indiscipline	Very high	Establish CBEF, COMEC, IAC, accountability, prosecute guilty
Technological	Cyber Risk	Security Breach of valuable information Fraud	Low	Investment in cyber security risk management
	Obsolete/ failure of software systems	Frequent upgrade costs Delay in service delivery	Low	Invest in robust systems
Political	Political interference	Inefficiency in service delivery	High	Development of policies, and legal and institutional frameworks

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1   Overview

Many strategic plans done by organisations such as the county governments end up collecting dust on shelves. Monitoring and evaluating the planned activities and status of implementation of the plan is as important as identifying strategic issues and goals.

The final step in any planning process is to monitor and evaluate progress. The Department of Finance and Economic Planning through the Economic Planning Section will provide leadership in using quarterly and annual progress reports against annual targets to review progress towards attaining the county vision as well as the county strategic goals and sector goals. Therefore, the macro-working group must ensure that the implementing county departments and agencies keep appropriate records so that progress can be assessed. This will involve, at the implementation stage, being clear what systems and structures are required. The indicators that are identified for measuring progress will give an indication of how well the implementation and hence the name indicators or performance measures.

It is also imperative that there is an agreement on how and when it will be monitored and reviewed and what information the County leadership to receive in order to review progress.

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The Monitoring and Evaluation function is an advisory role providing technical support to ensure that all programmes and projects sustain meaningful impacts across the county. Guided by the county vision, M&E will ensure programmes contribute to changes in poverty, wellbeing, physical and social vulnerabilities and climate resilience. The impact will be achieved through utilisation and upscaling of knowledge generated by county departments and agencies, national government agencies, and all partners as well as through knowledge sharing. Fundamentally important will be the three 'I's' — Innovation, Integration and Impact.

Using a theory-based approach: in this integrated plan, from Chapter I to Chapter V, efforts have been made to make the theory of change explicit in terms of situation analysis, identifying development issues, goal/priority setting, programmes development and implementation by different actors, users of outputs, and outcomes leading to clear development impacts.

With this in mind, this section attempts to set out the framework in which evidence can be generated, validated and shared towards impact evaluation. The focus is to facilitate stakeholder accountability and to support learning, policy information, and influence. Multiple pathways will be employed to fulfil the results framework; policy, institutional and technical capacity building, and innovation and knowledge sharing will be critical.

The monitoring and evaluation function serves both learning and accountability purposes for both levels of government and stakeholders. At the institutional level, both internal and external mid-term and terminal evaluations will be proposed for approval by the County Executive to assess the programmes in general and overall performance in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Internal evaluations and impact studies will focus on learning aspects from our programmes while external

evaluations will be expected to serve multiple purpose of independence, transparency, accountability and learning.

In order to discharge this mandate effectively, the County Government shall domicile the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (M&E Unit) at the Department of Economic Planning, Budget and Statistics. The Unit will be offering technical support and coordination services to the various institutions that are expected to be activated by the M & E policy and possibly a bill. In line with the national M & E policy, the following structure is proposed:

Figure 6.1: M & E Reporting Framework at the County Level
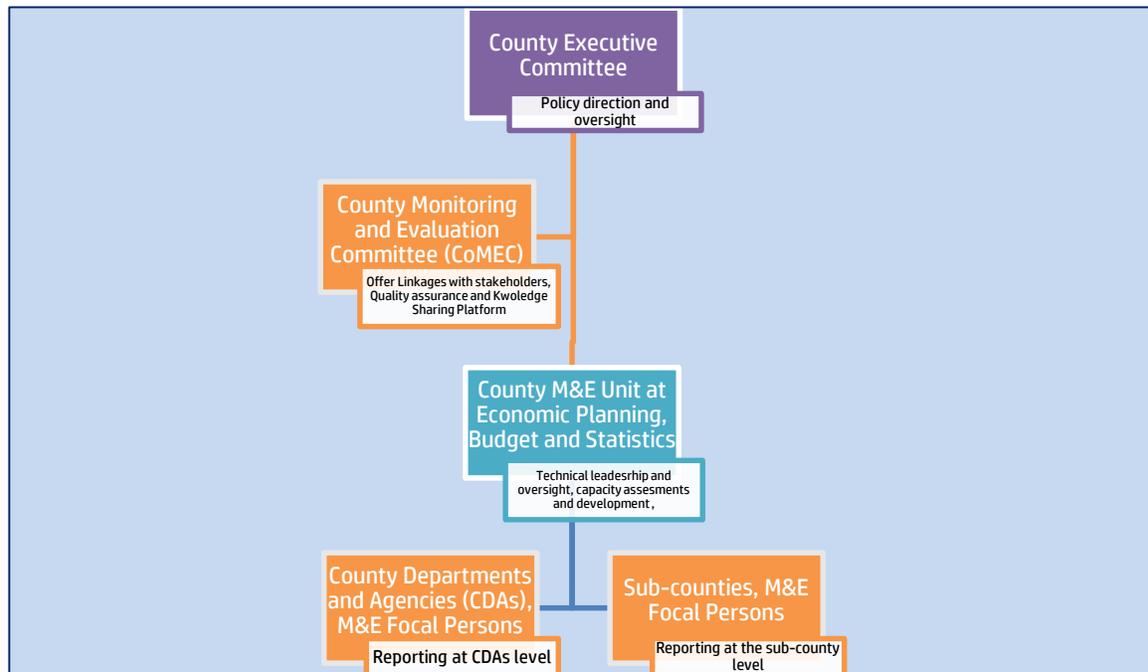
The purpose of conducting monitoring and evaluation is both to learn and to provide a mechanism for accountability for various stakeholders.

The proposed structure offers an opportunity for technical and operational capacity as well as policy oversight. In the implementation of programmes, the partners that work with the County Departments and Agencies (CDAs) are expected to implement programmes or projects through or in collaboration with the CDAs. The CDAs will track implementation and report through the quarterly and annual reports complied by the focal persons. These regular reports will be cahnneled through the County M & E unit which offers technical oversight for standard reporting and compile the county report.

The National Government departments and agencies together with supporting partners will converge with the County Government colleagues at the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CoMEC). CoMEC is vital for offering the necessary platform for knowledge sharing as well for quality assurance for the M & E reports. Composition, frequency of reporting, structure and content of reports as well funding modalities shall be provided for through the M & E policy and Bill.

To foster accountability and transparency, the CoMEC shall ensure that M & E findings are widely available. CoMEC will also ensure that learning coming from programme monitoring and evaluation are communicated both internally and externally, and disseminated to the public at the lowest level and through wide reaching platforms such as county website and other public fora.

6.3 Monitoring & Evaluation Capacity

For monitoring and evaluation to be possible, data and information must be availed in a timely and accurate manner. Departments and Agencies have previously struggled with data and information management. This integrated plan together with other relevant policies such as the M & E policy is proposing that each county department and agency must put in place a relevant information management system, preferably an electronic one.

The monitoring and evaluation policy is expected to guide allocation of resources for M & E at CDAs, the sub-county level as well as to the M & E unit. The M & E unit will be monitoring the situation and undertake periodic capacity assessments to propose solutions to the CoMEC and executive for consideration and implementation. The M & E Unit will use the CoMEC to foster strong partnerships and networks that can benefit the County Government and enhance the M & E capacity.

The current implementation of Geographic Information System (GIS) lab at the Lands Department offers a starting point for electronic information system in various departments and agencies. The M & E Unit will leverage the GIS lab and seek sustainable partnerships and capacity with the Lands Departments and other partners that support the initiative. The M & E Unit will seek to build dashboards that can serve the leadership, the public and other stakeholders responsively.

Regular assessments on staff capacity will allow for enhancement either through standard M & E courses available or through customized courses for the staff especially the focal persons and the M & E unit. Funds that can be made available through implementation of M & E policy will support the capacity building.

6.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Through participatory strategic planning, review, and evaluation processes, the M & E Unit will be providing guidance, advice and technical support to integrate results-based planning, monitoring and evaluation across all the county departments and agencies to ensure that we can produce the impactful results.

Table 26: Indicators that have been identified and agreed upon are here below

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services							
Veterinary Services Programme	Increased livestock production and income for pastoralists	Proportion of inspected carcasses that are declared unsafe for human consumption					

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline* Value	Year	Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
Livestock Production Services programme		Ratio of livestock farmers to the rural population					
		Annual small scale farmers' income [KSh]					
		Value of livestock products traded (in KShs)					
		Milk production in Kilograms					
Crop production programme	Increased crop production and productivity	Crops yield (In Metric Tonnes)					DALV
		Tones of melon/Acre	30	2022	60	80	DALV
		Tones of kales/acre	10	2022	16	18	DALV
		Tones of Tomatoes/Acre	15	2022	18	20	DALV
		Bags of cereals/Acre	35	2022	37	40	DALV
		Bags of pulses/Acre	12	2022	15	15	DALV
		Tree cover from agroforestry and Fruit farming	5%	2022	15%	30%	
Fisheries and Alternative Livelihoods programme	Increased production and income from alternative livelihoods	Fish produced annually in Kilograms	0	2022	12,000	30,000	DALV
		Honey produced in Metric Tonnes	3	2022	6	10	DALV
		Gams and resins produced in Metric Tonnes	5	2022	15	25	DALV/Cooper atives Department
		Aloe Vera produced in Tonnes	0	2022	200	500	DALV/Cooper atives Department
		Income earned by farmers from alternative livelihoods					
Health Services							
Curative, Rehabilitative and	Increased access to quality health care	Nurse-population ratio	1:1850	2022	1:1650	1:1450	Department of Health Services

