



COUNTY GOVERNMENT  
OF MARSABIT



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

2013  
2017

# REVISED FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**  
A GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE AND PROSPEROUS KENYA



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

# COUNTY VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

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## **VISION**

To be a cohesive and prosperous county of choice.

## **MISSION**

To spearhead transformative and sustainable development towards achieving quality life for all county residents.

## **CORE VALUES**

National values as spelt in the constitution Article 10 will be observed. The County core values are based on a mnemonic **PEACE** as follows:

Prosperity  
Excellence  
Accountability  
Cohesion  
Equity

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ADB	African Development Bank
AIC	African Inland Church
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BMU	Beach Management Unit
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDP	County Development Profile
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEISP	Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Programme
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIFA	Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CODC	Community Development Committee
CRA	Commission of Revenue Allocation
CWUSSP	County Water & Urban Sanitation Strategic Plan
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DHIS	District Health Information System
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSG	District Steering Group
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ECM	Executive Committee Member
EMCA	Environmental Management and Control Act
ENNDA	Ewaso Ny'iro North Development Authority
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
EWS	Early Warning Signs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Eastern Province
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FDSS	Free Day Secondary School
FPE	Free Primary Education
GAA	German Agro Action
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Reports
HPI	Human Poverty Index
HH	Household

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KENHA	Kenya Highways Authority
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KKV	<i>Kazi Kwa Vijana</i>
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPR	Kenya Police Reservist
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAPSSET	Lamu Port - South Sudan - Ethiopia Transport Corridor Project
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LMCs	Local Market Centres
LPDPs	Local Physical Development Plans
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MAF	Millennium Acceleration Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MOR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MDP	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MSEA	Micro and Small Enterprise Authority
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDRs	National Human Development Reports
NMK	<i>Njaa Marufuku Kenya</i>
NOFBI	National Optic Fibre Backbone
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PACODEO	Pastoralist Community Development Organisation
PBOs	Public Benefit Organisations
PC	Project Committee
PDP	Physical Development Plan
PEC	Poverty Eradication Committees
PFM	Public Finance Management
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PHEIC	Public Health Emergencies of International Concern
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PISP	Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme
PLWD	Persons Living With Disabilities
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PoD	Ports of Departure
PoE	Points of Entry
PPA	Physical Planning Act
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIs	Service Delivery Indicators
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programme
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound
SP	Sector Programme
spp	Species
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews
SWGs	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War Against Aids
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASREB	Water Resources Regulatory Board
WEDF	Women Enterprise Development Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource User Association
WUA	Water Users Association
YDI	Youth Development Index
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

# FOREWORD



The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created two levels of government - national and county. Article 220(2) of the Constitution makes it mandatory for every county to prepare development plans. Following the principles stated in the Constitution, development planning at the counties should be based on integrated national values, equity, resource mobilization and concerns of minorities and marginalized groups.

Further, it is imperative that an integrated development planning framework that enhances linkages between policy, planning and budgeting is formulated. The Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans provided the foundation for the preparation of the first County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Preparation and revision of this Marsabit CIDP, therefore, was based on all the aforementioned values and principles as well as various national plans.

The purpose of the CIDP is to provide comprehensive guidelines in budgeting, project funding, monitoring and evaluation of all the projects for five years.

The projects and programmes in the CIDP were identified through various consultative forums at the county level such as public participation forums, MTP II consultations, as well as the consultations on the county Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. Annual work plans will be drawn to outline projects to be undertaken every financial year.

It is expected that increased participation by a wide cross-section of people during identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will help enhance the key goal of devolution. This will in turn empower citizens at the county levels to realize enhanced social, political and economic development.

**Amb. Ukur Yatani**  
*Governor, Marsabit County*

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We are also grateful to the public for providing the inputs on the dream of Marsabit County during the sub-counties public participation forums.

**Guracha Adi**  
*CEC, Finance and Economic Planning*

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) outlines the process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at the local level to bring economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development together, to meet the needs and targets set for the benefit of local communities. The CIDP has eight chapters, as outlined below.

Chapter one gives the background information on the physical, socio-economic and infrastructure information that has a bearing on the development of the county government of Marsabit. The chapter describes the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition; education and literacy; trade; energy; housing; transport and communication; community development and social welfare.

Chapter two outlines the socio-economic development challenges and cross-cutting issues facing the county. These include insecurity, poverty, poor infrastructure, inadequate water resources and illiteracy. The chapter also highlights the development issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and county functions.

Chapter three gives details of the spatial plan of the county. The plan aims at ensuring alignment of national and county planning requirements, a well structured settlement system, utilization of scarce resources, infrastructure development and other critical installations. The county spatial plan aims at promoting at least one urban node centre to attract population concentration and private investments.

Chapter four provides linkages of the CIDP with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and Millennium Development Goals/Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs/SDGs). The county government will fast-track and coordinate implementation of Vision 2030

flagship projects e.g. Lamu Port - South Sudan - Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET).

Chapter five outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. The county's stakeholders, their respective responsibilities and expectations are also analysed in this chapter.

Chapter six highlights the strategies for raising revenue, expanding revenue generation, resource sharing with the central government, means of attracting external funding, and the projections for the plan period. Strategies for asset management, fiscal management and capital financing are also discussed.

Chapter seven describes the programmes and projects to be implemented by the county, which are identified in various development forums. These include sub-counties public participation meetings, MTEF meetings, Vision 2030 and MTP consultative forums. The projects are presented based on the MTEF budgeting system.

Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; Energy, Infrastructure and Information and Communication Technology (ICT); General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs; Health; Education; Public Administration and International Relations; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; and Environmental Protection, Water and Housing. The visions and missions of all sectors are stated with the county's response to visions and missions. Various stakeholders are also identified together with their role(s) in each sector. This chapter also highlights sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies that the county will adapt in implementation of the projects. The chapter finally analyzes projects in terms of on-going, new, flagship and stalled, with clear details of the title and objectives of the projects and descriptions of the activities.

Finally, chapter eight contains the Monitoring and Evaluation framework that will be used at the national and county levels to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. It also shows indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes, costing, implementing agencies as well as selected county monitoring tools and indicators.

# 1

## CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.0. COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1. Introduction

This chapter provides a description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and environmental conditions, infrastructure, demographic (human and animal) profiles, key livelihood activities as well as the administrative and political units and boundaries.

### 1.2. Position and Size

Marsabit County is located in the extreme part of northern Kenya and has a total area of 70,961.2 sq km.<sup>1</sup> It has an international boundary with Ethiopia to the north, borders Lake Turkana to the west, Samburu County to the south and Wajir and Isiolo counties to the east. It lies between latitude 02° 45' North and 04° 27' North and longitude 37° 57' East and 39° 21' East. Map 1 shows the location of Marsabit County within the map of Kenya.

**Map1: Location of Marsabit County in Kenya**



<sup>1</sup> County Fact Sheet; Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) 2013



## 1.3. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

### 1.3.1. Physical and Topographic Features

Most of the county constitutes an extensive plain lying between 300 and 900m above sea level, sloping gently towards the south east. The plain is bordered to the west and north by hills and mountain ranges and is broken by volcanic cones and calderas. The most notable topographical features of the county are Ol Donyo Ranges (2,066m above sea level) in the south west, Mt. Marsabit (1,865m above sea level) in the central part of the county, Hurri Hills (1,685m above sea level) in the north eastern part of the county, Mt. Kulal (2,235m above sea level) in the north west and the mountains around Sololo-Moyale escarpment (up to 1,400m above sea level) in the north east.

The main physical feature is the Chalbi Desert which forms a large depression covering an area of 948 sq km, lying between 435 and 500m elevation. The depression is within the Great Rift Valley and is separated from Lake Turkana, which is 65 -100m lower in elevation, by a ridge that rises to 700m.

There are no permanent rivers in the county, but four drainage systems exist, covering an area of 948 sq km. Chalbi Desert is the largest of these systems. The depression receives run-off from the surrounding lava and basement surfaces of Mt. Marsabit, Hurri Hills, Mt. Kulal and the Ethiopian plateau. The seasonal rivers of Milgis and Merille to the extreme south flow eastward and drain into the Sori Adio Swamp. Other drainage systems include the Dida Galgallu plains which receive run-off from the eastern slopes of Hurri Hills, and Lake Turkana into which drain seasonal rivers from Kulal and Nyiru mountains.

### 1.3.2. Ecological Conditions

Marsabit County lies in four main ecological zones,<sup>2</sup> namely, Ecological Zone 11, Ecological Zone IV, Ecological Zone V and Ecological Zone VI.

#### **ECOLOGICAL ZONE II - Forest Zones (Sub-Humid)**

The zone is characterized by high rainfall amounts of up to 1,000mm per annum, low evapo-transpiration and high suitability for agricultural activities. The soils are suitable for agricultural production. The zone includes parts of Mt. Marsabit above 1,500m and Mt. Kulal above 1,700m which supports dense evergreen forests. This is an important water catchment area, covering just about one per cent of the county.

#### **ECOLOGICAL ZONE IV - Woodland Zone (Semi-Arid)**

The zone is semi-arid with medium potential. It has become an area of sedentarized agro-pastoral activities. It constitutes the lower slopes of Mt. Marsabit, the middle slopes of Mt. Kulal and the top of Huri Hills. Areas of Sololo and Moyale are also included in this zone.

#### **ECOLOGICAL ZONE V - Bushland Zone (Arid)**

This zone includes the lower slopes of volcanic and basement piles lying between 700 and 1,000m. The soils are shallow and stony clay loams with rock outcrops. The flatter areas are covered by grass. The zone consists of the plains of Dida Galgallo, Bure Dera, Milgis and parts of the slope of Mt. Marsabit and Huri Hills. These areas are characterized by steeper slopes which may favour greater surface run-off and hence may experience greater sheet wash erosion.

#### **ECOLOGICAL ZONE VI - Dwarf Scrubland Zone (Very Arid)**

This is the most extensive zone in the county. The typical vegetation is dwarf-shrub grassland or a very dry form of bushed grassland. The extremely dry areas may be properly termed "bushed stoneland". The zone includes all the hills and plains below 700m. Grazing season in these areas is extremely short, lasting not more than two months after the rains. When the rain fails, the only vegetation available in this area is dwarf-shrub, which supports goats and camels, but not cattle.

<sup>2</sup> Marsabit county does not have ecological zones I, III & VII-XIV

### 1.3.3 Climatic Conditions

Most parts of the county are arid with the exception of high potential areas around Mt. Marsabit, Mt. Kulal, Hurri Hills and the Moyale-Sololo escarpment. The county experiences tropical climatic conditions with extreme temperatures ranging from a minimum of 15° C to a maximum of 26° C, with an annual average of 20.5° C (World Weather and Climate Information, 2015). Rainfall ranges between 200 and 1,000mm per annum and its duration, amount and reliability increases as altitude rises. North Horr (550m) has a mean annual rainfall of 150mm; Mt. Marsabit and Mt. Kulal 800mm while Moyale receives a mean annual rainfall of 700mm.

## 1.4. Administrative and Political Units

### 1.4.1 Administrative Sub-Divisions

Administratively, the county is divided into four sub-counties, namely, Saku, Laisamis, North Horr and Moyale. Table 1 shows the area of the county as per each sub-county.

**Table 1: Area of the County by Sub-County**

Sub-County	Area Sq Km	No. of Wards	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Saku	2052	3	11	22
Laisamis	20,290.5	5	11	30
North Horr	3,9248	5	13	18
Moyale	9,370.7	7	23	42
Total	70,961.2	20	58	112

Source: Marsabit County Development Profile, 2013

### 1.4.2. Political Units

The county has four constituencies, namely, Saku, Laisamis, North Horr and Moyale. The county has 20 assembly wards as shown in Table 2.

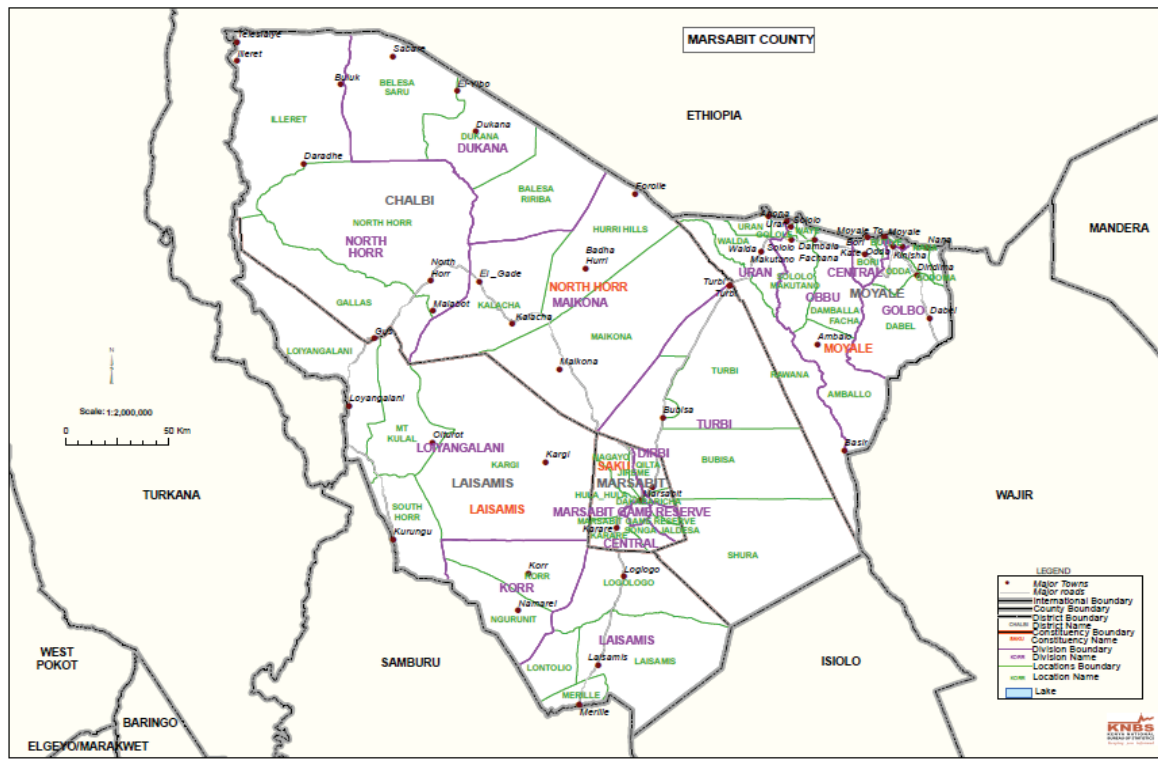
**Table 2: County's Electoral Wards per Constituency**

Constituencies	County Assembly Wards	Area Sq Km
Laisamis	Loiyangalani	4,202.5
	Kargi/South Horr	7,528.0
	Korr/Ngurunit	2,780.9
	Logologo	1,893.9
	Laisamis	3,885.2
Saku	Sagante/Jeldesa	624.7
	Karare	877.3
	Marsabit Central	549.9
North Horr	Dukana	6,798.0
	Maikona	9,868.4
	Turbi	10,820.8
	North Horr	7,722.8
	Illeret	4,041.5

Constituencies	County Assembly Wards	Area Sq Km
Moyale	Butiye	341.7
	Sololo	341.7
	Heillu	126.6
	Golbo	50.7
	Moyale Township	2,374.0
	Urain	3,226.9
	Obbu	3,247.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71,302.6<sup>3</sup></b>

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

Map 2: Administrative/Political Units of Marsabit County



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The map shows the boundary demarcations for the four constituencies in the county.