| Programme | Outcome | Outcome Indicator (s) | Baseline* | | Mid Term Target | End Term Target | Reporting Responsibility |
			Value	Year			
Referral services programme		Doctor-population ratio	1:23,694	2022	1:17692	1:11694	Department of Health Services
		Population: In-patient Bed Ratio					
		Life expectancy at birth /	Male	56.7	2022	60	60	
			Female	62	2022	65	67	
		crude death rate	4.8	2019	4.4	4.4	
Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH) programme	maternal, neonatal, infant, and child mortalities reduced	Maternal mortality ratio	483/100,000	2022	440/100,000	400/100,000	Department of Health Services
		Neonatal mortality ratio	24/1000	2022			
		Infant mortality ratio	37/1000	2022			
		Child mortality ratio		2022			
		Proportion of women in child bearing age utilizing family planning	3	2022	14	18	Department of Health Services
		Fertility rates (KDHS)	6.1	2022	6.0	5.8	Department of Health Services
		Proportion of mothers assisted by a skilled worker during delivery	52%	2022	72%	80%	Department of Health Services
		Proportion of pregnant women attending full ANC	44%	2022	54%	64%	Department of Health Services
		Immunization coverage	68%	2022	75%	80%	Department of Health Services
TB, HIV/ AIDS and Malaria programme	Increased HIV and TB diagnostic and treatment services	Proportion of HIV started on ART					
		HIV /AIDS prevalence rate					
		Incidence of TB	26	2022			Department of Health Services
Public Health and Sanitation Programme	Improved environmental	Latrine coverage					Department of Health Services

| Programme | Outcome | Outcome Indicator (s) | Baseline* | | Mid Term Target | End Term Target | Reporting Responsibility |
			Value	Year			
	health, Hygiene and Sanitation	Number of new villages declared ODF	48	2022	60	67	Department of Health Services
Research and Disease Surveilance	Improved understanding, trends and causes of diseases	Research on at least 2 priority diseases	0	1	1	2	Department of Health Services
Education, Social Welfare and Family Affairs							
Early Childhood Education	Improved access to quality basic education	Net enrolment rate					
		Gross enrolment rate in ECDE	37%	2022	50%	50%	Directorate of ECD
		Teacher-pupil ratio	1:33	2022	1:32	1:31	Directorate of ECD
		Gross enrolment in primary	30%	2022	40%	50%	National Government department of Educ
		Gross enrolment in secondary	21%	2022	25%	35%	National Government department of Educ
		Teacher- pupil ratio (Primary)	1:70	2022	1:68	1:67	National Government department of Educ
		Teacher student ratio (secondary)		2022			National Government department of Education
Culture, Social Service and Family Affairs	Improved social welfare of the society	Proportion of children aged 5 - 17 years who have undergone female genital mutilation					
		Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered.					
		Proportion of girls aged 13-19 who are married.					
		Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labor					
	Preservation and promotion of the culture	Annual cultural events held	0	2022	1	2	Directorate of culture
		Cultural tourists received	0	2022	150	300	Directorate of culture

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Vocational Training	Improved access to quality TVET	Enrolment in TVETs	606	2022			Directorate of Vocational Training
		Instructor to student ratio					
Sports Development Services	Improved sports, arts, and talent development	Proportion of youth population with access to sports and talent development opportunities					
		Number of young people participating in national and international sporting/ talent events					
Gender and Women Empowerment	Improved social welfare for women and girls	Proportion of girls and women undergoing FGM/C	94%	2022			
		Proportion of women aged 15-49 who experienced violence in the last 12 months	5.5%				
		Proportion of girls under 18 who are married		2022			
	Improved protection of vulnerable households	Proportion of vulnerable HHs receiving cash transfers		2022			Ministry of Labour and Social protection/NDMA
	Improved protection of persons living with disability	Proportion of severely disabled receiving cash transfers	13%	2022	25%	25%	Directorate of Gender and Social Services
Water Services							
Water infrastructure development programme	Increased access to safe water	Proportion of HH accessing safe water	35%	2022	53%	81%	Department of Water
Water services maintenance programme		Proportion of HH with access to safe water in Wajir Municipality	5%	2022	50%	90%	WAJWASCO
Hon of Africa Ground Water Resilience Project		No of HHs served by the project	0	2022	2,000	4,000	WAJWASCO
Wajir Water and Sanitation Project	Increased access to water and sanitation services	Proportion of HH with access to proper sanitation	11%	2022	22%	50%	WAJWASCO

| Programme | Outcome | Outcome Indicator (s) | Baseline* | | Mid Term Target | End Term Target | Reporting Responsibility |
			Value	Year			
		services in Wajir Municipality					
Roads, Transport, Public Works and Housing							
County Road Services	Enhanced road networks	Proportion of rural population who live within 2km of an all season road.					Directorate of roads
County Transport Services	Improved access to safe and sustainable transport Services	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport					Directorate of transport services
Public Works and Housing	Affordable, decent & safe housing	Proportion of urban population accessing affordable housing					Directorate of public works
	Quality and safe public buildings and structures	Proportion of public works managed by qualified engenieer	30%	2022	50	70	Directorate of public works
ICT, Trade, Investment, Industrialization and Cooperative Development							
Enterprise Development Services	Improved capacity and access to credit for MSMEs	Proportion of MSMEs registered accessing revolving fund					
Cooperative Development and Promotion	Enhanced savings and investments for wealth creation	Proportion of cooperatives operationalized					
Investment & Industrialization	Improved Production and Incomes from Business	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GCP					
		Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment					
Trade services	Improved business environment	Share of trade contribution to GCP					
ICT Infrastructure	Improved ICT, efficiency and service delivery	Proportion of established county offices with the requisite ICT infrastructure					
		Proportion of population with access to free WI-FI					
Energy, Environment and Climate Change							
Environment services	Reduced rangeland degradation and increased tree cover	Area (in ha) of Degraded Land Under Sustainable Management					
		Proportion of Forest area (of total land area)					

| Programme | Outcome | Outcome Indicator (s) | Baseline* | | Mid Term Target | End Term Target | Reporting Responsibility |
			Value	Year			
Natural Resources Services	Improved sustainable use of Natural Resources	Contributions of tourism to GCP					
		Number of jobs created in the tourism industry					
		Contributions of mining to GCP					
Energy services	Increased access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Proportions of households and institutions adopting clean energy					
		Proportion of households connected to the mini-grids					
Lands and Physical Planning							
Land policy and Physical Planning	Sustainable land use planning, management and development	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land					
County Spatial Planning and Development	Sustainable land use planning, management and development						
Kenya Informal Settlement improvement Project	Improved informal settlements with basic services	Proportion of urban population living slums or informal settlements					
Urban Development Services	Improved urban governance, management and development in the county	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected					
		Proportion of population living in urban areas that implement development plans, integrating population projections and resource needs					
Public Service, County Administration, and Special Programs							
Peace Building & Conflict Management	Improved Conflict prevention, Mitigation and Response	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	24	2022	24	24	Directorate of Peace and Security
Governance and Ethics	Improved governance	Corruption perception index					
Service Delivery and Perfomance Management	Efficient, accountable, and transparent institutions	Proportion of population satisfied with their last					

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
		experience of public services					
Decentralized Services	Improved access to Services in the lowest Administrative Unit	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational governance instruments					
Disaster Management	Improved resilience to disasters in the county	Proportion of established administrative with disaster risk reduction strategies					
		Proportion of population covered by social protection systems					
Town Administration	Inclusive and sustainable towns	Proportion of urban areas with participatory integrated urban development plans					
CPSB	Quality workforce	Quality of hire					
Intergovernmental Relations	Enhanced Cooperation and Consultations with County Governments and the National Government	Proportion of county governments sectors with established intergovernmental forums					
County Donor Relations	Enhanced Partnerships with Developmental Partners	Amount of resources (in-kind and cash) mobilized					
Human Resource Management	Increased Customer and employee satisfaction	Employee satisfaction index					
		Female to male ratio					
		Proportion of employees who are PWDs					
Public Participation and Civic Education	Improved public engagement and informed decision making	Proportion of established administrative units with a direct participation structure for civil society and communities.					
Finance and Economic Planning							

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Economic Planning and Budget	Improved County Economic growth and development	Gross County Product					
		statistical abstracts published in the last 3 years					
Public Finance Management	Improved Accounting Controls, Recording And Reporting	Corruption Perception Index					EACC surveys
	Increased Own Source Revenue	Additional Own Source Revenue collected	60M	2022	300	500	Directorate of Revenue

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Data collection will be driven from the sub-county and county department level. Proposals to automate data systems have been included in this CIDP and are expected to facilitate data collection and management at sub-county, department and county level. In the first year, paper questionnaires, checklists and manual systems will be used to collect project and program level data as well as in filed participatory data collection. This section should provide the main methods and tools that will be used for data collection, archiving, analysis and reporting arrangements in line with the National M&E Norms and Standards. This includes development of CIDP Indicator Handbook, standard reporting templates based on the County Annual Progress Report Guidelines. The County Government should also state how they integrate technology in M&E through the use of e-CIMES. The section should also provide the types of M&E Reports to be prepared and the frequency of reporting.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

The county government will develop and implement the M&E policy within the first year and align it with the national policy. It is expected that the policy shall provide for structures such as the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CoMEC) as well as the Technical and Sub-County Committees. These committees will serve as the primary platforms for dissemination of the M&E finding and reports. The committees shall also serve as learning platforms where various sectors as well as partners can share and discuss lessons while advising on the best ways to integrate these lessons.

Quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation reports shall be developed in a participatory manner. The sub-county M&E committees with the technical leadership of the M&E focal person/Economist will coordinate data collection at the project and ward level. Communities will be given opportunities to discuss, ventilate and provide assessments to the projects and programs during data collection.

Efforts will be made to compile the quarterly and annual reports in timely manner and then make them available immediately they are discussed and approved by the structures proposed in the M&E policy.

Reports shall be made available on the county website, libraries at all sub-counties, partner websites that can host the reports and through the community forums at the Ward level.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

In the plan period 2022-2027, the county government is focused on improving the key indicators in the health, education, agriculture and water sectors. In order to verify progress made in the priority sectors, there is a plan to undertake at least one evaluation in each of the sectors. The county government will pursue partnerships and collaborations with the national government, development partners, research and academia, and think tanks to mobilize financial and technical resources for undertaking the evaluations. Automated data systems that have been proposed in this CIDP are expected to improve information management in the priority sectors and therefore aid the evaluations.

Table 27: Evaluation Plan

No	Policy/ Programme / Project	Evaluation Title(specify the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
1	CIDP	Midterm Review ofthe Third GenerationCIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Planning and Finance	June 2025	Sept 2025	Kshs. 15 million	CGW Donors
2	CIDP	End-term Review of the Third GenerationCIDP	Improved integrated development planning in the 4th Cycle	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Planning and Finance	June 2025	Sept 2025	Kshs. 15 million	CGW/ Donors
3	Health Sector Programs	Rapid Evaluation of the Health Sector program	Increased access to health Services	Improve the delivery of health services	CEC Health	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kshs. 5 million	CGW/ Donor
4	Agricultural Sector Programs	Rapid evaluation of sector programs	Increased productivity in the sector	Improve programming and extension services	CEC ALVS	Nov. 2026	Feb 2027	Kshs. 10 million	CGW/ Donors
5	Water sector programs	Rapid evaluation of sector programs	Increased access to water	Improve programming and sustainability of projects	CEC Water	Oct. 2025	Dec 2025	Kshs. 10 million	CGW/ Donors
6	Education sector programs	Rapid evaluation of sector programs	Increased enrollment and literacy	Improve programming and extension services	CEC ESW&FA	Jan. 2025	Feb 2025	Kshs. 10 million	CGW/ Donors

ANNEX 1: COUNTY FACTSHEET

(The County Factsheet should be aligned to the County Statistical Abstract)

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
County Area:			
Total area (Km2)		**56,773.1**	
Non-arable land (Km²)			
Arable land (Km²)		**42,425.2**	
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)			
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)			
Approximate forest cover (%)		**1.9**	
Water mass (Km2)			
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected		**0**	
Total urban areas (Km2)			
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated			
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes		**34**	
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE			
Lowest altitude (metres)		**150**	
Highest (metres)		**460**	
Temperature range:	High ⁰C	**31.4**	
	Low ⁰C	**24.4**	
Rainfall	High (mm)	**600**	
	Low (mm)	**300**	
Average relative humidity (%)		**61.8**	
Wind speed (Kilometres per hour/knots)			
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES			
Total population		848,385	
Total Male population		421,018	
Total Female population		427,367	
Total intersex Population			
Sex ratio (Male: Female)			
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)	915,139	
	End of plan period (2027)	964,214	
Infant population (<1 year)	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total	131,538	
Population under five	Female	66,196	
	Male	65,342	
	Inter-sex	**0**	
	Total	**263,076**	
	Female	39,243	

Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Male	38,801	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**78,044**	
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	100,451	
	Male	99,670	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**200,121**	
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years	Female	46,712	
	Male	46,304	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**93,016**	
School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum			
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	26,083	
	Male	25,800	
	Inter-sex	-	
	Total	**51,883**	
Primary school age group (6-12) years	Female	76,040	
	Male	75,422	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**151,462**	
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female	36,353	
	Male	36,097	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**72,450**	
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female	34,770	
	Male	34,454	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**69,224**	
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female	144,113	
	Male	142,673	
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Reproductive age (15 - 49) years		212,602	
Labour force (15-65) years	Female	228,326	
	Male	224,481	
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Aged population (65+)	Female	7,160	
	Male	6,463	
	Inter-sex		
	Total	**13,623**	
Population aged below 15 years		381,953	
Eligible Voting Population	**Name of Constituency**	**(Aproximate)**	
	Wajir East	59,565	

	Wajir West	62,900	
	Wajir South	148,080	
	Wajir North	56,077	
	Eldas	44,473	
	Tarbaj	26,112	
	Total (County)	**397,207**	
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000			
Urban population (By Urban Centre)			
Wajir Municipality	Female	47,439	
	Male	53,926	
	Intersex		
	Total	**101,365**	
Habaswein Town	Female	25,356	
	Male	30,419	
	Intersex		
	Total	**55,774**	
Bute Town	Female	7,685	
	Male	8,183	
	Intersex		
	Total	**15,868**	
Eldas Town	Female	6,336	
	Male	4,063	
	Intersex		
	Total	**13,801**	
Griftu Town	Female	4,063	
	Male	4,862	
	Intersex		
	Total	**8,925**	
Tarbaj	Female	1,742	
	Male	1,796	
	Intersex		
	Total	**3,539**	
Rural population	Female	334,746	
	Male	314,367	
	Total	**649,113**	
Population Density (persons per km2) by Sub-county	Wajir East	30	
	Wajir West	15	
	Wajir South	15	
	Wajir North	15	
	Eldas	21	
	Tarbaj	6	
	Wajir County – Average	**15**	
Incidence of landlessness (%)		**0**	
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		**0**	
Mean holding size (in Acres)		**5.9**	

Employment by Sector (No.)	Agriculture: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Rural self-employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Urban self-employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Wage employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
County Labour force	Male	224,482	
	Female	228,326	
	Total	**452,808**	
Unemployment Levels (%)	Male	20	
	Female	16	
	Intersex		
	Total	**18**	
Total number of households		146,970	
Average household size		5.8	
Female headed households (%)		46.1	
Child headed households (%)		1.6	
Children with special needs	Male	1,027	
	Female	951	
	Intersex	**0**	
	Total	**1,978**	
Children in labour (No)	Male	67,891	
	Female	58,357	
	Intersex	5	
	Total	**126,253**	
Number of PWDs (2019)	Visual	1,660	
	Hearing	2,010	
	Speech	1,520	
	Physical	3,258	
	Mental	2,540	
	Other (Self care difficulty)	2,784	
	Total	**6,886**	
	Male	6,174	

Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) (No.)	Female	4,901	
	Total	**11,075**	
Number of street Families	No of Homeless people	125	
Orphanages (No.)		3	
Rescue centres (No.)			
Gender Protection Units (No.)			
Correction/ Rehabilitation facilities (No.)		**1**	
POVERTY INDICATORS			
Absolute Poverty (%)		57	26.7
Monetary poverty		61.7	35.7
Multidimensional poverty		90	53
Rural Poor (%)			**40.1**
Food Poverty (%)			
Contribution to National Poverty (%)			
HEALTH			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Diarrheal Diseases	HIV/AIDS
		Neonatal Disorders	Neonatal Disorders
		Tuberculosis	Lower Respiratory infection
		Lower Respiratory infection	Diarrheal Diseases
		Stroke	Stroke
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		37	32 (KDHS 2022)
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000		24	21 (KDHS 2022)
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		403 (KPHC 2019)	362
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000		45	58
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000			41.9
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		52	41 (KDHS 2022)
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		12.4 (KDHS 2022)	17.6
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		22.8 (KDHS 2022)	**4.9**
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		**16.2 (KDHS 2022)**	10.1
Life expectancy	Male	56.7	75
	Female	62	80
Health Facilities (No.)			
	By Sub-county		
Hospitals	Tarbaj	1	
	Eldas	1	
	Wajir North	2	
	Wajir South	1	
	Wajir West	1	
	Wajir East	3	
Health Centres	Tarbaj	4	
	Eldas	4	
	Wajir North	6	

	Wajir South	13	
	Wajir West	6	
	Wajir East	3	
Dispensaries	Tarbaj	18	
	Eldas	14	
	Wajir North	10	
	Wajir South	13	
	Wajir West	18	
	Wajir East	16	
Private Clinics	Tarbaj	1	
	Eldas	3	
	Wajir North	6	
	Wajir South	15	
	Wajir West	2	
	Wajir East	18	
Nursing Homes	Tarbaj	0	
	Eldas	0	
	Wajir North	2	
	Wajir South	4	
	Wajir West	1	
	Wajir East	7	
Maternity Bed capacity	Tarbaj	28	
	Eldas	10	
	Wajir North	25	
	Wajir South	26	
	Wajir West	23	
	Wajir East	70	
Youth friendly centres	Tarbaj	0	
	Eldas	0	
	Wajir North	0	
	Wajir South	0	
	Wajir West	0	
	Wajir East	1	
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Tarbaj	16	1.4/1,000
	Eldas	13	
	Wajir North	40	
	Wajir South	50	
	Wajir West	36	
	Wajir East	120	
ICU Beds	Tarbaj	0	
	Eldas	0	
	Wajir North	0	
	Wajir South	0	
	Wajir West	0	
	Wajir East	10	

Doctor/patient ratio	Tarbaj	0	0.2/1,000
	Eldas	0	
	Wajir North	2	
	Wajir South	2	
	Wajir West	1	
	Wajir East	25	
Nurse/Population ratio	Tarbaj	27	11.66/10,000
	Eldas	25	
	Wajir North	31	
	Wajir South	29	
	Wajir West	42	
	Wajir East	221	
Clinical Officers	Tarbaj	5	
	Eldas	3	
	Wajir North	9	
	Wajir South	8	
	Wajir West	9	
	Wajir East	35	
Laboratory Technicians	Tarbaj	7	
	Eldas	3	
	Wajir North	6	
	Wajir South	9	
	Wajir West	9	
	Wajir East	39	
HIV prevalence (%)		0.2	4.9%
Patients on ARVs (No.)		220	1.1M
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		16	7
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		44.9 (KDHS 2022)	**66.0 (KDHS 2022)**
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		53.6 (KDHS 2022)	**82.3 (KDHS 2022)**
Deliveries by skilled provider (%)		56.6 (KDHS 2022)	**89.3(KDHS 2022)**
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)		0	
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)		3 (KDHS 2022)	**62.5 (KDHS 2022)**
Immunization coverage (%)		48.6 (KDHS 2022)	80 (KDHS 2022)
CHVs (No.)		1000	
Crude Birth Rate		44.2/1,000	27.9/1,000
Crude Death Rate		11.6/1000	10.5/1000
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		3	2
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		7	
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops (list)		Sorghum, beans, cowpeas	Maize, wheat, sorghum, beans