## 1.5. Demographic Features

### 1.5.1. Population Size and Composition

According to the 2009 National Population and Housing Census, the county's projected population was 316,206 people in 2012. This comprised 164,105 males and 152,101 females. The projections are based on annual growth rate of 2.75 per cent.

Table 3.1 shows the population projections by gender and age cohort.

<sup>3</sup> The total area in sq km differs slightly with Table 1 due to difference in data sources

**Table 3.1: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohort**

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	23,406	22,229	45,635	25,419	24,141	49,560	27,605	26,217	53,822	29,979	28,472	58,451
5-9	23,886	22,939	46,825	25,940	24,912	50,852	28,171	27,054	55,225	30,594	29,381	59,975
10-14	22,625	20,952	43,577	24,570	22,754	47,324	26,683	24,711	51,394	28,978	26,836	55,814
15-19	19,504	16,228	35,732	21,181	17,624	38,805	23,002	19,140	42,142	24,980	20,786	45,766
20-24	13,439	12,043	25,482	14,595	13,079	27,674	15,850	14,204	30,054	17,213	15,426	32,639
25-29	9,505	9,280	18,785	10,322	10,078	20,400	11,210	10,945	22,155	12,174	11,886	24,060
30-34	8,034	7,509	15,543	8,725	8,155	16,880	9,475	8,856	18,331	10,290	9,618	19,908
35-39	5,704	6,021	11,725	6,194	6,539	12,733	6,727	7,101	13,828	7,306	7,712	15,018
40-44	5,279	5,101	10,380	5,733	5,540	11,273	6,226	6,016	12,242	6,761	6,533	13,294
45-49	4,109	3,753	7,859	4,459	4,076	8,535	4,842	4,427	9,269	5,258	4,808	10,066
50-54	4,027	3,739	7,766	4,373	4,060	8,433	4,749	4,409	9,158	5,157	4,788	9,945
55-59	2,519	1,963	4,482	2,735	2,132	4,867	2,970	2,315	5,285	3,225	2,514	5,739
60-64	2,694	2,499	5,193	2,926	2,714	5,640	3,178	2,947	6,125	3,451	3,200	6,651
65-69	1,506	1,149	2,655	1,636	1,248	2,884	1,777	1,355	3,132	1,930	1,471	3,401
70-74	2,031	1,882	3,913	2,206	2,044	4,250	2,396	2,220	4,616	2,602	2,411	5,013
75-79	855	726	1,581	928	788	1,716	1,008	856	1,864	1,095	930	2,025
80-84	1,938	1,998	3,936	2,105	2,170	4,275	2,286	2,357	4,643	2,483	2,560	5,043
85+	54	43	97	58	47	105	63	15	114	68	55	123
<b>Totals</b>	<b>151,115</b>	<b>140,054</b>	<b>291,166</b>	<b>164,105</b>	<b>152,101</b>	<b>316,206</b>	<b>178,218</b>	<b>165,145</b>	<b>343,399</b>	<b>193,544</b>	<b>179,387</b>	<b>372,931</b>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

The population is projected to increase to 343,399 persons comprising 178,218 males and 165,145 females by 2015 and further to 372,931 persons comprising 193,544 males and 179,387 females by 2017. The county has a sex ratio of 100:93. Currently, 67.8 per cent of the population in the county is between 0 - 24 years. This is an indicator of a growing population and the county therefore expects greater pressure on resources in future if the trend continues.

Table 3.2 shows population projections for selected special age groups by gender.

**Table 3.2: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age Group	2009 (Census)			2012			2015			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	4,072	3,875	7,947	4,422	4,208	8,630	4,805	4,573	9,378	5,212	4,960	10,172
Under 5	23,406	22,229	45,635	25,419	24,141	49,560	27,619	26,230	53,849	29,960	28,453	58,413
Primary School Age (6-13)	46,448	37,551	83,999	50,442	40,780	91,222	54,809	44,310	99,119	59,453	48,313	107,766
Secondary School Age (14-17)	19,504	16,228	35,732	21,181	17,624	38,805	23,015	19,149	42,164	24,965	20,772	45,737
Youth Population (15-29)	42,448	37,551	79,999	46,099	40,780	86,879	50,089	44,310	94,399	54,333	48,065	102,398
Female Reproductive Age (15-49)	-	59,935	59,935	-	65,089	65,089	-	70,723	70,723	-	76,716	76,716
Labour Force (15-64)	74,811	68,142	142,953	81,245	74,002	155,247	88,277	80,408	168,685	95,758	87,222	182,980
Aged Population (65+)	6,327	5,755	1,282	6,871	6,250	13,121	7,466	6,791	14,257	8,099	7,366	15,465

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

**Under 1 year:** The population was 8,630 in 2012 comprising 4,422 males and 4,208 females, and is projected to increase to 9,378 in 2015 and further to 10,172 in 2017. This will require that special efforts be put in place for improving their health. Such efforts include scaling up antenatal care, increasing immunizations/vaccinations coverage and improving child nutrition.

**Under 5 years:** This is the pre-primary age group and its population was 49,560 persons in 2012, comprising 25,419 boys and 24,141 girls. This translates to 15.7 per cent of the county population. The population is projected to increase to 53,849 and 58,413 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. This is a preparatory stage to schooling, which should be given attention. The high population of this age group calls for development of more Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres. The age group also forms a base where most immunizations are undertaken. Nutritional programmes for this population are also necessary.

**Primary School Age (6 -13 years):** The 2012 projected population of this age group is 91,222 comprising 50,442 males and 40,780 females. This translates to 28.8 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to increase to 99,119 in 2015 and 107,766 in 2017. The increase in primary school-going children calls for the establishment of more educational facilities, provision of learning and teaching materials and increase in the number of personnel.

**Secondary School Age (14 -17 years):** The population in this cohort is projected to be 38,805 in 2012, comprising 21,181 males and 17,624 females, representing 12.3 per cent of the county population. This is expected to increase to 45,737 in 2017.

The increase of this population implies that there will be increased demand for secondary school places and therefore the need to put up more facilities. Efforts should therefore be made to establish tertiary learning institutions such as technical colleges, polytechnics and university colleges to cater for those completing their secondary school education. Employment and income generating opportunities should be explored to take care of school-leavers by making them productive, hence contributing to poverty reduction in the county.

**Youth Population (15 - 29 years):** In 2012, this population stood at 86,879 people, accounting for 27.5 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to increase to 94,399 and 102,398 by 2015 and 2017 respectively. Being slightly more than a quarter of the entire county population, the youth can be empowered to influence decision-making in the county. It is therefore necessary to involve them in participatory and development-based activities. This calls for establishment of training and learning centres for the youth, development of youth volunteer schemes, creation of employment avenues, enforcement of youth enterprise programmes and sensitization on family planning.

**Reproductive Age (Female 15 - 49 years):** This population was at 65,089 in 2012 and is projected to increase to 70,723 in 2015 and further to 76,716 in 2017. This increase calls for programmes aimed at improving reproductive health services like maternal and child health care services.

**Labour Force (15 - 64 years):** The current total labour force stands at 155,247 people, comprising 74,002 females and 81,245 males. This number translates to 49.1 per cent of the county population, which is almost half of the entire population. This population is expected to rise to 168,685 in 2015 and 182,980 in 2017. This is the population that the county will depend on to meet its production requirements. However, due to high unemployment, most of the labour force is not utilized. The county needs to beef up efforts to improve the skills of the labour force, through developing volunteer and career placement schemes, create an environment conducive to investment, employment creation and provision of business development services.

**Aged Population (65+):** In 2012 the population of this age group was projected at 13,121, comprising 6,871 males and 6,250 females. This population is projected to increase to 14,257 in 2015 and 15,465 in 2017. Special needs for this population which the county should focus on include provision of accessible and affordable health programmes and scaling up of the social protection programme.

The population also needs to be given opportunities to contribute to peace-building and conflict-resolution.

### Urban Population

There are two major towns and many urban centres in the county. The towns are Moyale and Marsabit while the major urban centres are Sololo, Loiyangalani and Laisamis with a total projected population of 70,868 as at 2012 (Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 2011). This represents 22.4 per cent of the county population. The urban population is expected to increase to 77,078 and 83,833 in 2015 and 2017 respectively, as shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centre**

Urban Centre	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Moyale	18,916	18,471	37,387	20,574	20,090	40,663	22,376	21,850	44,226	24,337	23,765	48,102
Marsabit	7,525	7,382	14,907	8,184	8,029	16,213	8,902	8,732	17,634	9,682	9,498	19,179
Sololo	2,543	2,561	5,104	2,766	2,785	5,551	3,008	3,030	6,038	3,272	3,295	6,567
Loiyangalani	2,272	2,845	5,117	2,471	3,094	5,565	2,688	3,365	6,053	2,923	3,660	6,584
Laisamis	1,370	1,273	2,643	1,490	1,385	2,875	1,621	1,506	3,127	1,763	1,638	3,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,626</b>	<b>32,532</b>	<b>65,158</b>	<b>35,485</b>	<b>35,383</b>	<b>70,867</b>	<b>38,595</b>	<b>38,483</b>	<b>77,078</b>	<b>41,977</b>	<b>41,856</b>	<b>83,832</b>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

### 1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

The vastness of the county makes population density relatively small. The county had an average population density of four persons per sq km in 2012 as shown in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency**

Constituency	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
	Population	Density (Per sq km)	Population	Density (Per sq km)	Population	Density (Per sq km)	Population	Density (Per sq km)
North Horr	75,196	2	81,663	2	88,731	2	96,250	2
Laisamis	65,669	3	71,317	4	77,489	4	84,056	4
Moyale	103,799	11	112,726	12	122,482	13	132,862	14
Saku	46,502	23	50,501	25	54,822	27	59,522	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,166</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>316,206</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>343,399</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>372,931</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Saku Constituency has the highest population density at 25 people per sq km. This is expected to increase to 27 and 29 people per sq km in 2015 and 2017 respectively. North Horr is the least densely populated constituency in the county with a population density of two persons per sq km, which is expected to remain the same by 2015 and 2017.

**Table 5.2: Population Projections by Constituency**

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North Horr	41,318	33,878	75,196	44,871	36,791	81,662	48,730	39,955	88,685	52,921	43,391	96,312
Laisamis	32,198	33,471	65,669	34,967	36,350	71,317	37,974	39,476	77,450	41,240	42,871	84,111
Moyale	54,291	49,508	103,799	58,960	53,766	112,726	64,030	58,390	122,420	69,537	63,411	132,948
Saku	23,305	23,197	46,502	25,309	25,192	50,501	27,486	27,358	54,844	29,849	29,711	59,560
<b>Totals</b>	<b>151,112</b>	<b>140,054</b>	<b>291,166</b>	<b>164,107</b>	<b>152,099</b>	<b>316,206</b>	<b>178,220</b>	<b>165,220</b>	<b>343,399</b>	<b>193,547</b>	<b>179,384</b>	<b>372,931</b>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

The most populous constituency is Moyale with a population of 112,726 in 2012. This represents 35.6 per cent of the county population while Saku Constituency has the lowest population of 50,501, representing 16 per cent of the total population.

## 1.6. Human Development Paradigm

### 1.6.1. Human Development Approach

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development in measuring the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using these capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment. 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. The Human Development Index (HDI) measures average achievements in three dimensions, namely, life expectancy, educational attainment and standard of living. The overall index is computed as the geometric mean of the three dimensional indices.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society.

### 1.6.2. Human Development Index (HDI)

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blueprint, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. A major goal of Kenya Vision 2030 is to raise Kenya's HDI from its current level of 0.520 to 0.750 by the year 2015. Achieving this goal requires sustained economic growth, strengthened competitiveness, and continued investments in human capital.

In Marsabit County, the HDI stands at 0.438. This is below the national average of 0.520 and also below that for neighbouring Isiolo County, which stands at 0.451. However, Marsabit's HDI is above those of Mandera and Wajir, which both stand at 0.421.<sup>4</sup> Recognising that HDI in the county has to be improved to reflect improved welfare of the people, the county government has put in place several initiatives especially on health, education and income generation. The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a county and not economic growth alone, since two counties/regions with the same level of GNP per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

<sup>4</sup> Kenya National Human Development Report, 2013: Climate Change and Human Development: Harnessing Emerging Opportunities, United Nations Development Programme

The sixth Kenya Human Development Report of 2009 introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index is critical as a monitoring system and as a vehicle for youth development. Factors critical for positive youth outcomes include the acquisition of wealth; access to education and training; access to labour markets; good personal and reproductive health; longevity of life; access to social services, and opportunities and conditions (availability, knowledge, attitudes, access, utilization, perception).

According to the National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2009, YDI was at 0.5817 nationally, with variations across the regions. In Marsabit and neighbouring counties, YDI was as low as 0.3969, which is far below the national average but comparable within the region. The county government, in collaboration with partners and other stakeholders, has put in place measures to address issues affecting the youth such as technical and vocational training, talent development fund and entrepreneurship support. In line with the Constitution, the county is undertaking measures to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social and economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

The seventh National Human Development Report of 2013 on Climate Change and Human Development: Harnessing Emerging Opportunities introduced a new development index, namely, Climate Change Variability Index (CCVI). The index takes into account exposure, sensitivity and adaptability parameters. The CCVI is constructed as a function to climate variability and natural disasters; sensitivity to the impacts of that exposure and capacity to adapt to on-going and future climatic changes.

Nationally, CCVI is at 0.421 with exposure at 0.50, sensitivity at 0.28 and adaptability capacity at 0.43 compared to Marsabit's CCVI at 0.41 with 0.39, 0.25, 0.31 for exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity respectively. This indicates that Marsabit County has a high CCVI compared with the national index but the county fares relatively well compared to Samburu (0.46), Turkana (0.52), Isiolo (0.48), Garissa (0.46) and Wajir County at 0.43.