Cash crops (list)		Watermelon, pawpaw, onions, tomatoes, citrus, mango, simsim and vegetables	Coffee, tea, horticultural crops, and nuts
Total acreage under food crops (acres)	**Total acreage**	1721	8,432,133
	Sorghum	1200	
	Others	521	
Acreage under cash crops (acres)	**Total acreage**	1042	961,501
	Watermelon	110	
	Kales	60	
	Spinach	20	
	Pawpaw	70	
	Others	782	
Crop ProProduce and Their Value (Annual)			
Sorghum	Quantity (Ton.)	480	
	Value (Kshs.)	28.8M	
Watermelon	Quantity (Ton.)	440	
	Value (Kshs.)	22.0M	
Pawpaw	Quantity (Ton.)	1400	
	Value (Kshs.)	56.0M	
Kales	Quantity (Ton.)	240	
	Value (Kshs.)	4.8M	
Spinach	Quantity (Ton.)	300	
	Value (Kshs.)	6.0M	
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)			
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)			Store ware houses, silos, and maize cribs.
Extension officer farmer ratio			
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle	18	4.5M
	Beef Cattle	893032	14.3M
	Goats	3190511	26.7M
	Sheep	2231725	18.9M
	Camel	1184083	3.2M
	Donkey	169527	1.9M
	Poultry	513064	44.6M
	Others: Colonized beehives	2316	Data not available
Number of Ranches		1	159
Extension officer famer ratio		1:760	1:1000
Irrigation Infrastructure			

Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)	638	369679
	Large (>5 Acres)	0	Data not available
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	18	4.5M
	Value (Kshs.)	1800000	540B
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	893032	14.3M
	Value (Kshs.)	26.79B	429B
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	3190511	26.7M
	Value (Kshs.)	12.76B	107B
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)	2231725	18.9M
	Value (Kshs.)	6.965B	75.6B
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)	1184083	3.2M
	Value (Kshs.)	59.20B	160B
Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)			
Milk	Quantity (kg.)	279,651,849	
	Value (Kshs.)	22.37B	
Camel Milk	Quantity (kg.)	19,710,000	
	Value (Kshs.)	11.83B	
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)	5,200,000	
	Value (Kshs.)	3.12B	
Chevon	Quantity (Kgs)	5,475,000	
	Value (Kshs.)	3.285B	
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)	2,628,000	
	Value (Kshs.)	1.77B	
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)	292,567	
	Value (Kshs.)	117M	
Honey	Quantity (Kg.)	14,000	
	Value (Kshs.)	14M	
Hides	Quantity (kg.)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
FISHERIES		30	49050
Fish traders (No.)		45	120009
Fish farm families (No.)		8	80000
Fish ponds (No.)		0	3800
Fish Tanks (No.)		2400sqm	Data not available
Area of fish ponds (m^2)		Cat fish	Cat fish, trout, salmon,
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)		Tilapia	Tilapia, omena
		Muddy fish	Muddy fish, nile perch and hybrid bass
		Nill	Gill nets, tangle net,trannel,

			lampara,traw nets, lift nets, dip nets, beach nets, seines and cast nets.
Fishing nets (No.)			
OIL AND OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			None
FORESTRY			
No. of gazetted forests		1	
No. of non gazetted forests		1	
No. of community forests		0	
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)			Fuel and poles
Forestry products' value chain development			Gum and reins,
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation)			•Deforestation 10 cases •Wild fire 5 cases
No. of people engaged in forestry		**19 group (Check volume IV KPHC2019)**	
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	125000	
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	50,000	
Quantity of timber produced(m³)		**ND**	
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Pre-Primary School			
No. of ECD centres		302	
No. of ECD teachers		575	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:33	1:30 (2019)
Total Enrolment	Girls	10,548	
	Boys	8,523	
Average years of attendance (years)		5	
G. Enrolment rate %		36.7	87.7
N Enrolment rate %		12.9	54.2
Primary Schools			
Number of primary schools		271	
Number of teachers		1000	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:70	1:30.7(2015)
Total enrolment	Boys	40139	
	Girls	29879	
Dropout rate %			
G. Enrolment rate %		35.7	99.9
N Enrolment rate %		29.8	75.8
Retention rate %			
	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		

Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	5Km and more		
Special Needs Schools			
Number of Special Needs Schools		2	
No. of Integrated Schools		7	
Number of teachers		9	
Teacher/pupil ratio			
Total enrolment	Boys	973	
	Girls	1019	
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Secondary Schools			
Number of secondary schools		57	
Number of teachers			
Teacher/student ratio			1:41.13 (2012)
Total enrolment	Boys	12908	
	Girls	7516	
Dropout rate %			
G. Enrolment rate %			
N Enrolment rate %		30.7	
Retention rate %		87	
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Vocational Training Centres	No.	8	
	Enrolment	606	
	Attendance	606	
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS	0	
	No. of universities	0	
	Enrolment (desegregate by sex)	0	
	Attendance	0	
Adult Literacy	Number of adult literacy centres	113	
	Enrolment	4,200	
	Attendance		
Literacy rate (%)	Male	1900	
	Female	2300	
	Total	4200	
Ability to read	Can read (%)		
	Cannot read (%)		
Ability to write	Can write (%)		
	Cannot write (%)		

Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)		
	Cannot read and write (%)		
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity		
	Internet		
	Computers		
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star	00	
	Four star	00	
	Three star	00	
	Two star	00	
	One star	00	
	Unclassified	**100 (Source of Data??)**	
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	00	
	Four star	00	
	Three star	00	
	Two star	00	
	One star	00	
	Unclassified		
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants	00	
	Rhino	00	
	Lion	141	
	Leopards	00	
	Others	**30511 (Source of Data??)**	
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	00	
	Reserves	00	
	Conservancies	**3**	
	Game ranches	00	
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	00	
	Foreign	00	
Museums (list)			Wajir Museum
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)			
Social amenities			
Talent Academies (No.)			
Sports stadia (No.)			
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)			
Social halls/Recréation Centres (No)			
Public Parks (No)			
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
Number of co-operative societies		**135**	
Active cooperative societies (No.)		**40**	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		**95**	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)		**0**	
Total Registered Membership (No.)		**2025**	

Commercial banks (No.)		**4**	
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		**0**	
Mobile money agents (No.)		**ND**	
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)		**40**	
Community Organizations/Non-State Actors			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs		
	CBOs		
	FBOs		
	special interest groups		
BLUE ECONOMY			
Insert major indicators on blue economy			
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual			
Volume of solid waste collected & Disposed: Daily/Annual			
Proportion of waste recycled			
No. of Material Recovery Facilities			
WATER AND SANITATION			
Households with access to piped water (No.)		25000	**1776 (cencus)**
Households with access to portable water (No.)		40	
Permanent rivers (No.)		0	
Shallow wells (No.)		28000	**25248 (Cencus)**
Protected springs (No.)		0	**11165**
Un-protected springs (No.)		0	**761**
Water pans (No.)		560	
Dams (No.)		40	
Boreholes (No.)		320	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	7	1.4
	Piped	3	1.9
	Rain/harvested	3	0.3
	Borehole	60	31.7
	Protected well	8	11.1
	Protected spring	0	0.6
	Unprotected well	7	8.8
	Unprotected spring	0	0.6
	Stream	0	0.3
	Water Vendor	5	7.2
	Dam	NO ACCURATE DATA	28.0
	Pond	0	5.8
	Lake	0	28.0
Water supply schemes (No.) 320			320
Average distance to nearest water point (km)		1.5KM	
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0		
	1-4		
	5-14		

	15-29		
	30-59		
	60+		
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		280	
Households with latrines	Flush toilet		1.7
	VIP Latrine		2.1
	Uncovered Pit Latrine		16.0
	Bucket		10.5
	None		43.6
	ODF		
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority		5.7
	Collected by Private firm		0.5
	Garbage pit		
	Burning		
	Public garbage heap		
	Farm Garden		
	Neighborhood Community group		
ENERGY			
Households with electricity connection (No.)		**Kindly get data from KPLC Wajir**	
% of trading centres connected with electricity		"	
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity	2.7	
	Gas (LPG)	0.7	
	Biogas	0.6	
	Solar	0.8	
	Paraffin	0.3	
	Firewood	89.5	
	Charcoal	5.3	
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity	14.1	
	Gas (LPG)	00	
	Biogas	00	
	Solar	22.8	
	Paraffin	1	
	Tin lamp	0.9	
	Fuel wood	15.4	
HOUSING			
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)	32.1%	
	Semi-permanent (%)	44.3%	
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)	7.9%	
	Grass thatched (%)	41.4%	
	Tiles (%)	2.2%	
Housing wall	Bricks (%)	12.7%	
	Mason stones (%)	2.6%	

	Mud (%)	9.8%	
Floor type	Cement (%)	12.7%	
	Earthen (%)		
	Clay (%)	2.1%	
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Road Length			
Bitumen surface (km)			
Gravel surface (km)			
Earth surface (km)			
Railway line (km)			
Railway stations (No.)			
Major bus parks (No.)			
Lorry parks (No.)			
Operational Airports (No.)			
Operational Airstrips (No.)			
Telecommunication			
Number of telephone connections			
% of county covered by CDMA wireless			
Mobile network coverage (%)			
Proportion of population with internet/broadband connectivity			
Private couriers (No.)			
Post Offices (No.)			
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)			
TRADE AND INDUSTRY			
Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)	**ND**		
Registered retail traders (No.)	**2996**		
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	**ND**		
Jua kali Associations (No.)	**3**		
Major industries (No.)	**2**		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)	**ND**		
Flood lights/street lights (No.)	**ND**		
No of Market Stalls	**285**		
Disaster Management			
Fire engines (No)	**1**		
Fire stations (No)	**0**		
Fire fighters (No)	**13**		
Ambulance (No)	**14**		
Emergency Operation Centre	**0**		
Emergency Hotline	**0**		
Divers (No)	**2**		

ANNEX 2: CIDP PREPARATION STEPS AND PROPOSED TIMELINES

Step No.	Description	Details	Time Frame	Responsibilities
1.	Preliminaries	Concept Note Circular CIDP Technical Team SWGs Sensitization	30th June, 2022	County Executive Committee Member (CECM) Economic Planning County Secretary (CS)
2.	Data Collection and Analysis	Review Priority setting and public participation forums Sector policies Governor Manifesto	31st July 2022	(SWG, CIDP TEAM) Economic and Planning Director
3.	Development of Objectives and Strategies	Vision Mission Objectives Strategies	31st July, 2022	CECM Economic Planning County Chief Officer(CCOs) Economic and Planning Director
4.	Formulation of Programmes and Projects	Programmes Sub programmes Projects Resource Mobilization Risk Management	31st August 2022	CECM Economic Planning CCOs Economic and Planning Director

Step No.	Description	Details	Time Frame	Responsibilities
		Development of specific sector priorities		
5.	Preparation of the Draft CIDP	Shared Peer Review	30th September 2022	CIDP Technical Team
6.	Validation	Stakeholders workshop	30th November 2022	CECM Economic Planning Economic and Planning Director Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning[2]
7.	Adoption and Approval	County Executive committee member County Assembly	30th November 2022	Governor CA Speaker
8.	Launch and Dissemination	Printing of Final Draft	9th December 2022	CECM Economic Planning County Secretary
		Launch forum	12th December 2022	Governor
		Stakeholders' forums Websites Print/electronic media	January-March 2023	CECM Economic Planning County Secretary

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[2] *Refer to Resolution of IBEC Meeting of November 2019.* The State Department for Planning to review and give comments within two weeks of receipt of the Draft CIDP.

ANNEX 3: INTEGRATION OF POPULATION ISSUES INTO THE CIDP

Globally, UN Member Governments (Kenya included) agreed to integrate population issues in all development planning at all levels and in relevant sectors. Consequently, it was agreed that "people …. are at the centre of sustainable development, hence a fuller integration of population dynamics into development planning and review processes will assist countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets by 2030".

Planning and managing effectively the needs of current and future generations requires knowledge about population dynamics (size, age-structure, distribution, characteristics and growth rate) today, and in future including their nature of change over time. To *'leave no one behind'*, it is essential that data for planning, implementation and monitoring goes beyond national averages and progress to disaggregated data to differentiate levels of achievement that includes hidden population groups.

To illustrate how population issues should be integrated into the CIDP, the following examples in five sectoral areas are offered.

I. Health

Rationale

The goal of development is human dignity and well-being, in which health is an essential ingredient. Progress in sustainable social development is manifested in the health status of the population, and "health for all" must become one of the guiding principles within the larger framework of sustainable development. In order to achieve SDG 3, UN member countries are obliged to **"*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"*.** As well, the right to health is a fundamental human right guaranteed in the Constitution of Kenya. Article 43 (1) (a) of this Constitution provides that 'every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health …'. Similar rights are also contained in regional human rights instruments, such as the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, of which Kenya has ratified. The Kenya Health Policy, 2014–2030, gives guidelines that ensure significant improvement in overall status of health in Kenya in line with the Constitution of Kenya, the Kenya Vision 2030 and global commitments. It is noteworthy that health services were devolved to the county level as of August 2013. Indeed, a healthy population is more productive, hence contributing to higher levels of economic growth for a country.

Programme Intervention Areas

A country's health status is closely intertwined with its demographic development. Improved access to healthcare reduces mortality and the birth rate, while life expectancy rises. This calls for a life cycle approach to health. The life cycle approach is a concept that emphasizes on prevention and early intervention at every stage of life; i.e., intrauterine period, early childhood, adolescence, youth, middle age and old age. An outcome at one point in the life cycle might be a determinant for health elsewhere further in the cycle. This resonates well with SDG 3. A healthy transition to adulthood lays the groundwork for a healthy adult population - critical to realizing a demographic dividend. Starting with infants and children, programmes that promote good health and prevent disease and infection will help them grow and develop physically and intellectually. Health programmes that provide immunizations and prevent and treat infectious diseases ensure that children are healthy and stay in school. Good nutrition, especially during the first 1,000 days of life, promotes physical, mental, and emotional growth and development among infants and young children.

Determination of eligible population

Determination of the eligible population for health will adopt the life cycle approach which disaggregates population by broad age groups. The population figures have been sourced from the population projections provided by the Kenya Bureu of Statiscics based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The number of health workers required over the Plan period (to represent the supply component of the health care system), while the number of each population category such as children under 5 who will require immunization services (to represent the demand component

of the health care system). The Norms and Standards for Health Service Delivery (Republic of Kenya, 2006

Health workers requirement by facility:

NURSES

Type of facilities	Target population	No of facilities	No of nurse per facility	Total required	Inpost	Gap
Dispensary		89	2	178	89	89
Health centre		36	3	108	72	36
Sub County hospital		9	17	144	108	36
WCRH		1	120	120	110	10
Total		**135**		**550**	**379**	**171**

LAB STAFF

Type of facilities	Target population	No of facilities	No per facility	Total required	Inpost	Gap
High volume disp		15	2	30	10	20
Health centre		36	2	72	18	54
Sub county hospital		9	3	27	23	4
WCRH		1	30	30	22	8
Total		**61**		**159**	**73**	**86**

CLINICAL OFFICERS

Type of facilities	Target population	No of facilities	No per facility	Total required	Inpost	Gap
High volume disp		5	1	5	5	0
Health centre		36	2	72	15	57
Sub county hospital		9	4	36	27	4
WCRH		1	30	30	22	8
Total		**51**		**143**	**69**	**74**

PHARM TECHS

Type of facilities	No of facilities	No per facility	Total required	Inpost	Gap
Health centre	36	1	36	0	36
Sub county hospital	9	3	27	12	15
WCRH	1	14	20	10	10
Total	**51**		**83**	**22**	**61**

RADIO GRAPHERS

Type of facilities	No of facilities	No per facility	Total required	Inpost	Gap
Sub County Hospital	9	2	18	1	17
WCRH	1	10	10	4	6
Total	**10**		**28**	**5**	**23**

ORAL HEALTH OFFICERS

Type of facilities	No of facilities	Noper facility	Total required	Inpost	Gap
Sub County Hospital	9	2	18	0	18
WCRH	1	4	4	1	3
Total	**10**		**22**	**1**	**21**

Determination of specific needs of eligible population

To determine the number of critical Health care workers required over the Plan period , we apply the norms given above to the projected total population by year.

Year	Critical cadre	Dispensary	Health centre	Sub county hospital	WCRH
2022	Nurses	89	72	108	110
	Lab staff	10	18	23	22
	RCO	5	15	27	22
	Pharm tech	0	0	12	10
	COHO	0	0	0	1
	Xray	0	0	1	4
2023	Nurses	120	82	118	115
	Lab staff	12	23	25	24
	RCO	5	20	30	26
	Pharm tech	0	5	17	26
	COHO	0	0	4	2
	Xray	0	0	5	5
2024	Nurses	130	92	128	120
	Lab staff	15	33	27	26
	RCO	5	30	33	28
	Pharm tech	0	15	20	28
	COHO	0	0	8	4
	Xray	0	0	10	6
2025	Nurses	150	102	138	120
	Lab staff	20	43	27	28
	RCO	5	40	36	30
	Pharm tech	0	25	24	30
	COHO	0	0	12	4
	Xray	0	0	14	8

2026	Nurses	170	108	144	120
	Lab staff	25	53	27	30
	RCO	5	55	36	30
	Pharm tech	0	30	27	30
	COHO	0	0	14	4
	Xray	0	0	16	10
2027	Nurses	178	108	144	120
	Lab staff	30	72	27	30
	RCO	5	72	36	30
	Pharm tech	0	36	27	30
	COHO	0	0	18	4
	Xray	0	0	18	10

TARGETING OF IMMUNIZATION SERVICES

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected population of children 12-23 months	52867	53045.9	53224.15	54244.78	55193.31	56286.04
Target	49%	70%	75%	80%	82%	85%
Population immunized	25,693.36	37,132.13	39,918.11	43,395.82	45,258.51	47,843.13

TARGETING OF SKILLED DELIVERIES

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Births	26,118.00	26,692.60	27,279.83	27,879.99	28,493.35	29,120.20
Target for Skilled Deliveries	56.60%	60%	65%	70%	70%	75%
Expected No Of Skilled Deliveries	14,782.79	16,015.56	17,731.89	19,515.99	19,945.35	21,840.15

Targeting for Health Facility Deliveries

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Births	26,118.00	26,692.60	27,279.83	27,879.99	28,493.35	29,120.20
Target for Health Facility Deliveries	53.60%	57%	60%	63%	65%	68%

Expected No Of Skilled Deliveries	13,999.25	15,214.78	16,367.90	17,564.39	18,520.68	19,801.74

TARGETING OF 4TH ANC VIST

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Pregnant Women	25970	26541.34	27125.25	27722	28331.89	28955.19
Target	45%	49%	55%	60%	65%	70%
4+ ANC Visits	11660.53	13005.26	14918.89	16633.2	18415.73	20268.63

TARGETING CLIENTS OF FP

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected pop women (15-49)	212,602.00	221,747.00	230,888.00	240,034.00	248,931.00	257,831.00
Target	3%	17%	20%	25%	30%	35%
Number on FP	6,378.06	37,475.24	46,177.60	60,008.50	74,679.30	90,240.85

TARGETING CLIENTS FOR POST NATAL CLINIC

	BASELINE	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Births	26,118.00	26,692.60	27,279.83	27,879.99	28,493.35	29,120.20
Target fo PNC	37%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%
Mothers getting PNC	9663.66	10677.04	12275.92	13939.99	17096.01	20384.14

TEENAGE PREGNACY

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Females 15-19	57,071	57907	58742	59577	60147	60717
Ever Been Pregnant	11%	9%	7%	7%	6%	6%
No of Tenage Pregnancies	6163.668	5211.63	4111.94	4170.39	3608.82	3643.02