### 1.6.3. Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Gender Inequality Index reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions, namely, reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The health dimension is measured by two indicators - mortality ratio and adolescent fertility rate. The empowerment dimension is also measured by two indicators - share of parliamentary seats held by each gender and by secondary and higher education attainment levels. The labour dimension is measured by women's participation in the work force. The GII is designed to reveal the extent to which national achievements in these aspects of human development are eroded by gender inequality, and to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts.

The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0 when women and men fare equally and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Marsabit County has a GII of 0.693 compared to the national average of 0.622. Of the neighbouring counties, only Wajir ranks behind Marsabit at 0.732 while Isiolo has a GII of 0.640 and Mandera 0.686. Although Marsabit County GII is low, it is noted that the same trend is witnessed in all the counties in Kenya.

Despite the fact that women represent 51 per cent of the Kenyan population, their representation in post-primary education, wage employment, enterprise ownership, and decision making is limited. They are adversely affected by such factors as traditional and social practices, as well as poverty and domestic violence, among other challenges. Improving women's profiles in all sectors and reducing gender disparities will not only benefit women but also men, children, the poor, and the rich. This will also enhance women's empowerment and contribute to sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty and social injustices. Table 5.3 shows some socio-economic indicators in the county.



**Table 5.3: Socio-Economic Indicators in Marsabit County**

General Information (2009)	Marsabit	Rank	Kenya
Population	291,166	42	821,491
Poverty rate (per cent)	83.2	44	47.2
Population with primary education (per cent)	70.4	17	66.6
Can read and write	26.2	44	66.4
Qualified medical assistance during birth	17.4	41	37.6
Improved water (per cent households 2009)	77.6	8	66.5
Improved sanitation (per cent households 2009)	35.4	41	87.8
Paved roads (as percentage of total roads)	...	42	9.4
Good/fair roads (as percentage of total roads)	35.4	37	43.5
Funding per capita in Ksh (2008/09) (total)	747	12	725

Source: Commission on Revenue Allocation 2013

## 1.7. Infrastructure and Access

### 1.7.1. Road, Rail Network, Ports, Airstrips and Jetties

The total road network in the county is approximately 5,000km. This consists of 312km tarmacked, 580km gravel surface and 4,108km earth surface. Most of the roads are however impassable during rainy seasons. The construction of the Merille - Moyale road is under way, with the section from Merille to Marsabit almost complete, Marsabit - Turbi completed and Turbi - Moyale also almost completed. The upgrading of sections of the Isiolo – Moyale road to bitumen standard has greatly improved the transportation of goods and services in the county. Once completed, this will greatly boost cross-border trade between Kenya and Ethiopia.

The county has eighteen airstrips located in all sub-counties within Marsabit. The Marsabit airstrip is undergoing renovation but the others are in good condition and in use. There is no railway line, port or jetty in the county. However, railway transport is expected to develop once the Lamu Port - South Sudan - Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSET) project is completed. The county has already benefited from the project through the tarmacking of the Isiolo - Moyale highway.

**Figure 1: Commuters scramble for space in a lorry transporting livestock**



**Figure 2: Laisamis - Marsabit - Moyale Road: Bus and petrol tanker stuck in mud**



### 1.7.2. Posts and Telecommunications

The county has two post offices located in Marsabit and Moyale towns with a one-stop custom centre in the Moyale border point. There are 557 landline connections while the mobile phone coverage extends to all major urban centres. The laying of fibre optic network in Marsabit by National Optic

Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) and Safaricom has led to a shift of mobile services from 2G to 3G.

All major towns have television services and the whole county has radio signals with three local FM stations - Catholic Church, SIFA and Star radios. The completion of a Huduma<sup>5</sup> Centre in Marsabit will facilitate uptake of information, communication technology (ICT) services, increase efficiency and act as a one-stop shop for all government services.

**Figure 3: Minibuses are finally plying the Isiolo - Marsabit - Moyale road**



### 1.7.3. Financial Institutions

There are four major banks in the county and three micro finance institutions (MFIs). The banks are based in Marsabit and Moyale towns. These are Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank of Kenya and First Community Bank. The MFIs are Kenya Women Finance Trust, Equatorial Debit Solutions Ltd and Liqui Solve. Post Bank is also set to open a branch in Marsabit soon.

Equity Bank has led the way in opening satellite agency points in main urban centres like North Horr, Maikona, Laisamis, Loiyangalani, Dukana and Sololo. Kenya Commercial Bank is also expected to roll out its agency networks within the county. The county has seven active savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOs) situated in Marsabit and Moyale serving a huge clientele base. Three of these are newly registered matatu (commuter minibuses) SACCOs, namely, MAISMO, MMOST and TRIPPLE M for matatus plying the Isiolo - Moyale highway.

### 1.7.4. Education Institutions

There are 340 Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres in the county of which 335 are public and 5 private. In addition, a number of public primary schools in the county have, with the help of the county government, integrated a pre-primary unit in their systems.

Separately, the county government, through the Department of Education, Youth, Sports and Skill Development, has managed to build 90 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and is planning to build 33 more by the end of the third financial year.

There are 216 primary schools of which 166 are public and 50 private. The primary school age population is estimated at 46,178. Therefore, there is a strain on existing facilities with some public primary schools and their respective pre-primary units sharing some facilities. With the population projected to grow to 61,300 in 2017, the county must set aside adequate resources to expand school infrastructure to meet present and future demand.

The county has 32 secondary schools with the number of students standing at about 5,000. Mixed schools make up 44 per cent of these, boys schools 31 per cent and girls schools 25 per cent. The number of secondary schools is inadequate hence the low primary to secondary transition rate.<sup>6</sup> Tertiary education is discussed in section 1.19.5.

<sup>5</sup> Public Service

<sup>6</sup> Education Stakeholders Forum Booklet 2015

### 1.7.5. Energy Access

The main source of energy is firewood while electricity coverage is only in urban centres of Marsabit, Moyale, Sololo and Laisamis. The county is not served by electricity from the national grid but by diesel generators and solar energy. Moyale and Sololo are connected with electricity from Ethiopia.

The total number of households with electricity connection is 1,273. The proportion of households using firewood as the main source of cooking fuel is 92.6 per cent, charcoal is 5.6 per cent, paraffin is 1.4 per cent and biomass residue is 0.2 per cent. Households using firewood for lighting comprise 57.2 per cent, paraffin 27.5 per cent and those using electricity stand at 3.6 per cent.

### 1.7.6. Markets and Urban Centres

The Marsabit County government is engaged in bilateral trade agreements between the Kenya and Ethiopia governments in an effort to open up a huge market potential approximated at over 800,000 customers across the border. Marsabit County plans to engage the neighbouring counties of Isiolo, Meru, Samburu, Wajir and Turkana to enhance intra-border trade between the counties. In addition, Marsabit County has put up market structures.

The main traded goods in urban centres and local markets are livestock, fruits, vegetables, maize, beans, wheat, millet and teff - a cereal mostly cultivated in Ethiopia. Most of the maize and beans comes from other counties whereas some fruits and vegetables come from Ethiopia through Moyale, the border town.<sup>7</sup>

### 1.7.7. Housing

The proportion of households living in mud/wood walled houses stands at 34.2 per cent. Households with stone walls are 0.4 per cent, brick/block 4.3 per cent, mud/cement 5.7 per cent, wood only 5.7 per cent, corrugated iron sheets 0.5 per cent, grass straw 22.8 per cent, tin 0.5 per cent and others 26 per cent.<sup>8</sup>

The proportion of households with cement floored houses is 8.3 per cent, those with tiles account for 0.4 per cent while earth floors are the majority at 91.3 per cent. Households roofed with corrugated iron sheets are 31 per cent, tiles 0.1 per cent, concrete 1.1 per cent, grass 37.5 per cent, makuti (palm leaves) 1.3 per cent and others 29 per cent.

## 1.8. Land and Land Use

### 1.8.1. Mean Holding Size

Most of the land in the county is owned communally except a few adjudication sections in Saku Constituency. The mean holding size of adjudicated sections is 0.8ha but plans are under way to adjudicate land countywide. There is an increased transition to a sedentary livelihood away from pastoral systems. This increased settlement has created pressure on grazing land. There is also an increase in the number of conservancies, which is a significant change in land use.

### 1.8.2. Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Registered land in the county stands at less than one per cent. Among the registered sections are the mountains, Marsabit Township and Dakabaricha in Saku Constituency, where 1,702 title deeds have been issued.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Department of Trade, Industry & Enterprise Development (Annual Report; June 2015)

<sup>8</sup> Kenya population and housing census 2009

<sup>9</sup> Department of Lands, Energy and Urban Development 2015

### 1.8.3. Incidences of Landlessness

Landlessness is not a common issue in the county as people generally reside on communal land. Due to frequent conflict, communities get displaced but normally return to their land after the situation calms. The conflicts are usually fuelled by competition for grazing land and water sources.

### 1.8.4. Rural Development

Agriculture and rural development contributes to approximately 60 per cent of the county's economy, and employs 70 per cent of the rural population. Food security and poverty are major development challenges. Over 65 per cent of the population is food insecure with an average poverty level estimated at 68 per cent. The sub-sector attracts non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs) and self-help groups. Prolonged drought, poor infrastructure, insecurity, environmental degradation and underdeveloped markets inhibit the success of rural development initiatives.

## 1.9. Community Organizations/Non State Actors

### 1.9.1. Cooperative Societies

The cooperative sector in the county is still in its rudimentary stages. However, going by the major infrastructural developments like the Great North Highway and LAPPSET, there is potential for SACCOs to thrive especially in the housing and transport sectors. There are 50 registered cooperative societies out of which only 22 are active. The bulk of these are involved in marketing livestock products. Two types of cooperative societies are predominant in the county - livestock, multi-purpose societies and savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOs).

**Table 5.4: Status of Cooperative Societies**

Sub-County	No. of societies	Active	Dormant	Membership	Share capital (Ksh)
Moyale	20	9	11	1,353	8,626,820
Saku	19	8	11	6,011	22,011,132
Laisamis	3	2	1	295	449,600
North Horr	8	3	5	1,029	2,627,954
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8,688</b>	<b>33,715,506</b>

Source: Department of Trade, Industry & Enterprise development (Annual Report-June,2015)

Efforts to revive the dormant societies are under way. The department is drafting effective strategies to resuscitate the ailing giant SACCOs such as Loiyangalani Fisheries, Sarimo, Dukana and Moyale multipurpose cooperative societies.

### 1.9.2. Youth Groups, Women Groups and Self-Help Groups

There are 480 self-help groups, 310 women groups and 504 youth groups in the county. Out of these only 60 per cent of the youth groups, 40 per cent of the self-help groups and 55 per cent of women groups are active. Most of these groups are involved in socio-economic activities like goat-keeping, Beekeeping, poultry-rearing and small micro enterprises.

### 1.9.3. Non-Governmental Organizations

There are about 20 NGOs supplementing the government's efforts in offering services to the community. These NGOs have programmes in water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, pastoral livelihoods, health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, conflict mitigation and peace building, advocacy and, more importantly, drought mitigation and emergency relief. There are also several CBOs and FBOs operating in the county.

## 1.10. Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

### 1.10.1. Main Crops Produced

Crop farming in the county does not thrive well because of erratic climatic conditions. There are however some regions around Mt. Marsabit and Moyale where crop farming does well during the rainy seasons.

The population working in agriculture is estimated to be about 2 per cent. Main cash crops grown in the county include vegetables and fruits, maize, teff, beans and millet. Crop trees grown include oranges, avocados, mangoes and miraa in Moyale and parts of Saku Constituency. Miraa is grown for commercial purposes while fruits trees are mainly on a small scale and for domestic consumption.<sup>10</sup>

### 1.10.2. Acreage Under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The total area under food and cash crop production is 5,060ha. However, the county has great potential for crop production with an area of 1,582,750ha being arable. Much of the area is underutilized due to erratic climatic conditions.

### 1.10.3. Average Farm Sizes

The average farm size in the county is 0.8ha while farms with title deeds are approximately one per cent. The farms are concentrated on mountain regions of Saku and Moyale constituencies. The rest of the land is communally owned.

### 1.10.4. Main Storage Facilities

The main food storage facilities include bags and wooden granaries found in urban centres. In addition, there are a few modern stores such as silos owned by the National Cereals Produce Board (NCPB) located in Moyale and Marsabit towns.

### 1.10.5. Main Livestock Bred

Livestock keeping is the main economic activity in the county. The main livestock bred include approximately 424,603 cattle, some 1,143,480 goats, 960,004 sheep, 203,320 camels, 63,861 donkeys and 50,690 chicken. There are 2,691 beehives/apiaries in the entire county. The main livestock products are milk, beef, mutton and camel meat.

**Figure 4: Camels and goats in search of pasture and water**



<sup>10</sup> Department of Agriculture 2015

### 1.10.6. Number of Ranches

There are no registered group or company ranches. However, different communities have their own grazing areas. This contributes to resource based conflicts especially during periods of drought when communities compete for grazing fields.

### 1.10.7. Main Fishing Activities

Lake Turkana is the main source of fish in the county, supporting 1,400 fishermen and 400 fish farming families. The main species of fish caught are tilapia, labeo and Nile perch. The county has 10 landing beaches but only four are gazetted. There are 2,000 fishing nets, 500 hooks, 10 motor boats and 20 canoes. Recently, the county constructed two fish cold storage facilities in Loiyangalani and Ileret. These will support in preserving fish products in readiness for marketing. The county government has also bought two motor boats that help in monitoring fishing activities and also in eliminating illegal fishing.

## 1.11. Forestry and Agroforestry

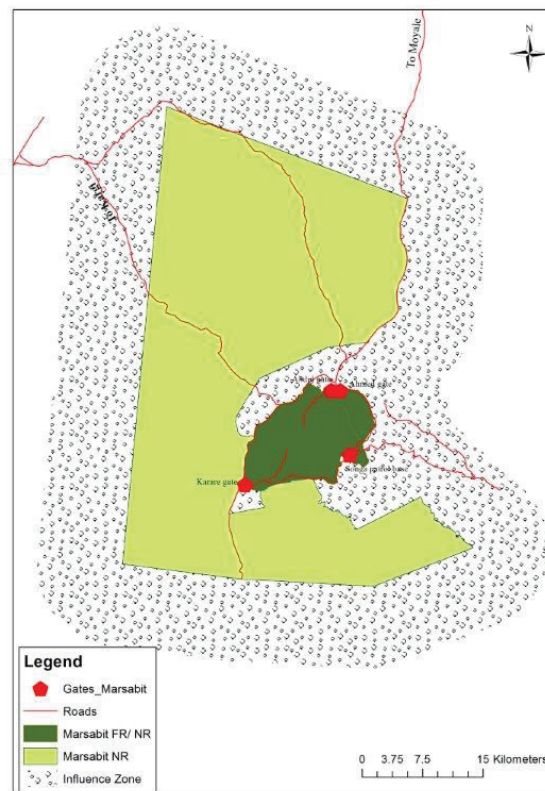
### 1.11.1. Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

Mt. Marsabit is the only gazetted indigenous forest in the county as seen in Figure 6 on page 18. It covers 152.8 sq km. Other forests include Mt. Kulal and Hurri Hills, which are non-gazetted, with a total area of 750 sq km. Mt. Marsabit Forest plays a very critical role in biodiversity, water conservation, tourism, wildlife, and the socio-economic well-being of communities living adjacent to it, as seen in Table 5.5.