Key Indicators – Outcome level

a. Proportion of children fully immunized
b. Incidence/Prevalence of vaccine-preventable diseases
c. Malnutrition among children under 5
d. Proportion of adolescents accessing sexual and reproductive health services (SRHS)
e. Proportion of births occurring to adolescents
f. Pregnancy rates among adolescent females
g. Percentage of youth accessing SRHS services
h. Percentage of youth receiving comprehensive sexuality education
i. Percentage of youth accessing FP commodities
j. Percentage of births attended by skilled providers
k. Percentage of mothers giving birth in a health facility
l. Percentage of women attending at least 4 ANC visits
m. Percentage of women attending postnatal care clinics

Suggested sources of data
1. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Reports
2. MOH Reports
3. Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) Reports
4. Republic of Kenya (2006), Norms and Standards for Health Service Delivery

II.   Education
Rationale

Provision of quality education, training and skills development is critical in building a just and cohesive society that enjoys inclusive and equitable socio-economic development. This is reinforced by Goal 4 of Sustainable Development Goals that seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Regionally, Kenya is a signatory to Agenda 2063 which outlines the significance of investing in education and training as a strategic framework for socio-economic transformation. Kenya Vision 2030 aims at creating a comprehensive, equitable and just society based on democratic ideals and education and training is expected to be the principal catalyst towards realization of this vision. The Constitution of Kenya recognizes education as one of the basic rights of every child. This is captured in Article 53 which outlines fundamental rights of the child and Article 54 that guarantees the right to access educational institutions and facilities for all children with disability.

Early childhood development is guided by the Basic Education Act, 2013, which makes provisions for the promotion and regulation of free compulsory basic education, and provides for the accreditation, registration, governance and management of institutions of basic education. The Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act, 2013, guides the technical and vocational education and training in the country while the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) Act, 2012, empowers the Institute to vet and approve, for utilization in Kenya and to analyse any local and foreign curriculum and support materials to ensure that they conform to the Kenyan standards and values.

Tertiary education is guided by the Universities Act, 2012, and provides for the promotion of university education, including the establishment, accreditation and governance of universities.

Programme intervention areas

The main areas of focus in the education sector include: pre-school education (early childhood development education), primary education, secondary education, tertiary education, adult and continuing education, technical, vocational education and training. Early childhood development is a fully devolved county function.

Integration issues

The department comprises of early childhood Education, Primary and Secondary Education, Tertiary and Adult education, Vocational and Technical training, Social Protection for vulnerable groups, Sport developments and Culture and heritage. Early Childhood Development Education, Vocational training, Sports development and Culture and heritage is devolved while Primary and Secondary Education, Tertiary and Adult education is under the national government. Social Protection for vulnerable groups is shared function by both county and national government.

Determination of eligible population

The County of Wajir identify the population for ECD as children between 4-5. The projected population for children aged 4-5 in Wajir county is **51883** in 2022 and this is projected to grow to **53670** In 2027. The County has a gross enrolment rate of 36.7% in 2022 and targets to achieve 75% gross enrolment rate by 2027. The ECD care Givers will depend on the enrolment in schools and the desired teacher pupil ratio of 1:25. Given the enrolment in 2022 , the county requires **763** ECD teachers but the current in post are 575. The ECD care Givers requirement is expected to grow **1,610** In 2027. The school Feeding Programme will target to cover 100% of all school going children. The school capitatio that is meant to cover learning materials and equipment will be targeted at the ratio of 1:2 for all ECD children attending Schools.ECD classrooms will be planned at 1:25 hence the classroom requirement for ECD centres in 2022 is 763 against current classrooms of 314 . This is expected to grow to **1,610** in 2027.

The primary education population are those children between 6-13. The projected population for children aged 6-13 in Wajir county is projected to be **200,121** in 20222 and **205,623** in 2027. The county has a current gross enrolment rate of 35.7% in 2022 and target to achieve 50% Gross enrolment rate by 2027. Given the gross enrolment rate , the county expect to have **102,812** in primary schools by 2027.   Primary teachers are planned using the desire teacher Pupil ratio of 1:45. The teacher requirement by 2027 is projected to be **2,285.** The school Feeding Programme will target to cover 100% of all school going children. Sanitary pad distribution will be targeted for girls in class 7 and 8.

 Those children between 14-17 will be targeted for secondary education. These children are projected to be **93,016** in 2022 and **97,551** in 2027.The Total Net enrolment rate stands at **30.7%** in 2022 and is projected to improve to **50%** In 2027. With the targeted enrolment, the secondary schools will require

1,219 teachers achieve the desired teacher student ratio of 1:40 by 2027. Sanitary pads distribution will target 100% of girls attending secondary schools. The initiation of scholarships and bursary will target to cover atleast 30% of school going children who are deemed needy.

The County of Wajir has a vulnerable population comprising of those living below the poverty line of **445,292** as per 2019 KPHC. These are projected to be **483,580** In 2022 and **551,312** in 2027. This population will form the eligible population for Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP).

Wajir county had the second highest totally orphaned children in 2019 KPHC with the population standing at **11,075**. These will form the eligible population for OVC cash transfers

The number of Severely disabled Persons in the county are estimated to be 6,886 bythe 2019 KPHC. These will form the eligible population for cash transfer Programme for the differently abled persons. Projects like purchase of assistive devices and wheel chair races will be pegged on this population. Training of sign language interpreters and establishment of orthopedic workshops will also be pegged on this population.

Determination of specific needs for eligible population
Due to challenges of achieving 100 percent transition and availability of resources, then inevitably planning has to take into account specific needs of children who are already enrolled for ECD and not necessarily all those who are eligible. Much as the Ministry of Education aspires to achieve 100 percent transition to ECD, this is sometimes not possible due to a variety of reasons. If we assume a net enrolment rate of 78% in County Z, then those who are supposed to be enrolled in ECD in 2022 will be 80,832 (0.78*103,631). For example, the norms and standards for ECD require that one teacher takes acre of 25 children. Thus, the number of teachers required for ECD in County Z will be 3,233 (80,832/25).

Target setting

ECD Enrolments

Time	Eligible Population (A)	Target Population (B)	Actual / Projected Enrolments (C)	Out of school Children (A-C)
2022	51,883	31,697	19,071	32,812
2025	52,463	27,084	27,084	25,379
2027	53,670	40,253	40,253	13,417

ECD Care Givers

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Required (A)	Actual/Target in post (B)	Teacher: Pupil
2022	51,883	19,071	763	575	01:33
2025	52,463	27,084	1,083	846	01:32
2027	53,670	40,253	1,415	1,298	01:31

Primary School Enrolment

Time	Eligible Population (A)	Target Population (B)	Actual / Projected Enrolments (C)	Out of school Children (A-C)
2022	200,121	100,061	70,018	130,103
2025	203,787	101,894	100,539	103,248
2027	205,623	102,812	131,316	74,307

Primary Teachers

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Required (A)	Actual/Target in post (B)	Teacher: Pupil ratio
2022	200,121	70,018	1,555	1000	1;70
2025	203,787	100,539	2,234	1,478	1:68
2027	205,623	131,316	2,918	1,960	1:67

Secondary Schools Enrolments

Time	Eligible Population (A)	Target Population (B)	Actual / Projected Enrolments (C)	Out of school Children (A-C)
2022	93,016	49,007	20,424	72,592
2025	96,128	52,344	26,172	69,956
2027	97,551	54,694	38,289	59,262

Secondary Teachers

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Required (A)	Actual/Target in post (B)	Gap (A-B)
2022	93,016	20,424	454		
2025	96,128	26,172	581		
2027	97,551	38,289	850		

Hunger Safety Net programme beneficiaries

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Actual/Projected Recipients
2022	445,292	222646	
2025	483,580	241790	
2027	551,312	275656	

Cash transfer for Severely Disabled – County Government of Wajir

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Actual/Projected Recipients
2022	7,350	735	205
2025	7,846	785	750
2027	8,195	820	820

Cash transfer for Severely Disabled – National Government and partners

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Actual/Projected Recipients
2022	7,350		
2025	7,846		
2027	8,195		

Cash transfer for Orphans and vulnerable Childrens (OVCs)

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Actual/Projected Recipients
2022	11,075	11,075	
2025	11,075	11,075	
2027	11,075	11,075	

Indicators - outcome level

There are various indicators that are used to measure success at various levels of education. Some of these indicators include: gross enrolment rates, net enrolment rates, teacher to pupil/-student ratios, transition rates, completion rates, retention rates, enrolment for special needs education and mobile education centres for pastoral communities.

Suggested sources of data

Some of these sources of data include: Ministry of Education reports, Teachers Service Commission reports, census reports, Economic Survey reports, and Kenya Demographic and Health Survey reports.

III.   Agriculture
Rationale

An important aspect which is related to the first four of the five pillars (of the demographic potential) relates to food, which is essential to human survival (i.e. food is necessary for the achievement of the SDGs such as education, health, employment, etc., and is affected by SDG1 - poverty). Food systems also employ millions of people worldwide (including Kenya). They include not only food production but also all food-related activities. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability.

In the SDG framework, food and food systems are anchored on SDG 2 - *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.* Ensuring sustainable access to nutritious food universally will require sustainable food production and agricultural practices. Six key questions guide the incorporation of SDG 2 in plans: How severe? How many? When? Where? Who and Why? Essentially, the purpose is to identify and plan for populations in need of different strategic actions (e.g. acute food insecurity, etc.).

Programme intervention areas (at both household and population levels)
In planning for the future, it is expected that we foster key activities around nutrition-sensitive agriculture at the household level to increase the availability, access, and utilization of nutritious foods. Assessing future food security requires: forecasting, projecting, predicting and exploring the future. Given the environmental and health impacts of current food systems, feeding people by 2030 sustainably and nutritiously will require food systems to transform at an unprecedented speed and scale. This will entail:

- Estimating the aggregate number of people in different phases of food insecurity experience, including the number of people or households that are in need of urgent action;
- Estimating the number of people facing acute food insecurity and in need of urgent further action, and for which period or how long;
- Identifying the most affected areas and the characteristics of the most affected populations;
- Highlighting the main factors driving the current and projected food insecurity situation; and
- Developing a summary population for the current and projected classifications according to food insecurity scenarios.