**Table 5.5: Summary of Mt. Marsabit Forest Ecosystem Resources**

Category	Description of Resources
Biodiversity	Large tusked elephants
	Moss covered trees
	Endangered plant species
	Threatened and rare wildlife e.g. Grevy's zebra and greater kudu
	Large carnivores e.g. lions, leopards
	Carbon storage
	Endemic plant species e.g. wild coffee
Scenic	Scenic crater lakes such as Lake Paradise and Elephant Pool
	High altitude mist-covered mountain
	Unique forest habitat surrounded by an arid environment
	Deep valleys
Social-economic	Source of fuel wood
	Source of water
	Source of pasture in the dry season
	Medicinal plants
	Climate regulation
Cultural	Mixed culture of forest-adjacent communities
	Cultural shrine i.e. fifty feet deep well shrine
	Archaeological site

Map 3: Marsabit Forest Ecosystem



Source: Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, 2015

The main forestry products include charcoal, grass, plants, stones, wood fuel and water. Non-timber forest products include water, medicinal herbs and grass. The main tree species include *olea Africana*, *croton* spp, *leucaena* spp, *cassia* spp, *moringa* spp, *jacaranda*, *acacia* spp and *cordia* spp.

Mt. Marsabit is an important water tower in north eastern Kenya. It functions as a recharge point for water sources in the area which emanates from mist condensate on species of saprophytic moss plants living on indigenous forest trees. The forest has two crater lakes, namely, Paradise and Elephant Pool.

Agroforestry activities in the county are limited by the harsh climatic conditions with less than one per cent of the population practising farm forestry in areas around Marsabit and Sessi in Moyale.

There are 11,000ha of Marsabit forest remaining (down from over 18,363ha in 1973). The rate of deforestation is estimated to be 180ha per year. There is concern that if the current deforestation rates continue unabated, the remaining 11,000ha will be lost within six decades. The forest is facing degradation due to anthropogenic activities such as:

1. Conversion of forest to agricultural land (particularly to the east of the forest);
2. Deforestation through over abstraction of fuel wood and charcoal (currently fuel wood abstraction rates are 16,382 tonnes per year);
3. Over-grazing by domestic livestock (up to 50,000 heads of livestock entered the forest during the drought of 2009); and
4. Poaching of wildlife.

The county is often described as the giant arid, semi-arid and deserts surrounding two green islands – referring to Mt. Marsabit and Mt. Kulal forests and the open grassland of Hurri Hills.

### 1.11.1.1. Highland Forests

**Table 5.6:** Area Reserved for Key Forests

Mountain	Area Size
Mt. Marsabit	20,000ha
Mt. Kulal	45,000ha
Hurri Hills	30,000ha

Source: Kenya Forest Service 2013

Mt. Marsabit Forest is protected and it is a national park while Mt. Kulal is a UNESCO biodiversity nature reserve. The main composition of the forests is species that form closed canopy.

**Figure 5:** Marsabit Forest : Closed canopy



**Figure 6:** Mt. Marsabit Forest





**Table 5.7: Different Tree Species and Status**

Growth Forms	Most Common Species	Status
Trees	<i>Juniperus procera</i>	Dominant in Kulal
	<i>Croton megalocarpus</i>	Dominant in Mt. Marsabit
	<i>Olea africana</i>	Depleted in Mt. Marsabit
	<i>Olea hochstetteri</i>	Depleted in Mt. Marsabit
	<i>Cassipourea malosana</i>	Depleted in Mt. Kulal
	<i>Teclea nobilis</i>	Common in Kulal
	<i>Diospyros abyssinica</i>	Common in Kulal
Shrubs/bushes	<i>Rytigynia neglecta</i>	Common in Mt. Marsabit
	<i>Psychotria kirti</i>	Common in both Kulal and Marsabit
	<i>Clausena anisata</i>	Common Mt. Marsabit
Shrubs/bushes	<i>Rytigynia neglecta</i>	Common in Mt. Marsabit
	<i>Psychotria kirti</i>	Common in both
	<i>Clusena anisata</i>	Common in Mt. Marsabit
Grasses	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Common in Mt. Marsabit
	<i>Schoenoxiphium Lehmanni</i>	Common in both

Source: Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

### 1.11.1.2. Deciduous Bush and Shrublands (Nasals)

The county lowland environment consists of about 20 per cent arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) zones under bushland and shrublands. Bushland is dominated by high woody bushes mixed with trees, whereas the shrubland is shorter, continuous shrubs of about 6m in height.

#### Occurrence

- Bushlands cover slopes of Mt. Marsabit, Kulal, Kalacha, Maikona, Ngurnit and others.
- Shrublands occur around Sololo, Funanyatta, Illeret, Sibilo, Hedad, Korole and others.

**Figure 7: Bushlands/woodlands**



**Table 5.8: Different Growth Forms of Vegetation**

Growth Forms	Common Species	Status
Trees/bush thickets	<i>Commiphora</i> spp	
	<i>Erthrina melanacantha</i>	
	<i>Delonix data</i>	Threatened
	<i>Delonix bacal</i>	Threatened
	<i>Acacia zanzibarica</i>	
	<i>Acacia melifera</i>	
	<i>Acacia mobica</i>	
	<i>Croton dichgamus</i>	
Grasses	<i>Chrysopogon plumulosus</i>	
	<i>Setaria verticilata</i>	
	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	
	<i>Pennisetumk megianum</i>	
Dwarf shrubs	<i>Duosperma eromophilum</i>	Threatens grasses

Source: Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

**Table 5.9: Shrublands**

Growth Forms	Common Species	Status
Shrubs	<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	
	<i>Acacia reficiens</i>	
	<i>Spirrocarpa</i> spp	
	<i>Balanite obicularis</i>	
	<i>Commiphora</i> spp	
	<i>Cordial sinensis</i>	
	<i>Cedaba farinose</i>	
	<i>Taminalia</i> spp	Threatened
Grasses	<i>Setaria acromelaena</i>	
	<i>Aristida adscenasiouis</i>	
	<i>Lentoria nutaus</i>	
	<i>Sorghum purpureo</i>	
	<i>Sporobiolus pellucidus</i>	
Dwarfs/Herbs	<i>Duosperman</i> spp	
	<i>Blepharis Linariifolia</i>	
	<i>Digofera spinosa</i>	

Source: Kenya Forest Service

### 1.11.2. Forest Sector Interventions

The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) has, with the help of the District Steering Group (DSG), made efforts, particularly in Marsabit Central, to close Marsabit Forest to grazing and firewood collectors. Recently, forest guards have improved enforcement through arrests and arraignment in court of offenders. Extension services have also been improved through collaboration with NGOs.

On-farm tree-planting has been stepped up through the support of NGOs, particularly German Agro Action (GAA)/ German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) - MEMR. In reforms, KFS has supported formation of community forest associations (CFAs) to enhance conservation ownership. Recognition of the interests of forest adjacent communities through the forest conservation committees (FCCs) elected from their respective CFAs is also a positive move.



## 1.12. Environment and Climate Change

### 1.12.1. Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

Environmental degradation in the county is mainly a result of deforestation and forest encroachment due to dependence on firewood and overgrazing. Inadequate solid waste collection and its disposal, coupled with lack of sewerage systems and unsustainable management practices of ecosystems and their inherent biodiversity, are major contributors to environmental degradation in the county. Other contributors to environmental degradation include non-compliance with the law due to weak enforcement of the environmental provisions, inadequate disposal of non-biodegradable materials like plastics and polythene, low levels of environmental awareness and low social responsibility on environmental matters at individual and community levels.

#### 1.12.1.1 Effects of Human Activities on Key Forests

Forests in the county have survived the onslaught of human activities and drought just like others in the country. But the damage inflicted on Hurri Hills woodlands by pastoralists equals none in the nation. In an attempt to kill ticks, pastoralists consistently burned the old grasses of the hills before the onset of the rains. By the end of 1980s, almost all the woods covering over 30,000ha was destroyed.

The depletion of Hurri woodlands also destroyed ground water resources, making any subsequent effort to afforest the area difficult.

**Figure 8: Women carrying firewood**



Mt. Kulal Forest biosphere conservancy is under pressure from growing human settlements on the mountain at Gatab and Losikiriacho. The rare cedar species is being depleted by inhabitants for building and selling to far surrounding towns of Loiyangalani, South Horr, Oltorot and Kargi. The multiple effect of deforestation remains the accelerated soil erosion, resulting in bare rocky surfaces of the slopes all around Mt. Kulal.

Mt. Marsabit Forest suffered wanton destruction of hardwood species over the last few decades as the population of both urban and rural Marsabit grew beyond the sustainable capacity of the forest to yield wood products and water recharge. By the end of 2010, all wetlands in the forest, such as the famous lakes Paradise and Sokorte, dried up completely following the drying up of the natural springs that were their main sources of water.



### 1.12.1.2. Summary of Human Activities on Marsabit Forest

Cutting down trees for charcoal and building poles threatened all acacia, alea and terminalia species with extinction.

**Figure 9: Charcoal-selling in Marsabit Market**



Recent statistics indicate that 759 households in Marsabit Central depend on charcoal for livelihood and about 416 bags of charcoal bags are sold in Marsabit town daily. Sixty three per cent of the urban population in Marsabit Central uses firewood. Encroachment of residential plots and farms on forest fringes reduces the catchment area due to change of lifestyle from nomadic to settled agriculture. Sinking of boreholes around the slopes contributed to the siphoning effect on forest water sources.

Livestock grazing in the forests during droughts contributes to further degradation.

**Figure 10: Livestock grazing in the forest**



Forest authorities allow livestock grazing in the forests during droughts.

### 1.12.2. Effects of Environmental Degradation

The environmental degradation has led to increased land degradation and desertification. The population on Mt. Marsabit has risen, thereby precipitating further degradation of natural resources, an increase in environmental health cases due to pollution of the ecosystem and accelerated demands for domestic energy, resulting in natural resources depletion and degradation. The degradation has also increased slum settlements in urban areas due to rapid rural - urban migration, resulting in environmental problems of overcrowding, poor waste disposal and environmental diseases such as cholera, dysentery and typhoid.

### 1.12.3 Climate Change and its Effect on the County

In recent times, there has been increased concern and discussion on global climate change and its consequences. In Marsabit County, many older people say that there has been tremendous change in climate since their childhood days especially on and around Mt. Marsabit. Many scientists concur that global climate has been changing. This has been attributed to the increased gases in the atmosphere especially carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, and chlorofluorocarbons, among many others. These gases, commonly known as greenhouse gases (GHGs), are largely the products of human activities arising from burning of fuels (oils, gas, coal) and destruction of forests, while methane comes from waste landfills and wet rice cultivation.

Climate change has affected the county's bimodal rainfall pattern. It is now difficult to predict the onset of the short or the long rains. This has affected farming activities in regard to land preparation, hence impacting negatively on agricultural productivity. Water resources have also been affected as many springs that previously flowed from the forest are drying up. Prolonged and recurrent drought has led to reduced forage, degradation of the environment and an increase in destitution. The 2006 - 2009 drought caused devastation to the livestock sector.

### 1.12.4. Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

There are short-term actionable recommendations that the Marsabit County authority will implement in due course. These are:-

- Draw and implement a comprehensive afforestation plan during wet seasons at all governance levels in the county, with an emphasis on indigenous tree species;
- In the absence of a national policy on ASAL management, the county assembly to enact bills that support natural resources conservation measures;
- Support alternative opportunities for people who depend on charcoal burning and firewood as a source of income;
- Promote alternative building materials such as soil bricks;
- Develop other renewable energy sources such as solar, geothermal and wind; and
- Institutionalise traditional, natural resource management (NRM) governing structures i.e. deedha or grazing councils and EMCs.

The adaptation strategies include improving water harvesting techniques, exploration and utilization of other sources of energy that are reliable like solar, wind and geothermal, establishment of suitable tree plantations, planting of drought-resistant and fast-maturing seedlings and strengthening linkages between community education and awareness.

## 1.13 .Mining

### 1.13.1. On-Going Activities

Blue quartz and mica are mined at South Horr in Laisamis Constituency. Sand harvesting is being undertaken in small quantities at Segel, Kargi and Bubisa, Moyale and other parts of the county. Open-cast quarrying activities are taking place around Gof Choppa, Manyatta Dabba and adjacent areas in

Saku Constituency. Mining of chromite is being undertaken in Moyale Constituency. Exploration of petroleum is also on-going at Maikona, Laisamis and Kargi.

### 1.13.2. Mining Potential

The county has high potential for a number of mineral deposits. Proper assessment needs to be undertaken to determine the quantity and economic value of those minerals. The county lacks information on potential mining opportunities. As such, there is need for carrying out geological surveys to establish mineral deposits, developing a policy for exploitation of mineral resources and encouraging prospectors to explore the areas.

## 1.14. Tourism

### 1.14.1. Main Tourist Attraction Sites

Marsabit County is in the process of positioning itself to reap handsomely from its diverse cultural heritage and abundant historical and geographical attributes through investment in tourism. The county has great cultural diversity, hosting at least 14 indigenous ethnic groups. With rich and diverse cultures and heritage, historical and geographical sites and the biggest virgin landmass in a single geographical boundary, the county has huge tourism potential.

The county is also proud to be the ‘Cradle of Mankind’ as home to Koobi Fora, a world-renowned region of archaeological sites. This is where archaeologists discovered the largest ever collection of well-preserved hominid fossils dating from between 1.3 and 2.1 million years ago.

One of the major points of attraction is Lake Turkana, which is the largest desert lake in the world, measuring about 5,000 square kilometres. The lake, with an estimated 500-kilometre-long open shoreline with pristine beaches, presents an enormous and unexploited tourism potential besides being a critical source of livelihood for the region’s communities for centuries.

Other unique tourist attractions include the Chalbi Desert, Lake Paradise, Central and Southern islands, the petrified forests, Marsabit National Park and Mt. Marsabit tropical rainforest. Importantly, the county is home to the world-famous elephant, Ahmed, the largest elephant ever found on African soil. In addition, the county is also home to the Grevy’s zebra, one of the rarest zebra species in the world. The county also boasts of harbouring the only desert museum in East Africa.

### 1.14.2. Main Wildlife

#### 1.14.2.1 Wildlife Species and Common Threats

The county is very rich in terms of diversity of animal species and before the 1990s, only a few species were not found in the county. However, the wildlife species found in large number before are now exposed to various threats as indicated below.

**Table 6: Wildlife Species and Their Status**

Wildlife Species	Habitat Most Found	Status Report
Elephant	Marsabit forest and bushlands	Population drastically reduced by poaching
Rhinoceros	Mt. Marsabit and Kulal forests	Extinct in the county
Lion	Forests, woodland, bush/ shrublands	Near extinction
Leopard	Forest and ASALS	Near extinction
Cheetah	Nasals	Near extinction
Buffalo	Marsabit National Park	Threatened



Wildlife Species	Habitat Most Found	Status Report
Oryx	Sibilo and all ASAL areas	Threatened
Thomson's gazelle	Plains and all ASALs	Threatened
Ostrich	Plains	Threatened
Spotted hyena	Plains and all ASALs	Population increasing
Gerenuk	Bushlands/shrublands	Normal
Kudu	Marsabit National Park	Threatened
Giraffe	Plains and bushlands	Near extinct
Crocodile	Southern Island	Normal
Grevy's zebra	Plains and bushlands	Threatened
Baboons	Forests and woodland	Thriving

Source: Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

Considering the status presented, it is important to clearly state that beside natural threats from drought and diseases, the wildlife population in Marsabit County is being decimated by poaching. In the late 1990s, the military regimes of Ethiopia and Somalia fell. These two events resulted in large numbers of weapons finding their way into all districts bordering the frontiers. The pastoral population acquired the illicit guns for protecting livestock while others acquired them to use for banditry and poaching. The pastoralists kill the big cats whenever their herds are attacked while the antelopes and gazelles are shot for their meat. Cases of elephant poaching have never relented given the availability of markets in Asian countries. The reduction of the big cats also forced scavengers like hyenas to move to urban centres to scavenge in dumpsites. They pose a threat to human beings.

### 1.14.3. Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants and Bed Capacity

#### 1.14.3.1 Tourist Facilities

At the inception of the devolved system of governance, there was no recorded data on tourist arrivals, employment records, hotel occupancy rates, revenues generated, etc, mainly because the northern tourism circuit had been neglected. Hotels that can be classified as 'tourist class' are 13; with varied standards and bed capacity. They are all in need of categorization. The list includes Marsabit Lodge, Jirime Resort, Nomads Hotel, Goff Hotel, Bonkole Resort (under construction) and Chicho Hotel in Saku Sub-county; Desert Museum Villas, Palm Shade Hotel, Oasis Lodge, Tilamari Lodge and Malabo Resort in Laisamis Sub-county; Kalacha Bandas (under renovation) in North Horr Sub-county; and Al Yusra Hotel in Moyale Sub-county. The department is working on mechanisms for data collection, analysis and recording in the coming years.





*Bongole Resort – Marsabit*



*Desert Museum – Loiyangalani*

#### 1.14.3.2 Tourism Prospects

- **To exploit and market the tourism potential of the county.** Besides the well-known sites like Lake Turkana, Sibiloi National Park, Marsabit National Park and Marsabit Game Reserve, other lesser known sites like the Chalbi Desert, Gof Aredo, Gof Choba, Kaisut Desert, Merille River within Melako conservancy, Mt. Kulal, several of the rock paintings sites within Loiyangalani, Maikona and Kalacha, the Singing Well and others need to be promoted.
- **To identify and promote ecotourism sites like rock-climbing and cave-explorations** in Ngurunit, Mt. Kulal, Mt. Lokilipi, Mt. Marsabit, Mathews Range, Mt. Nyiro and Hurri Hills, etc. Also promote camel or foot trekking safaris through Kaisut, Chalbi and Korolle deserts, walks through Marsabit Forest and so on.
- **To create a northern tourism circuit** in conjunction with neighbouring counties like Isiolo, Turkana and Samburu as well as southern Ethiopia, thereby putting the county on the local and international tourism map as well as promoting tourism and social-cultural interactions.
- **To identify, create and promote cultural tourism** like staying with local families in their traditional huts like in *manyattas* of every community, deep into the rustic landscape.
- **To document, preserve and publish the medicinal plants and herbs** of each community and house the information in museums.
- **To participate in national and international cultural fora** to promote and market the diverse and rich culture of the county.





## 1.15. Industry

The county has no manufacturing or agro-processing industries despite its abundant and high potential for livestock products. However, the county has undertaken a major investment in meat-processing, to construct an abattoir at Segel, targeting the regional and international markets. There are also plans to put up a fish-processing industry in Loiyangalani to harness the untapped potential of Lake Turkana.

There are two registered *jua kali* associations, one in Marsabit and the other in Moyale. Plans are under way to register two *jua kali* associations at Korr and North Horr. The county has partnered with the Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA) and the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) to equip *jua kali* sheds and business incubation services. The county realises the importance of industrialization in job creation and alleviation of poverty.

On a small scale, there are cottage industries involved in light manufacturing and the county has linked them up with the Export Promotion Council for product value addition to make them competitive in the local and regional markets. These industries include the Moyale-based Khandere Farmers Cooperative that manufactures detergents and shampoos, Magayole in Maikona specializing in basketries and Umma in Sololo who process yoghurt.

The county government plans to come up with policies that will create incentives to attract new investors. These include offering tax incentives and land for investors who wish to exploit these opportunities. The county government has currently embarked on capacity building programmes especially in the areas of product development, marketing, record-keeping and entrepreneurial skills for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to make them compete with other business actors in the region.

## 1.16. Employment and Other Sources of Income

### 1.16.1. Wage Earners

The wage-earning category in the county is seven per cent.<sup>11</sup> This is due to low literacy levels and lack of industries. The proportion of skilled labour is also low due to lack of technical and vocational training institutions in the county. Therefore, there is need to sensitize the community on the importance of education, promote youth volunteerism as a tool for improving youth employability and enhancing investment in training the youth to enable them compete in the labour market.

### 1.16.2 Self-Employed

Rural self-employment is 10 per cent while urban is 18 per cent.<sup>12</sup> This is a reflection of the low rate of business growth and lack of skills among the populace. Lack of capital and business management skills have resulted in few people being engaged in business. There is need to promote small and medium enterprises by availing loans and grants to the youth and women groups. The government through the Ministry of Trade and Industry has constructed *jua kali* sheds and fresh produce markets in all constituencies to promote small business enterprises.

<sup>11</sup> Kenya population and Housing Census 2009

<sup>12</sup> Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009



Figure 11: Fresh produce market in Moyale Constituency



### 1.16.3. Labour Force

The labour force constitutes 49.1 per cent of the county population, which is almost half of the entire population. The county has potential to grow economically but due to high unemployment, most of the labour force is not utilized. The county needs to beef up efforts to improve the skills of the labour force, improve youth employability through volunteerism and student placement schemes, and create an environment conducive to investment, employment creation and provision of business development services.

### 1.16.4. Unemployment Levels

The county government has in the last two years put up four youth polytechnics (one in each sub-county) and one is coming up in Saku Sub-county. This is in an effort to address the skills gap among the youth.

The county has an unemployment rate of 65 per cent, which is mainly among the youth. There is need for establishment of more training and learning centres for the youth, creation of employment avenues, enforcement of youth enterprise programmes and creation of awareness of available opportunities.

## 1.17. Water and Sanitation

### 1.17.1. Water Resources and Quality

The people and livestock in Marsabit County rely on surface or ground water as there are no permanent rivers. There are three principal water horizons in the county i.e. the upper horizon of mountains and hills, over 1,500m to the summits of Mt Marsabit and Mt Kulal where there are a number of springs;

the second horizon is 1,200m to 1,500m, still on Mt. Marsabit are springs like Badassa, Songa and Balesa Bongole. The rest of the county, which generally lies between 400 and 460m, depends mostly on underground water (i.e. boreholes and shallow wells). In these areas, the ground water table varies greatly.

**Figure 12: Queuing for water in Marsabit Town and Sololo in Moyale**



The water supply in Marsabit town is inadequate. There are limited water sources. No traditional sources exist and hence everybody depends on Marsabit Urban Water Supply which is the only public piped water supply system.

The source of the public water system is Bakuli Springs, whose discharge is not constant and is on the decline due to human activity in the catchment. During drought, the flow reduces by over 80 per cent. During the rainy season, the flow ranges from 9 to 11 litres per second while during the dry season it is 3.1 to 2 litres per second. The ultimate water demand for Marsabit Town residents is 7,350 cubic metres per day by year 2032, to serve a projected population of 81,135.

The water coverage is estimated at about 15 per cent since the average water produced is 600 cubic metres per day against a water demand of about 3,795 cubic metres per day. This situation is expected to get worse with time if no immediate action is taken.

In order to find alternative sources of water, efforts have been directed into harvesting flood flows. Bakuli 3 Concrete Dam, with a capacity of about 60,000 cubic metres and constructed in 2008 to 2011 under GoK and Japan funding, is operational and has brought some relief to Marsabit Town. The dam has a capacity to supply 543 cubic metres per day for the next four months before the situation deteriorates.

Further, Badassa/Songa Dam – a Vision 2030 flagship project – is under construction. The dam has an estimated capacity of about 6 million cubic metres and yields about 7,000 cubic metres a day. It is about 50 per cent built and is expected to be completed and operational as soon as funds are available.

Marsabit Town largely depends on pit latrines for its sanitation needs, with 88.24 per cent of households using pit latrines.

### The type of water services facilities and infrastructure

Table 7.1 gives an inventory of water facilities by type of technology in Marsabit County.

**Table 7.1: Number of Developed Water Points**

Sub-County	Type of Technology					
	Shallow Wells	Boreholes	Pans	Rock Catchments	Buried Tanks	Springs
Laisamis/Loiyangalani	320	27	36	7	8	3
North Horr/Chalbi	50	15	9	3	33	3
Sololo/Moyale	250	26	48	3	35	0
Saku	30	5	20	1	60	1

Source: JICA; 2012

From the findings of a February 2013 study,<sup>13</sup> 70 per cent of the water services facilities are functional and in use, while 63 per cent of point sources (excluding piped systems) were improved. However, 66 per cent of sources have contaminated water that must be treated before drinking.

Besides quality issues, many of the facilities do not have sufficient water to satisfy demand and sources are seasonal – being adversely affected by drought. As part of coping mechanisms, water is ferried to affected communities using motorized trucks, usually supported by the government. More often, and in the worst case scenarios, affected communities migrate to areas closer to productive sources of water.

#### 1.17.2. Water Supply Schemes

Many of the water supply facilities are not self-sustaining and from time to time depend on financial and technical support from the government, government agencies and civil society organizations, public benefit organizations (PBOs), NGOs, FBOs, individuals, etc. Lack of sustainability is attributed to, among other issues, expensive and inefficient technologies, lack of technical skills and inadequate operational efficiencies, poor governance and management practices, lack of accountability, etc.

There are opportunities to enhance on operational efficiencies, reduce cost of service delivery and enhance sustainability through private sector participation and partnerships in areas of renewable energy technologies, innovations, better management and commercial practices as well as investing

<sup>13</sup> Concern Worldwide (2013)

in infrastructure. The county government is open to public private partnerships (PPPs) to increase access to water coverage and enhance service delivery but there is need for more education and dissemination of knowledge in public private partnerships to all stakeholders.<sup>14</sup>

The challenges facing the water sector in Marsabit County include a myriad of management, sustainability and infrastructure limitations for water and urban sanitation. Key challenges identified by the county are:

- The current schemes are dilapidated and operate at less than 50 per cent of their design capacities. Most of the transmission and distribution lines are either completely cut off or are only used through a water rationing programme;
- The water schemes have outlived their design period and cannot meet the current population demand, hence the need for expansion of the three major water supplies in the county to deal with the expanding population;
- Most point sources have fallen into disuse or neglect and require rehabilitation, reconstruction and catchment protection to serve the growing population;
- Water from many facilities is contaminated;
- Many water facilities especially in rural areas are managed by user committees that lack adequate management capacities and therefore water service provision is poor.

### 1.17.3. Water Sources (Distance)

Based on the scattered sources of information, the Marsabit County Water & Urban Sanitation Strategic Plan (CWUSSP) calculates with values for the present service levels, presented in Tables 7.2 and 7.3. The following assumptions have been taken into account for making the estimates:

- Data sources have been the national census of 2009; KNBS and SDI (2013); WASREB (2013); and WHO/UNICEF (2014).
- The functionality rate of Table 7.2 is based on studies for Turkana, which has similar environmental conditions with validation from the county water department.
- Quality is not used because of absence of data.
- The values have been verified with Marsabit County and adapted when applicable.

**Table 7.2: Estimated Rural Water Supply Service Levels 2015**

Quantity (Coverage)	Reliability (Functionality)	Accessibility	Per Cent Point Sources/ Piped Schemes
50 per cent	70 per cent	Average 30 minutes (varies according to season)	70/30

**Table 7.3: Estimated Urban Water Supply Service Levels 2015**

Quantity (Coverage)	Accessibility Per Cent HC	Per Cent UFW	Accessibility Urban Poor Per Cent Piped With Taps/Point Source
40 per cent	5	60 <sup>15</sup>	30/70

The mean distance to the nearest water point is 25km. This distance is long and therefore a lot of time that could be used for other productive activities is wasted fetching water. School children also spend much time fetching water and this compromises their education standards. There is a need to form a Water Services Board in the county to address challenges over water.

<sup>14</sup> Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resource

<sup>15</sup> Conservative estimate by Marsabit County Water Office (2014)

**Figure 13:** A muddy waterhole in the county



#### 1.17.4. Sanitation

Households with latrines account for 34.3 per cent of the population. The sanitation facilities used include pit latrines which account for 25.8 per cent, uncovered pit latrines (13.5 per cent), covered pit latrines (12.3 per cent), VIP (6.5 per cent) and 0.2 per cent flush toilets. Waste/garbage disposal is done by public garbage heap burning which accounts for 19.7 per cent, garbage pit (12.1 per cent), farm garden (8.9 per cent), public garbage heap (1.9 per cent) and 0.4 per cent disposed by local authority. (Population and Housing Census, 2009).

**Figure 14:** A town-cleaning exercise in Marsabit Town



## 1.18. Health Access and Nutrition

### 1.18.1. Health Access

The county has one referral hospital and three hospitals, 58 dispensaries and 22 health centres spread across the four sub-counties of Moyale, Saku, Laisamis and North Horr. At the beginning of devolution, the Marsabit County Department of Health began identifying gaps in its key investment areas which included infrastructure, health management information system (HMIS), health workforce, commodity supplies, service delivery and governance.

The county government allocates slightly more than 30 per cent of the gross county revenue to health. Access to health services is affected by long distances from facilities, socio-cultural-religious practices, some of which are harmful – affecting the health-seeking behaviour and leading to poor demand for services.