Note: for planning based on household projections, most indicators will be derived from the KNBS household projections. For purposes of monitoring and evaluation, it will be critical to identify:

- Key risk factors that would trigger the need to update an analysis (e.g. conflict and rainfall) which inform the key assumptions (this will also go to risks and assumptions in the implementation chapter and also in the M&E section); and
- Recommendations for data collection and information systems, i.e. timing, coverage and indicators that are relevant to fill data quality gaps and inadequacies that may emerge during the analysis (for the M&E and actions on CIDP).

Determination of eligible population

If we focus on food insecurity at household level, then the projected population is converted into households by multiplying the former by the average household size. Consequently, the 'eligible population' – but in terms of households – will be computed from the population projections based on the 2019 population and housing census. For illustration, let us assume that the average household size for County Z is 3.8. Then the resultant number of households by year are as shown below.

Population by age/ households	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783

Determination of specific needs of eligible population

To determine the eligible population with specific needs, we tease out those households experiencing food insecurity. For example, suppose that 15.4% of households in County Z are food insecure, then the required number of households to be planned for is obtained by applying this percentage to the total number of households – as shown in the last row of the table below.

Pop. Characteristic of interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783

Proportion that are food insecure (15.4%)	11,935	12,133	12,332	12,530	12,716	12,903

Target setting

Given the sensitivity of food insecurity, County Z is determined to address this issue amongst all the households affected. In this regard, then the targets will be as shown below.

Pop. Characteristic of interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783
Proportion that are food insecure (15.4%)	11,935	12,133	12,332	12,530	12,716	12,903
Target (100%)	11,935	12,133	12,332	12,530	12,716	12,903

Key indicators - outcome level

In selecting outcome indicators on food security, focus should be on those that can be generated with ease or available from the national statistical system. Examples may include:

- **Food Consumption Score (FCS):** The FCS is a composite score based on self-reported information on nine consumed food groups and food frequency (number of days food groups were consumed during the past seven days), weighted by the ascribed relative nutritional importance of different food groups. Based on standard thresholds, households are classified into one of three food consumption groups: poor, borderline, or acceptable, with scores of ≤21, 28 and 35, respectively;

- **Household Hunger Scale (HHS):** It assesses whether households have experienced problems of food access in the preceding 30 days, as reported by the households themselves. The HHS assesses the food consumption strategies adopted by households facing a lack of access to food;

- **Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)** (most useful in humanitarian situations): developed by CARE International, it is an experience-based indicator collecting information on household use and the frequency of five different food-based coping strategies over the past 7 days. It is thought to be most useful in early onset crises when households change their food consumption patterns to respond to shocks, but not in protracted emergencies when households are likely to have already exhausted some coping mechanisms;

- **Acute malnutrition:** Global acute malnutrition based on weight-for-height Z-score (GAM based on WHZ) is defined as the percentage of children under five who are below -2 standard deviations of the median of weight for height (<-2 WHZ) or in the presence of oedema. Cut-offs are derived from WHO guidance. Only DHS has such data – therefore baseline indicator to be derived from the 2022 KDHS; currently as at 2016, (a) prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years, by type (wasting): 6.7 (total); 7.2 (male); 6.1 (female); (b) prevalence of stunting (height

for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years: 29.9 (total); 32.8 (male); 26.9 (female);

- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): baseline (year) 2016, 56.5 (moderate or severe), while 19.1 (severe) - this is for only 20 out of 47 counties; and
- **Mortality: Under Five Mortality Rate (**U5M)

Suggested sources of data

Most of the indicators or proxies will come from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Analytical Report on Agriculture and the KDHS.

IV. Water and Sanitation

Rationale

The sector implements its programmes through the department of water and WAJWASCO. The focus for the sector is to ensure Sustainable management of water resources and access to safe water and sanitation which is not only essential for unlocking economic growth and productivity, but also provide significant leverage for existing investments in health, agriculture and education. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) issues are anchored on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 – *'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'*.

Programme Intervention Areas

The sector is faced with myriad of challenges emanating from climate change related issues and hence the focus for the 5 years will be ensuring that new and existing WASH systems are resilient to climate change over time and hence reduce the growing threat of water scarcity as well as water related diseases.

The sector will focus on water distribution to households ensure most of the communities have access to affordable piped water. Currently approximately 25,000 households have access to safe and clean water which is a small proposition of the total population. The sector will increase its efforts in putting in place the following:

- Safe and affordable drinking-water services;
- Climate-resilient WASH services and communities;
- Prevention of water scarcity crises through early action; and

- Water cooperation for peace and stability

Determination of Eligible Population

The county's average household size is 6.106 as per the 2019 Census. Therefore the resultant number of households from projected population for the 5 year plan period are as shown below.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900

Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

Only 45,000 households have access to clean and safe water in the county which translates to 32% of the total households. Therefore 68% of households in the County have no access to safe water. In the plan period the county will focus its planning to the 68% of the households to ensure they have access to clean and safe water as shown in the last row of the table below.

Characteristic of Interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900
Proportion without access to safe water (68%)	94,474	96,951	99,429	101,907	104,639	107,372

Target Setting

The Department of Water will strive to reach 80% of the affected households in ensuring access to clean water. Therefore the target for the period is illustrated in the table below

Characteristic of interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900
Proportion without access to safe water (68%)	94,474	96,951	99,429	101,907	104,639	107,372
Target (85%)	75,579	77,561	79,543	81,526	83,712	85,898

In a similar manner, targets for households without access to improved sanitation may be obtained.

The households with access to improved sanitation is 45.8

Coventional 126,878

Main Mode of Solid Waste Disposal, 11.2% + 6.2 burnt in a pit well managed

Suggested sources of data

1. UNICEF's Water Game Plan: Universal safe and sustainable water services for all by 2030, UNICEF, New York, 2020, www.unicef. org/media/73146/file/UNICEF-Water-Game-Plan.pdf
2. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Vol. IV: Distribution of Population by Socio-economic Characteristics

V. Energy and Environment

Rationale

Programme Intervention Areas

Determination of Eligible Population

The county's average household size is 6.1 as per the 2019 Census. Therefore the resultant number of households from projected population for the 5 year plan perion are as shown below.

Characteristic of Interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	

a) Electricity connectivity

Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

The total number of households with access to electricity in 2019 was 14% of the total households according to the 2019 Census household and census survey. The projected total number of households for the County is 138,932 hence the total number of households with electricity access in 2022 is expected to rise to 26% resulting to 36,122 households. Therefore 74% of the county households have no access to electricity. The department will focus on these residents to ensure they have access to electricity

Characteristic of Interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900
Proportion of households with access to electricity (26%)	36,122	37,070	38,017	38,964	40,009	41,054
Proportion of households without access to electricity (74%)	102,809	105,506	108,202	110,899	113,872	116,846

Target Setting

Since the total households with no access to electricity stands at 74%, the department will target to provide electricity to 50% of these households.

Characteristic of Interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027

Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900
Proportion of households with access to electricity (26%)	36,122	37,070	38,017	38,964	40,009	41,054
Proportion of households without access to electricity (74%)	102,809	105,506	108,202	110,899	113,872	116,846
Target (40%) i.e.8% per year	8,225	8,440	8,656	8,872	9,110	9,348

b) Solar Connectivity

Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

The total number of households with access to solar connectivity was 5.1% of the total households according to the 2019 population Census and household survey. The projected total number of households for the County is 138,923 hence the total number of households with solar access in 2022 is projected at 12% resulting to 16671. Therefore 88% of the county have not adopted renewable energy sources. The department will focus on increasing renewable energy penetration in the community.

Characteristic of Interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900
Proportion of households with renewable energy adoption systems, solar access (12%)	16,672	17,109	17,546	17,984	18,466	18,948
Proportion of households without renewable energy adoption systems, solar (88%)	122,260	125,466	128,673	131,880	135,416	138,952

Target Setting

Eighty eight (88) per cent of the total households have not adopted renewable energy systems such as solar. The department will target to increase the adoption of clean sustainable energy to 50% of the households.

Characteristic of Interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900
Proportion of households with renewable energy adoption systems, solar access (12%)	16,672	17,109	17,546	17,984	18,466	18,948
Proportion of households without renewable energy adoption systems, solar (88%)	122,260	125,466	128,673	131,880	135,416	138,952
Target (30%), 6% every year	7,336	7,528	7,720	7,913	8,125	8,337

VI. Employment

Rationale

Globally, creation of productive and sustainable employment opportunities is part and parcel of basic policies on economic growth, poverty reduction and development. This is summarised in Sustainable Development Goal 8: *"Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all".* The labour market is an important link between population change and economic and social development since employment constitutes the primary means of addressing household poverty.

Kenya aspires to become a globally competitive country offering high quality of life to all her citizens by the year 2030. Indeed, the social, economic and political pillars of the Kenya Vision 2030 are anchored on existence of a skilful, productive, competitive and adaptive human resource base.

Further, the Constitution of Kenya reaffirms the government's commitment to employment issues. Article 41 of this Constitution grants all persons the right to fair labour practices. It also guarantees every worker the right to: fair remuneration; reasonable working conditions; form, join or participate in trade union activities and programmes; and undertake strike action. Article 43 of the Constitution provides for economic and social rights, which includes the right to social security. The Constitution also provides for equality in access to employment opportunities. The Constitution, therefore, advocates for decent work, where freely chosen productive employment is promoted simultaneously with fundamental rights at work, adequate income from work, representation and the security of social protection.

Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2013 on Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya aspires to promote full employment as a priority in national, economic and social policy and to enable the economically active population to attain and secure sustainable livelihood through productive and freely chosen employment by the year 2030.