In the last two years, over 26 new maternity units have been constructed, about 5 new facilities (health centres and dispensaries) built, and two new tertiary facilities (hospitals) opened to bring specialised services closer to the people. The county government has started a flagship project to elevate Marsabit County Hospital to referral status. A two-storey complex is being constructed and, alongside it, the World Bank is constructing a Ksh 40 million reference laboratory to be fitted with modern equipment.

The county inherited from the national government 330 health personnel and in the last two years this figure has gone up to 623. This still is one-third of the required total workforce as the number needed to provide service effectively is about 1,800 as per current number of facilities. There are no specialist doctors in Marsabit, but the county is in the process of recruiting all cadres of medical and surgical specialists. Medical supplies had been erratic in the past but this has been streamlined with the allocation of adequate resources to establish dependable supplies on time.

To enhance modern technology in management, some high-tech equipment has been purchased to improve laboratory and imaging services. All components of service delivery areas are being worked on. The Health Promotion Department is stepping up its activities in order to increase the demand for health services.

The referral services, which nearly collapsed, have been revived with the purchase of 16 ambulances that have been distributed to all wards in the county. The county has embarked on developing community level healthcare (community strategy). The health management information system is quite developed in the department. Infrastructure like computers have been purchased and health information from the county can be accessed through the District Health Information System (DHIS) from anywhere in the world. Health indicators are lower than most parts of the country. However, lately improved and rising indicators have been noted, among them skilled deliveries and family planning.<sup>16</sup>

### 1.18.2. Morbidity

**Table 8.1: Top Five Causes of Under-Five Morbidity in Marsabit County**

Item No	Diseases (New Cases Only)	Prevalence (Per Cent)
1	Other diseases of respiratory system	35.2
2	Diarrhoea	17.2
3	Pneumonia	11.5
4	Diseases of the skin (incl. wounds)	5.1
5	Eye infections	3.1

DHIS 2014

<sup>16</sup> KDHS 2014) and other services uptake (DHIS)

**Table 8.2: Top Five Causes of Over-Five Morbidity in Marsabit County**

Item No	Diseases (New Cases Only)	Prevalence Rate (Per Cent)
1	Other diseases of respiratory system	37.8
2	Diseases of the skin (incl. wounds)	10.9
3	Diarrhoea	8.6
4	Pneumonia	8.1
5	Urinary tract infections	5.3

DHIS 2014

**Table 8.3: Health Indicators**

Indicator	Marsabit	Kenya
Maternal mortality rate	1,127 per 100,000 live births	495 per 100,000 live births
Anc 4 + attendance	43 per cent	58 per cent
Skilled delivery	26	62
Fully immunized	67	78
Total fertility rate	5.0 per cent	3.9 per cent
HIV AIDS	1.2	6.7
FP uptake	11 per cent	64 per cent

DHIS 2014

### 1.18.3. Nutritional Status

In the county, 31 per cent of the children below five years are malnourished while 26.5 per cent are stunted. Efforts to improve the situation by both the government and NGOs include provision of food supplements and promoting income generating activities to vulnerable groups.

### 1.18.4. Immunization Coverage

Immunization coverage in the county is at 66.6 per cent (*KDHS 2014*). The 4<sup>th</sup> ANC coverage is at 42.8 per cent and skilled deliveries is at 25 per cent (*KDH 2015*). County GAM rate is 16.3 per cent, stunting at 26.5 per cent, children underweight are at 30 per cent while maternal mortality rate is 1,127 per 100,000 live births (488 national). Total fertility rate is 5.0 per cent and HIV AIDS prevalence is 1.2 (*KAIS 2012*).

### 1.18.5. Access to Family Planning and Contraceptive Prevalence

Contraceptive acceptance is low at 8.3 per cent due to cultural and religious beliefs. The HIV prevalence is at 1.8 per cent. The population that delivers in delivery points amounts to 76.2 per cent.

Because of the few hospitals in the county, only 12 per cent of the entire population delivers in hospitals. Those who seek these services in health centres are estimated to be 0.9 per cent, as those who attend dispensaries/clinics are at 3.3 per cent. Since health facilities are at far distances, 82 per cent deliver at home as those visiting maternity homes stand at 1.8 per cent.

## 1.19. Education and Literacy

### 1.19.1. Pre-School Education

There are 340 Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres in the county, of which 335 are public and 5 are private. However, a number of public primary schools in the county have integrated a pre-primary unit in their system with the help of the county to cater for developmental and educational needs of children within ages 0 - 3 and 4 - 5 years.





The county government through the Department of Education, Youth, Sports and Skill Development has managed to build 90 ECD centres and plans to build 33 more in the next financial year.<sup>17</sup>

### 1.19.2. Primary Education

There are 216 primary schools where 166 are public while the remaining 50 are private. The primary school population is estimated to be 46,178. There is a strain on existing facilities where some public primary schools share some facilities with their pre-primary units. With the primary school population projected to grow steadily over the next few years to about 61,300 in 2017, the county must set aside adequate resources to expand school infrastructure to meet present and future demand.<sup>18</sup>

### 1.19.3. Literacy

Generally, the percentage of those with the ability to read is 27.7 per cent, while that of those who cannot read is 71.5 per cent. On the other hand, those who can write are rated at 22.9 per cent and 74.6 per cent for those who cannot write. This scenario sounds detrimental to the county's development since education is the key to success. The absence of higher learning institutions in the county works against literacy, development and youth empowerment. This calls for an immediate setting up of these institutions.

### 1.19.4. Secondary Education

The secondary school sector has continued to grow. The county has 32 secondary schools with more than 5,000 students. Mixed secondary schools make up 44 per cent, boys 31 per cent and girls 25 per cent of the secondary schools.

The number of secondary schools is inadequate for Marsabit County and is undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the low primary to secondary school transition.<sup>19</sup>

### 1.19.5. Tertiary Education

The county has four youth polytechnics, no colleges and no universities. This means that majority of youths cannot acquire technical skills within the county. There is thus need for the establishment of more polytechnics, tertiary colleges and universities.

With respect to post-secondary education, the county has built four youth polytechnics in each sub-county and still plans to build the same in each ward. There are three constituent colleges in the county - Kenyatta University, University of Nairobi and Maasai Mara in Saku Sub-county - which offer diploma courses.

<sup>17</sup> Education Stakeholders Forum Booklet 2015

<sup>18</sup> Education Stakeholders Forum Booklet 2015

<sup>19</sup> Education Stakeholders Forum Booklet 2015



# 2

## CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

## 2.0. COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

### 2.1. Introduction

This chapter provides highlights of the socio-economic development and challenges in the county. It analyses the major development challenges such as poor infrastructure (poor road networks, communication, energy, inadequate social amenities - water, schools, sports facilities, hospitals) and weak market linkages and value chain development cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) July 2015 report on objectives, organizations and other details, the determinants that influence the economic development of a country/county/organization can be summarized into two:

- i) **Economic factors** (capital formation, natural resources, marketable surplus of agriculture, conditions in trade, economic systems) and
- ii) **Non-economic factors** (human resources, technical know-how, general education, political freedom, security, social organization, corruption and desire to develop).

Inadequate access to auxiliary services (finance and insurance services) including credit services, insufficient basic data for development planning and inadequate research for technological advancement in order to spur growth are among the factors that hinder development in Marsabit County.

The chapter concludes with a highlight of the development issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and county functions as given in Schedule Four of the Constitution 2010. The county is faced with various development challenges. These are - limited and inadequate utilization of available resources and other cross-cutting issues, gender imbalance, HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, shift of cultural practices, insecurity and weak community cohesion, environment and climate change, negative perception and lack of knowledge about the county, which fails to attract investors and partners to the county.

### 2.2. County Analysis

Below is an analysis of the county's strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats.

Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County location - long border (with Ethiopia)</li> <li>• Vast land - facilitating infrastructural development</li> <li>• Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist activities - ranches</li> <li>• Significant natural resources - national parks, e.g. Sibiloi; lakes- Turkana, Paradise, Korite; wildlife - animals and birds; minerals</li> <li>• Energy - wind and solar power</li> <li>• Tourism - national parks, wildlife, scenic landscape</li> <li>• Livestock keeping</li> <li>• Vibrant communities - (14 ethnic communities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock and livestock products</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Water harvesting</li> <li>• Irrigation</li> <li>• Potential for crop farming, horticulture and Beekeeping</li> <li>• Oil, minerals and natural gas exploitation</li> <li>• Building and construction industry</li> <li>• Industrialization - extractive industries, cottage industries</li> <li>• Trade - cross-border trade</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food insecurity and poverty</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate basic services</li> <li>• Health, education, water supply, social services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Adverse effects of climate change</li> </ul>

## 2.3. Major Development Challenges

### 2.3.1. Water Scarcity

Water is critical to the general development of any region. In Marsabit County, water scarcity hinders both subsistence and commercial agriculture, industrialization, provision of health services and other socio-economic sectors. Marsabit has not reached either the national or international water standard. The most affected areas are those along the mountains and the plains. This is due to the drying up of water sources such as the Aite wells and Karantina, and reduction of water levels at Bakuli.

The county depends on just a few surface water and underground sources. Most of the boreholes drilled during the drought emergency programme have dried up. The upper regions of the county, including Sololo and Moyale, depend on boreholes at Walda and Dabel, which are few and overstretched. Other parts of the county however rely on water tankers that are facilitated by the government and non-governmental organizations.

The overall hydrological status indicates there is adequate groundwater in the lowlands but the quality is poor in many places. In Kargi location for instance, the concentration of salts like sodium is above the permissible levels for human and livestock consumption. The water of Lake Turkana is highly alkaline and communities that depend on its waters suffer numerous health complications. The water yield in the existing 110 boreholes is low and salinity levels are high, making it difficult to harvest water for use. It is expensive to exploit groundwater (boreholes), the cost of maintenance is high and surface water is seasonal.

There is a great need to increase livestock water points in dry season grazing areas and reduce population pressure per borehole, increase dams on the lagas (dry river beds) especially on the mountain and forest zones. The presumed effect will be improved water recharges of the natural springs and increase domestic water connection in all permanent settlements and urban centres.

### 2.3.2. Poor Infrastructure

The importance of good roads, air and water transport networks cannot be overemphasized. Such networks facilitate faster movement of goods and services and also enable the population to reach amenities within the region. In addition, a proper transport network ensures the growth of a robust economic environment as it attracts public private partnerships (PPPs) to the county. A good transport network reduces the cost of doing business within the county and the region. Inadequate use of air and water transport networks within the county has inhibited the growth of trade, tourism and fishing between Turkana, Marsabit, South Sudan and northern Uganda through Lake Turkana.

#### 2.3.2.1. Road Network

The road network in the county is poorly developed. These roads are prone to erosion and are rendered impassable during the rainy seasons, leading to high transportation costs. Further, a poor road network has led to limited cross-border trade between Kenya and Ethiopia. This situation also adversely affects provision of essential services such as health, education, security and extension services. The total road network in the county is approximately 5,000km, of which 312km is tarmacked, 580km is gravel surface and 4,108km is earth surface. Most of the roads are however impassable during the rainy seasons.

The construction of Merille - Moyale road is under way, with the section from Merille - Marsabit almost complete, Marsabit -Turbi completed and Turbi - Moyale also almost complete. The upgrading of sections of the Isiolo – Moyale road to bitumen standard has greatly improved transport of goods and services in the county. The completion of the roads will boost cross-border trade between Kenya and Ethiopia greatly.

The county has seventeen airstrips located at Marsabit, North Horr, Kalacha Segel, Dukana, El Adi, Illeret, Forolle, Sololo, Turbi, Moyale, Dabel, Loiyangalani, Logologo, Laisamis, Korr and Gatab. There is no railway line, port or jetty in the county. The county has already benefited from the LAPSET project with the tarmacking of the Isiolo – Moyale highway, and railway transport is also expected to develop once the project is completed.

#### *2.3.2.2. Communication and ICT*

For development programmes to achieve their full potential, knowledge and technology must be shared successfully. The world has increasingly become a global village and communication on all platforms cannot be overemphasized. To help people communicate at all levels, it is important that they are empowered to ensure that they can communicate to policy makers on their needs on the ground. The national mobile network connectivity stands at 85 per cent compared to Marsabit County where mobile telephone network is limited to urban centres and sub-county headquarters. There is an increasing need to ensure effective communication and transfer of technology.

#### *2.3.2.3 Energy*

Energy is an important driving force towards industrialization and advancement of any economy. Energy for both industrial and domestic use in Marsabit County is limited to wood fuel. Marsabit has high winds that often lead to disasters. However, if harnessed, the winds can be converted to a source of renewable energy. A Kenya Meteorological Research Report of 2014 indicates that the average wind speed in Marsabit is 11m per second at a height of 10 metres. In addition, the Lake Turkana wind corridor is classified as having consistent and unidirectional wind speed. The wind resource is rated as one of the best in Africa.

Marsabit County fares poorly in energy connectivity in relation to the national average despite having several potential sources of renewable energy ranging from wind, solar and biogas. The Lake Turkana Wind Power Project based in Marsabit County is targeted to produce over 310 MW of energy. This will be the biggest wind power investment in Africa.

Lack of knowledge and investment opportunities in the provision of clean and renewable energy poses a great threat to the growth of the county. A report by the Kenya Forest Service (2015) indicates that 98 per cent of the population in Marsabit County uses wood fuel, posing serious environmental degradation. The use of fossil fuels in construction machinery e.g. quarries, dams, boreholes, and generators inhibit investment and increase the cost of doing business.

#### *2.3.2.4 Inadequate Social Amenities*

Lack of well-developed social amenities affects the general social economic development of other related sectors that promote the welfare of a community. Inadequate development of these amenities results in challenges in terms of access, availability and affordability, hence draining resources that would have been used to undertake other developmental initiatives. Social amenities that include health, sports, education and housing facilities, community social halls, resource centres are few and far apart due to the vastness of the county, inadequate resources, lack of prioritization of needs, socio-cultural factors, high illiteracy levels and inadequate personnel.

#### *2.3.2.5 Inadequate Markets for Local Products*

Since the county depends largely on livestock production, livestock marketing points are a priority. Currently, there are four livestock markets in the county, which are inadequate. Livestock farmers are forced to travel long distances to the markets, making the exercise expensive in terms of time and energy. In addition, the livestock are emaciated on the way to the market. It is important to create livestock market facilities to promote value addition for livestock products.

Spending power in the county is low as the local population has low purchasing power save for a small population in urban centres and the middle class working in the county headquarters. Lack of spending power hinders a vibrant market economy.

The county has poorly developed marketing systems, a situation that is attributed to poor infrastructure development, unreliable electricity and telephony as well as lack of policies and laws that attract direct foreign investment. Addressing these challenges in the county would facilitate goods from the county accessing markets within and outside the county.

To improve markets for products, the county government needs to make the following interventions:

- Infrastructure development like modern markets, clean water, clean energy, modern roads and telephony;
- Strengthen local businesses and industrial associations at the county level to increase bargaining power for locally produced products;
- New policies to encourage investors especially giving tax incentives and offering land for industrial development for new investors;
- Engage actors like the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), the Export Promotion Council (EPC), the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) and the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) to be involved in value addition, training for local producers to make products competitive in the local, regional and international markets;
- Establish capacity for entrepreneurs in product development, marketing and general business management skills to make them competitive locally and regionally.

#### 2.3.2.6 High Illiteracy

Despite free primary and secondary education, there is low literacy in the county as only 27 per cent and 22 per cent of the population can read and write respectively. Enrolment and transition rates to tertiary education are low, with a high drop-out rate partly due to retrogressive cultural practices. This translates into high unemployment as the youth cannot compete in the labour market within and outside the county.

### 2.4. Cross-Cutting Issues

A number of issues affect development at various stages of implementation. These pose a great challenge in the realization of the county development goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Their effect on development has been analyzed and strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis done to highlight the strengths the county can tap on and the opportunities that can be exploited.

#### 2.4.1. Poverty

Several development programmes have been initiated and implemented in various parts of the county to address poverty. Some of the programmes involve water management, road maintenance, Women and Youth Development Enterprises, Poverty Eradication Programme, Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), County Joint Loan Board, National Livestock and Agriculture Programme (NALEP), Free Primary Education, Local Authority Transfer Fund and Constituency Development Fund.

Despite these programmes, poverty continues to be a challenge in the county. According to the Kenya Integrated Household Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06, absolute poverty, food poverty and hard core poverty in the county are at 92 per cent, 83 per cent and 68 per cent respectively.

There is a high incidence of poverty in urban areas (Marsabit and Moyale towns) where people who have lost their livestock settle for employment. The main causes of poverty include cultural practices

that hinder development (for example, livestock is seen as a measure of wealth therefore the nomadic communities do not engage in diversification of livestock-related income generating activities), a poor road network, persistent drought, environmental degradation, insecurity, over-dependence on foreign aid and HIV/AIDS. Other causes of poverty are over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture, high illiteracy levels and inadequate water for domestic and livestock use. The high number of orphans due to HIV/AIDS also contributes to high poverty levels.

**Table 9.1: Poverty Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High youth population: A high youth population is a dividend</li> <li>Locally available resources especially livestock</li> <li>Livestock markets (e.g. Merille livestock market)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate business skills and financial resources</li> <li>High illiteracy levels</li> <li>Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities</li> <li>High dependence on external aid</li> <li>Retrogressive cultural practices</li> <li>Low productivity</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of government poverty eradication programmes</li> <li>Availability of devolved funds including CDF, CDTF, among others</li> <li>Availability of Youth and Women Enterprise Funds</li> <li>Presence of many CBOs, NGOs and women groups addressing diverse issues</li> <li>Free primary education and subsidised tertiary education</li> <li>Sensitization and training programmes</li> <li>Insurance cover (in cooperation with ILRI and Equity Bank)</li> <li>Upgrading of road networks leading to the growth of trade, tourism and fishing between Turkana, Marsabit, South Sudan and northern Uganda through Lake Turkana</li> <li>Huduma Centre</li> <li>Establishment of Biashara Centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-ethnic conflicts</li> <li>Insecurity within the county and cross-border conflicts</li> <li>Recurrent droughts and flash floods</li> <li>Many unemployed youth</li> <li>Insufficient volunteerism schemes</li> <li>Many civil society bodies working in an uncoordinated manner</li> </ul>

### 2.4.2. Insecurity

In response to the insecurity concerns, the county has established several police posts. Peace and conflict management committees and community policing has also been integrated. However, social and economic conflicts such as ethnic clashes, cattle-rustling and banditry along major roads pose a big challenge to the development of the county because they discourage investors and development agencies. Insecurity has also had a negative effect on the use and management of community resources such as water and grazing land. This directly affects development of the livestock sector, which is the mainstay of the county.

**Table 9.2: Insecurity Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Steering Group (SG) and Rehabilitation Committees</li> <li>Existence of County Peace Committees</li> <li>Existence of community policing</li> <li>Existing country laws</li> <li>Existence of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms</li> <li>Intercommunity dialogues</li> <li>Peace meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient resources, both personnel and funding</li> <li>Inadequate police posts, inadequate police staffing levels</li> <li>Limited mobility due to underfunding</li> <li>Poor cross-border policing</li> </ul>

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of police stations in every sub-county</li> <li>• Willingness of the various ethnic communities to promote peace and dialogue</li> <li>• Devolved funds available (CDF, Youth Fund)</li> <li>• Opening up of the county through various infrastructure development, e.g. roads</li> <li>• Peace education (drama and poems) in schools and public forums</li> <li>• Promotion of alternative livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic conflicts and cross-border incursions</li> <li>• Political and ethnic competition</li> <li>• Porous borders</li> <li>• Illicit small arms</li> <li>• Infiltration of illegal immigrants</li> </ul>

### 2.4.3. Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming

Development involves not only economic growth, but equitable distribution, enhancement of people’s capabilities and widening of their choices. It is paramount to promote an all-inclusive system in which both men and women are integrated in the process of socio-economic management. Empowerment is about people, both women and men taking control of their lives, setting their own agendas, gaining skills, building self-confidence, solving problems and developing self-reliance. The social differences between males and females determine the roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, expectations, and limitations for males and for females in any culture.

Retrogressive cultural beliefs, specifically gender-discriminating traditional practices, have occasioned gender-based violence on women and girls in the form of early marriage (the girl child is viewed as a source of wealth) and sexual violence in the county. These practices will be addressed and minimized over the plan period.

Access to jobs depends on access to training and employment opportunities. Women lack access to training opportunities and are therefore likely to miss out on employment opportunities that can help uplift their living standards. In mainstreaming gender, it is important to determine the influence of the following factors on women empowerment:- gender roles, traditional practices, access to property, property ownership and formal education.

**Table 9.3: Gender Inequality Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government’s campaign on women empowerment and educating the girl child</li> <li>• Existence of the Constitution 2010</li> <li>• Existence of women groups</li> <li>• Women’s resilience and determination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited support for women to participate in leadership and decision-making</li> <li>• Low enrolment in school and high drop-out rates of girls due to early marriage</li> <li>• Lack of access to or inadequate education (formal and informal training programmes) and low literacy levels for women</li> <li>• Restricted access to and control of livestock and land (the source of food, water and even shelter)</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of civil society organisations</li> <li>• Deliberate promotion of gender equality by government and other stakeholders</li> <li>• Availability of Women and Youth Enterprise Funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widespread poverty</li> <li>• Insecurity, which increases the risk of GBV</li> </ul>

### 2.4.4. Migration: Human Mobility

Monitoring of migration flows within Marsabit as well as cross-border movement (between Marsabit / Ethiopia; Marsabit and other counties) is vital for achieving sustainable socio-economic development. As international borders in the East Africa region are porous, the movement across these borders increases. In today’s globalized world, the role of migration as a major determinant of socio-economic



development is undisputable. Migration is also a recognized social determinant of health.<sup>20</sup> Intra-regional movements are the most common form of international migration, with migrants moving in search of better economic opportunities or seeking protection from persecution and conflict.

In addition to official ports of departure (PoD) and points of entry (PoE), due to porosity of the borders, unofficial PoEs are frequently used by local populations, as well as by various migrant groups, e.g. pastoralists, irregular/undocumented migrants and migrant workers.

It is important to address the imperatives of preventing, detecting and responding to conflict and diseases of public health concern along the mobility continuum (that is, at origin, transit, destination and return points). In the context of Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC), population movement is particularly relevant due to the risk of cross-border transmission (outbreak-prone, HIV/AIDS and TB). At the same time, open borders are essential for trade and economic growth.

The Health and Humanitarian Border Management framework encapsulates the human mobility continuum holistically, and supports the strengthening of cross-border health systems and border management capacities, as well as mapping of mobility patterns, on both sides of borders. Communities, notably those residing along borders, play a key role in efforts put forward to prevent, detect and respond to conflict and public health emergencies. Therefore, there is need for strengthening structures to facilitate cross-border collaboration, capacity building of relevant staff across border areas including host communities and ensuring provision of services across border areas.

**Table 9.4: Migration: Human Mobility Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-border migration has regional and international implications and therefore necessitates bilateral and multilateral cooperation and commitment among all relevant partners and stakeholders, including governments, development partners, host communities and migrants</li> <li>• Cross border migration of pastoralists in search of pasture gives an opportunity for re-vegetation of grazed land (land is given time to 'rest' after cattle grazing)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak health and humanitarian border management</li> <li>• Weak cross-border surveillance and response systems</li> <li>• Integration challenges in country of transit and country of destination, e.g. due to language barrier and fear of/ and among migrants</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-sectoral and multi-country partnerships leading to the growth of trade, tourism, and fishing between Turkana, Marsabit, South Sudan and northern Uganda through Lake Turkana</li> <li>• Migration and remittances allow for higher investment in health care and education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Taking advantage of the porous borders to acquire equipment to generate insecurity and instability</li> <li>• Negative perception of migrants</li> <li>• Human trafficking and smuggling</li> <li>• Increased urbanization due to major concentration of activities/services along highways, leading to imbalance of distribution of resources and services</li> <li>• Increases vulnerability to HIV/AIDS transmission and other PHEIC</li> </ul>

### 2.4.5. People Living with Disabilities

People living with disabilities in the county are part of the vulnerable groups and most of them are discriminated against. They have not been well represented in decision-making processes in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At household levels, they are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family. This limits the opportunities to develop their skills to facilitate effective

<sup>20</sup> University of Toronto (2011) Migration as a Social Determinant of Health. Retrieved from <http://www.migrationhealth.ca/>

participation in development processes. Their concerns are therefore not adequately addressed or taken into consideration in the planning process.

Some of the initiatives employed to address the problems facing this group include mobilization to form groups through which resources can be channelled to support them. One such initiative is Maikona Disabled Programme which was started by the Catholic Mission to support income generating activities. Through this programme, some people living with disabilities are identified and linked with other donors for support.

The constraints encountered while undertaking these programmes include lack of resources, lack of data to enable proper planning, inadequate coordination among the stakeholders supporting these groups and lack of awareness among the communities as a result of negative attitudes and discrimination.

People living with disabilities should not be neglected in running the county government. The county government will ensure full participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of social and economic life. Persons with disabilities form an integral part of socio-economic development. It is essential for the county government (social protection programme) to include immediate measures for prevention of disability, for the rehabilitation of disabled persons and provision of equal opportunities. The county government has included the component of a social protection programme in its activities by setting aside at least Ksh 10 million for this programme every year. The purpose of this component is to reach and fill the gaps left by other institutions involving cash transfer to various vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals in the county.

**Table 9.5: Analysis for Persons with Disability (PWDs)**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of a Disability Act, 2003</li> <li>Support from stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Non-involvement of persons with disability in decision-making</li> <li>Poor infrastructural development</li> <li>Inadequate supportive equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong religious and cultural ties</li> <li>Availability of special schools like Obbu Children's Home in Sololo</li> <li>Empowerment of PWDs</li> <li>PWDs contribution to human resources (expertise, talents)</li> <li>Reduce and prevent disability through measures taken against malnutrition, environmental pollution, provision of quality maternal and child health care and other causes of disability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of political goodwill</li> <li>HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Risky cultural practices</li> </ul>

#### 2.4.6. Disaster Risk Reduction

The main disasters facing the county are drought and floods. The county has been experiencing prolonged drought, which has resulted in food shortages, loss of livestock and shortage of water. The pattern of drought has changed drastically with more frequent occurrence resulting in scarcity of water, leading to reduced livestock fodder and less crop production. This at times leads to over 50 per cent of the population depending on relief food. Due to persistent drought, livestock and human diseases are frequent and development resources are diverted to take care of emergencies arising from these disasters. Floods make roads, such as those crossing the Chalbi Desert, impassable, thus disconnecting communication.

**Table 9.6: Disaster Risk Reduction Analysis**

Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of management authorities that regulate various activities in the county (e.g. NEMA, KWS, WARMA, NDMA)</li> <li>• Presence of personnel who can map disaster-prone areas</li> <li>• Existence of knowledge on traditional early warning systems (EWS), e.g. migrating birds</li> <li>• Presence of NGOs and CBOs conducting advocacy campaigns</li> <li>• Existence of county information sharing forums</li> <li>• Availability of devolved emergency kitty, e.g. CDF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of current devolved government structures for cascading DRR information</li> <li>• Presence of several civil society organizations undertaking surveys on disaster</li> <li>• Existence of devolved funding to fund income generating activities</li> <li>• Existence of financial institutions offering affordable loans to the community, e.g. SACCOs</li> <li>• Climate change generates new sources of finance i.e. adaptation funds and carbon sequestration</li> <li>• Pastoralists can employ high risk spreading strategies e.g. herd maximisation and diversification, loaning of animals and mobility</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of DRR policy at devolved level</li> <li>• Lack of DRR awareness at community level</li> <li>• Low levels of awareness on environmental management</li> <li>• Gaps in coordination of DRR</li> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate medical supplies</li> <li>• Lack of specialized disease handling facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity and personnel on disaster management</li> <li>• Rigidity of the risk prone communities to act on early warning signs (EWS)</li> <li>• Inadequate technology to early warning system prediction</li> <li>• Political interference to suit individual interests</li> <li>• Unpredictable climatic conditions</li> <li>• Changes in the timing of the start and end of the rainy seasons</li> <li>• Probable increases in inter-annual variation</li> <li>• Significant increases in year-round temperatures</li> <li>• Poverty reducing capacity to cope with drought</li> </ul>

### 2.4.7. HIV/AIDS

The first HIV case was diagnosed in Marsabit County in 1984. Since then, the number of HIV cases has been on the rise and now stands at approximately 25,000 (County DHIS, 2015). Prevalence is highest along the Isiolo - Moyale highway. According to KAIS 2002, HIV prevalence was at 0.6 per cent in 2002, at 0.8 per cent in 2007 and at 1.2 per cent in 2012 against the national average of 5.6 per cent. The pandemic poses a serious threat to the development of the county. High illiteracy levels at 83 per cent, early marriages, modernization and urbanization, eroding of moral values and low socio-economic conditions are some of the factors associated with high prevalence in the county.

HIV affects the productive age group between 15 - 49 years, hence derailing economic growth by diverting resources to treatment and healthcare. Further, HIV/AIDS in the county is linked to socio-cultural values and norms such as initiation rites, polygamy, widow inheritance and wife sharing and thus these factors require special attention. The government, with the support of development partners, has initiated many projects in the last eight years aimed at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. This has been done through the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), which has decentralized structures. County Technical Committees and Constituency AIDS Control Committees have implemented many projects through the communities under Kenya HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Project and the current programme known as Total War Against HIV/AIDS. The effort of NACC is complemented by other development partners in the county such as Catholic Mission and the Kenya Red Cross.