Programme Intervention Areas

Unemployment, underemployment and the working poor have been identified as one of Kenya's most difficult and persistent problems. Unemployment in this context is taken to mean a situation where a person of a working age who is able, willing and ready to work at the prevailing wage rate is searching for work but is not able to get one. Along the same lines, underemployment refers to employment at less than desired or normal working hours while the working poor are those who work but earn wages that cannot accord them a bare minimum standard of living as measured by the poverty line. It is important for counties to track the proportion of youth not engaged in education, employment or training (NEET) – since a high proportion of NEET is highly associated with potential civil unrest. Yet another important area of programme intervention concerns child labour.

Integration Issues

The working age population is key in driving the country's demographic dividend agenda and reducing the dependency levels. An essentially young population with relevant job skills could be a great asset to the country and it puts Kenya in a competitive position to attract capital by taking advantage of the labour pool. The result would be "the demographic dividend" contributing to high economic growth, through rising savings as a result of a low dependency ratio.

Determination of Eligible Population

The eligible population for employment will adopt the global definition of the working-age population - often defined as all persons aged between 15 and 64 years. In order to facilitate computation of the various employment-related indicators, other broad age-group populations are important. Such populations groups include: population below 15, population age 65+, youth population, and population below the legal working age. The requisite population figures should be sourced from the population projections based on the 2019 population census.

For illustration, let us assume that the projected populations age 15-64 and 15-29 for County Z are as shown below.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population age 15-64	1,213,369	1,241,079	1,268,790	1,296,500	1,325,287	1,354,075
Population age 15-29	606,976	616,371	625,766	635,160	642,758	650,355

Determination of specific needs of eligible population

It is not always that the totality of the eligible population who have specific needs to be planned for. The existing policies and/or norms should be used to guide on such specific needs. For example, if the policy is to create employment opportunities for all those that are unemployed, then the totality of the eligible population will have specific needs that should be planned for.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population age 15-64	1,213,369	1,241,079	1,268,790	1,296,500	1,325,287	1,354,075
Proportion unemployed (7.3%)	88,576	90,599	92,622	94,645	96,746	98,847
Population age 15-29	606,976	616,371	625,766	635,160	642,758	650,355
Proportion unemployed youth (9%)	5,463	5,547	5,632	5,716	5,785	5,853

Target setting

Based on the specific needs of the population that should be planned for, realistic targets should be set guided by the prevailing social, economic and demographic circumstances. Let us assume that the current socio-economic circumstances of County Z may only be able to create job opportunities for 60% of the unemployed youth. In this regard, then the targets for youth employment will be as shown below.

Population age 15-29	606,976	616,371	625,766	635,160	642,758	650,355
Proportion unemployed youth (9%)	5,463	5,547	5,632	5,716	5,785	5,853
Target (60%)	3,278	3,328	3,379	3,430	3,471	3,512

Key indicators - outcome level

The key indicators should include:

    a. *Dependency ratio*
    b. *Employment ratio*

c. *Unemployment rate*
d. *Youth unemployment*
e. *Underemployment*
f. *Child labour*
g. *Percentage of youth not in education, and not in employment or training (NEET)*

Suggested sources of data
1. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monograph on Labour Force Dynamics
2. Quarterly Labour Force Reports by KNBS

VII. Special Programs

Rationale

The sector seeks to create a safer, resilient and more sustainable county through the establishment of a robust disaster risk management system that contributes to the protection of lives, livelihoods, property and the environment. It further aims at building the resilience of the people of Wajir County with well-established structures that streamlines disaster risk management in all county sectors to achieve sustainable development goals of the county and create an effective framework through which Disaster risk management is entrenched in all aspects of county development plans.

The sector of Disaster Risk Management seeks the creation of effective and working county Disaster Risk Management institutions, legal frameworks to address the current and emerging issues and gaps in disaster risk management in the county. The Sector seeks to enhance preparedness and collaboration between the National government, County government, non-state actors and the communities in all disaster risk reduction activities.

The sector is a key pillar to the county's efforts in aligning its objectives and priorities with global, national and local legal and strategic frameworks. In line with the ***Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030***, the sector has prioritized understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disasters, investing in DRR for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction respectively. This will strengthen the community's resilience to deal with potential disasters which in turn shall preserve lives and livelihoods, minimize suffering and provide quality life for the people of Wajir County in a clean and secure environment as envisioned in ***Kenya Vision 2030***. The sector also contributes to ***SDG 2, SDG 13, SDG 16 and SDG 17*** on Zero hunger, Climate Action, Peace Justice and Strong Institutions and Partnerships for the goals respectively. The sector plays a pivotal role in helping the county comply with the requirements of the ***constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government Act, the National Emergency response plan, the Wajir County Disaster Management Act 2014, the Wajir County Disaster Management Policy, Climate Change Act and other related laws and policies***. Further, the sector's priorities are critical in achieving the objectives of ***Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE), 2022*** which commits the government to end the worst of suffering caused by drought by 2022.

Programme intervention areas

The sector undertakes routine hazard and vulnerability assessments, food security assessments, rapid assessments and other need based assessments so as to generate and disseminate early warning reports in a timely manner.

Supporting populations in need of humanitarian assistance is another critical intervention area for the sector. Such interventions include cash transfers, distribution of food and non-food items, resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other situation-specific interventions.

The sector creates and implements the appropriate legal and institutional frameworks for management of disasters, building capacity and promotion of a culture of disaster awareness by the people of Wajir County towards disaster risk reduction. It ensures disaster risk management institutions and activities are coordinated and are focused to create partnerships between state and non-state actors operating in the county.

The sector ensures the reduction of vulnerability to hazards and disasters by developing evidence-based innovative dialogue and multi-hazard risk management systems within Wajir County. It is responsible for the creation of the DRM Fund and mobilization of resources from other sources to eliminate vulnerability and achieve disaster risk reduction. Gender mainstreaming in all DRR activities is another key intervention area to ensure gender issues are addressed in all intervention areas across sectors.

Other key intervention areas for the sector include mainstreaming DRR into sustainable development policies, strategies, and plans in all sectors, enhancing the resilience of the county to the impact of disaster risk and climate change, promoting public-private partnership in Disaster Risk Reduction and ensuring effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation that provides protection both physically and in terms of human dignity among other interventions

The Directorate of EMU does a routine Monitoring of efficient implementation of policies, programs, and projects of the county to ensure accountability and transparency in the utilization and management of public sector resources. The Directorate of EMU also aims to promote good governance by ensuring integrity, accountability, transparency, and proper management of public resources. EMU Directorate also carries out project monitoring exercises to enhance service delivery to the people as well as carrying out special investigations to investigate and address cases of misuse of public funds. It also carries out customer satisfaction surveys to determine the quality of the services offered to the citizens.

Determination of Eligible Population

The sector targets populations that are in need of humanitarian assistance mainly determined through vulnerability assessments, food security assessments and rapid assessments. These assessments can be at the National or County level. County, National and International weather forecasts also form an integral part in determining populations in need of humanitarian assistance. This is further supplemented by specific geographical and household eligibility criteria that pinpoints specific households that are to be targeted.

Based on the above, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance for the last five years was as follows:

Year	Population	Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance
2018		65,500
2019	781,263	117,189
2020	798,557	117,189
2021	816,285	273,442
2022	834,406	351,568

Target setting

Out of the populations in need of humanitarian assistance, the sector targets to reach at least 50% with relevant interventions. For instance, the table below shows the number of households targeted to be reached with humanitarian assistance for the last five years:

Year	Population	Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	Target (50%)	Actual population reached
2018		65,500	32,750	156,000
2019	781,263	117,189	58,595	90,000
2020	798,557	117,189	58,595	
2021	816,285	273,442	136,721	150,000
2022	834,406	351,568	175,784	168,000

Although the above trends indicate a gradual annual increment of people in need of humanitarian assistance, it is difficult to project for the same in the long term future. The sector can only give projections for a season based on food security assessments and seasonal weather forecasts. However, for the purposes of planning, it is assumed that 50% of the population in any given year will be in need of humanitarian assistance. Based on this, the table below shows the estimates and the respective targets:

Year	Population projections	Number of people who will be in need of humanitarian assistance	Target to be reached (50%)
2023	852,930	426,465	213,233
2024	871,865	435,933	217,967
2025	891,221	445,611	222,806
2026	911,006	455,503	227,752
2027	931,230	465,615	232,808

Key Indicators – Outcome level
a. Number of assessment reports generated
b. Number of early warning reports generated
c. Number of early warning reports dissemination sessions held
d. Number of households reached with humanitarian interventions
e. Number of coordination meetings held

Suggested sources of data
1. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Reports
2. Food security assessment reports
3. Rapid assessment reports
4. Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) forecasts

VIII: Department of Peace and Security

The sector targets populations that are residing in conflict hotspot areas at the ward level mainly determined through Conflict Mapping, and Rapid Assessments. These conflict hotspot areas are;

1. Buna/Batalu and Malkagufu Ward of Wajir North (23,218),

2. Khorof Harar ward of Wajir East (29,747),

3. Wargadud and Elben ward of Tarbaj (56,936),

4. Lakole/Basir ward of Eldas (40,235),

5. Hadado/Athibohol and Arbajahan ward of Wajir West (40,823),

6. Banane and Diif ward of Wajir South (40,177).

These assessments can be at the National or County level.

Target setting
Out of the populations in need, the sector targets to reach the hotspot areas with relevant interventions. Although the trends indicate a gradual annual increment in the population in need of assistance, it is difficult to project for the same in the long term future. The sector can only give projections for a season based on conflict hotspot mapping and rapid assessments. However, for the purpose of planning, it is assumed that the above mentioned population represents 30% and in any given year will be in need of assistance. Based on this, the table below shows the estimates and the respective targets:

Year	Population projections	Number of people who will be in need of humanitarian assistance	Target to be reached (30%)
2023	852,930	426,465	127,940
2024	871,865	435,933	130,780
2025	891,221	445,611	133,683
2026	911,006	455,503	136,651
2027	931,230	465,615	139,685