**Table 9.7: HIV/AIDS Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of strong NACC structures at county and constituency level</li> <li>• Existence of HIV/AIDS county stakeholders' forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate trained health personnel/counsellors</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>• Lack of antiretroviral treatment kits</li> <li>• Inadequate VCT centres</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High awareness created</li> <li>• Availability of CBOs and NGOs working in the county</li> <li>• Increased government support through funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• High illiteracy levels</li> <li>• Stigmatization</li> <li>• Outdated cultural practices</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> </ul>

### 2.4.8. Youth Development

In 2012, the youth population in Marsabit County was 86,879, accounting for 27.5 per cent of the population. This being a quarter of the entire county population is a clear indication that the youth would be influencing decision-making in the county. It is therefore necessary to involve them in leadership and development based activities, since this is the way to capture the interest of the majority population. The county has been receiving Youth Enterprise Fund. The department of Education, Youth and Sports has been fast-tracking and developing talents in sports. However, the high population of the youth, coupled with high illiteracy, poses a challenge to the county. There is therefore need for creation of awareness on the need for education, especially during this time when competition for resources is very high.

**Table 9.8: Youth Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of youth empowerment centres in constituencies</li> <li>• Availability of FPE and FDSS programmes</li> <li>• Presence of youth development funds e.g. Youth Fund, UWEZO fund; County Enterprise Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illiteracy</li> <li>• Few self-employment avenues</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Department of Education, Youth and Sports programmes</li> <li>• High population of young people</li> <li>• Existence of Youth Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joblessness</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> <li>• Retrogressive cultural practices</li> <li>• Conflict</li> </ul>

### 2.4.9. Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT is a powerful enabler of development goals due to its unique characteristics to dramatically improve internal communication and exchange of information to strengthen and create new economic and social networks. ICT has not been well harnessed in Marsabit County since only five cyber cafes are registered. This has led to slow progress in the development of the information and communication sector, which hampers information sharing.

Most government departments in the county own computers, which are mainly used for secretarial services. A lot needs to be done on the development of internet facilities to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services by both the public and private sectors. Implementing the digital village programme and business development centres will be an effective way of improving information access in the county.

**Table 9.9: ICT Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supportive political senior management county leadership</li> <li>Supporting national government with ICT flagship projects</li> <li>A mix of funding from national government, county government, private investors and donors</li> <li>Huge natural resources such as solar and wind for energy generation</li> <li>Citizens' willingness to embrace IT and e-service</li> <li>Existence of fibre optic connection from Nairobi to Marsabit County headquarters</li> <li>Fairly implemented structural Local Area Network (LAN) at county headquarters and on-going connectivity to the sub-counties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate ICT facilities and low investment in ICT</li> <li>Lack of incentives to drive ICT such as wayleaves waivers for ICT infrastructure development</li> <li>Low ICT skills and capacity in the county</li> <li>Lack of ICT training facilities</li> <li>Low general and ICT literacy levels</li> <li>Mistrust limiting information-sharing</li> <li>Technological challenges in connecting the vast county</li> <li>Lack of comprehensive ICT policy</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobbying national government to support ICT projects</li> <li>Availability of partners/donors for ICT infrastructure development</li> <li>High potential for wind and solar energy generation for main grid</li> <li>High interest in ICT by both the youth and the old especially in mobile applications</li> <li>Expansion of national ICT flagship projects, exploitation of e-government and government applications such as IFMIS, etc</li> <li>Development of ICT legislation to support ICT resources sharing, promote ICT investment in the county</li> <li>Development of county ICT policies to guide county ICT plans and implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low returns in ICT investment by private sector</li> <li>High cost of ICT projects</li> <li>Cybercrimes, abuse of internet access</li> <li>Lack of network coverage in most places in the county</li> </ul>

#### 2.4.10. Environmental Degradation

The development of the county depends on natural resources and environmental services that provide support to sustain the county economy. Over the years however, forests and other land resources in the county have continued to be depleted and degraded due to uncontrolled use as well as environmental shocks occasioned by drought and floods.

There has also been increased pollution of the environment with waste from polythene papers and poor disposal of human and animal wastes. Marsabit Forest is the most affected despite it being the source of water for Marsabit Town. Other degraded areas include Hurri Hills and the areas around Mt. Kulal.

The following are major environmental challenges facing Marsabit County:

- Illegal harvesting of forest products;
- Illegal firewood collection;
- Human encroachment on wildlife habitats, thus leading to human-wildlife conflict;
- Water over-abstraction;
- Invasive species like *Lantana camara*, *Solanum* spp and *Prosopis*;
- Wild fires;
- Infrastructural development;
- Increase in human population;
- Blockage of wildlife migratory corridors and dispersal areas;

- Wildlife diseases;
- Drought and climate change;
- Poor solid waste management;
- Rangeland degradation with the disappearance of some prime edible plant species;
- Effects of environmental degradation;
- Loss of biodiversity;
- Resource use conflict;
- Rural-urban migration;
- An increase in human afflictions like respiratory and eye diseases; and
- Decreased livestock productivity due to rangeland degradation.

The county will implement the following short-term strategies to address the above issues:

- Draw and implement a comprehensive afforestation plan during wet seasons at all governance levels in the county with emphasis on indigenous tree species.
- In the absence of a national policy on ASAL management, the county assembly will enact bills that support natural resources conservation measures and support alternative opportunities for people dependent on charcoal-burning and firewood as a source of income.
- Promote alternative building materials such as soil bricks.
- Develop other renewable energy sources such as solar.
- Institutionalization of traditional natural resource management governing structures i.e. 'deedha' or grazing councils and EMCs.

In order to control further degradation of the environment, several programmes have been undertaken. These include rehabilitation of degraded areas such as Mt. Marsabit Forest and Hurri Hills through planting of trees and grass, and mobilization and sensitization of the community on the need for environmental conservation. Interventions also include community environmental committees to coordinate the activities at the grassroots levels, protection of water points to avoid contamination that leads to disease outbreaks, and conducting research and feasibility studies on indigenous ways of re-forestation of the degraded areas.

**Table 9.10: SWOT Analysis for Environmental Degradation**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular trainings and demonstrations on environmental conservation</li> <li>• Support from stakeholders</li> <li>• Presence of KWS</li> <li>• Many NGOs and CBOs that provide support to sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate technical staff</li> <li>• Poor conservation methodologies</li> <li>• Ignorance of the links between poverty and the environment</li> <li>• Many conflicting Acts of Parliament</li> <li>• Illiteracy</li> <li>• Poor institutional frameworks</li> <li>• Inadequate enforcements</li> <li>• Weakness and inadequate environmental and related policies</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to monitor environmental trends</li> <li>• Low funding to environment by government</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of NEMA guidelines and strategic plan</li> <li>• Existence of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</li> <li>• Devolved funds to support conservation efforts</li> <li>• Existence of EMCA</li> <li>• Formulation of natural resource management policies</li> <li>• Availability of traditional indigenous knowledge on environmental conservation</li> <li>• Existence of traditional systems of natural resource management</li> <li>• High potential for private investment in the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>• High population growth rates</li> <li>• Poor land use and management techniques</li> <li>• Over-reliance on wood fuel</li> <li>• Overgrazing</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> <li>• Poor waste management</li> <li>• Uncontrolled harvesting of forest resources</li> <li>• Poor farming methods</li> <li>• Unsustainable sand harvesting practices</li> <li>• Poor pasture management</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Invasive species</li> <li>• Lack of political will</li> </ul>

### 2.5. Potential Strategic Policy Thrust

Table 10 presents a summary of the main development issues and challenges affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and potential strategic thrust by sector. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding county functions.

**Table 10: Development Issues, Challenges, Causes, Objectives and Strategic Policy Thrusts**

MTEF Sector	Sub-Sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture	Crop and animal husbandry	Policy Gender and social inclusion Agricultural and gender policies	Climate change Prolonged /recurrent drought Human-wildlife conflict Cattle rustling Poor livestock market outlets	To improve food security by 50 per cent by 2017 63 per cent of the county is on food relief, therefore decrease to 40 per cent	To improve food security by 30 per cent by 2015	Promotion of drought tolerant crops Opening new markets for livestock Capacity building on micro-finance Provision of credit facilities
			Food insecurity	Poor infrastructure Lack of training on micro-finance Lack of credit facilities	To improve drought mitigation measures to 80 per cent by year 2017		Use of technology like flood-based irrigation, sac gardens, sustainable greenhouses, shade nets
			Prolonged recurring drought	Climate change Inadequate and unreliable rainfall Degraded environment Lack of drought preparedness plans		To enforce drought mitigation measures and reduce its adverse effects by 50 per cent by 2015	To develop early warning systems Support restocking programmes Carry out awareness training on drought preparedness Improve livestock marketing Livestock feeds supplement during drought Livestock insurance
			High poverty levels	Low input of agricultural products - technology, quality of seedlings Prolonged/ recurrent drought Poor infrastructure Insecurity High levels of illiteracy Poor livestock markets	To reduce the poverty level by 60 per cent by 2017	Improve the living standards of the community by 70 per cent by 2015	Provision of credit facilities for micro-enterprises Training on entrepreneurship Integration of peace-building and collaboration - use the markets to improve community cohesion (e.g. Merille market) Facilitate market traders across the counties Come up with common market Branding of livestock to decrease cattle rustling/ theft
	Livestock Development	Animal disease control	High rate of livestock diseases	Inadequate health personnel and facilities Poor sanitation Inadequate relevant drugs in existing health facilities Inadequate knowledge on preventive measures Inadequate income levels High parasite prevalence Pastoralist way of livestock keeping	To reduce rate of human and livestock diseases by 60 per cent by 2017	Reduce the prevalence of human and livestock diseases by 40 per cent by 2015	Improve essential drugs supply to existing health facilities Provision of drugs and vaccination of livestock Training more veterinary field officers Employment of more personnel Training on better methods of hygiene Enhance extension service by employing more field officers



MTEF Sector	Sub-Sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
	Livestock Development Cooperative Development and Marketing	Livestock sale yards County abattoirs	Poor livestock marketing Revive dormant cooperative societies Inaccessibility of existing markets	Long distances to existing markets due to migratory nature of nomadic communities Insecurity Inadequately organized market systems Inadequate market information Lack of knowledge on marketing Vastness of the county Poor infrastructure	To develop well-established and accessible market centres and strengthen cooperative societies in the county	Improve livestock marketing by 40 per cent by 2015 To increase the number of active cooperative societies	Improvement of marketing for livestock Training on market opportunities and dissemination of marketing information Improvement of rural roads and livestock tracks Strengthen management of market activities, e.g. core management Establish market-friendly information systems and dissemination to all (daily updates) Facilitating export oriented production e.g. modern arboretum Increase livestock disease surveillance and treatment through mobile clinics
	Fisheries Development	Fish processing, value addition and marketing	Poor access to credit Underdeveloped markets	Inadequate cooperative societies Poor storage facilities	To enhance access to credit by fish traders; To improve the fishing capacity and develop markets	To encourage formation of trader cooperatives To enhance harvesting, storage and marketing	Construct fish landing sites, packing bays, drying and storage
	Lands	Land adjudication	Encroachment of public land Land use conflicts	Public land that is not demarcated Unplanned infrastructural development	To ensure alienation of public land To develop a land management strategy	To issue title deeds To develop a spatial planning framework	Demarcation and issuance of titles Develop spatial and part development plans
	Urban Development	Urban infrastructure development Policy formulation	Poor disposal of solid waste Inadequate legislation	Inadequate waste management systems Inadequate legislation on urban development	To ensure proper management of waste To domesticate national land and urban policies	To operationalize waste management systems in urban centres To ensure legislation on land and urban policies	Set up solid waste management systems in seven urban centres Enactment on legislation
	Forestry and Wildlife	Natural resource management Policy and legislative framework	High dependency on forest products Mismanagement of forest ecosystems	Non exploitation of alternative energy sources Unplanned forest use	Develop alternative energy sources Efficient management of forest ecosystems	Promote use of renewable energy Establish forest management committees	Promote solar energy, biogas and wind energy Trainings on efficient forest use

MTEF Sector	Sub-Sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
Environmental Protection, Water and Housing	Water and Irrigation	Water and sanitation services Water conservation	Sources of water: 1. Boreholes are expensive to drill, low yields and high maintenance and water governance for sustainable use Poor water quality (high salinity) Poor infrastructure 2. Surface water - shallow wells, water pans, springs, rock catchment and roof harvesting	Deep water table due to topographic complication of the area e.g. Mt. Marsabit Prolonged/ recurrent drought Degraded environment Inadequate rainfall Poor water harvesting and storage methods Inadequate water catchment points	To increase water availability and access to 80 per cent by 2017	To reduce water shortage by 50 per cent by year 2015	Development and protection of shallow wells/springs Construction and de-silting dams Drilling and equipping more boreholes Capacity building on water harvesting, storage and conservation measures Development of private-public partnerships for economic development Increased revenue collection for water usage and county govt to develop adequate by-laws to ensure water management
	Environmental and Natural Resource Management -Mineral Resources	Solid waste management Afforestation catchment protection Soil and water conservation Wildlife conservation Oversight on environmental issues assessment	Environmental degradation in key areas Deforestation Uncontrolled harvesting of forest products Poor waste management Overgrazing  Inadequate exploration Low exploitation of minerals Unsustainability of sand harvesting (Formation of hazard areas after exploration of minerals) Challenges as a result of climate change in Marsabit County include: • Intensified natural resource degradation • Excessive and erratic rainfall • Massive loss of livestock and wildlife • Invasive weeds • Pest and disease epidemics • Infrastructure damage • Increased risk of resource use conflicts • Reduced agricultural production and increased food insecurity	Concentration of livestock and humans around the few water points Tree-felling High livestock keeping leading to overgrazing High rural - urban migration High dependence on wood fuel  Global climate changes	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 85 per cent by 2017 To promote environmental conservation  To enforce and revise existing laws on construction hazards	To accelerate the rate of environmental recovery (pasture and planting of indigenous trees) to 60 per cent by year 2015	Promote indigenous environmental knowledge and practice Increase awareness and utilization of legal frameworks that protect indigenous knowledge Increase tree cover, particularly in water catchments and promote agroforestry and social forestry Promote use of renewable energy Promote low maintenance water technologies with an emphasis on water harvesting, which can deal with both abundance and scarcity under climate change Development of buffer areas of crop and forage production for use during crises Ensure sound environmental management in line with regard to the management of community land Strengthen synergy between different actors Promote investment in conservation based income generating activities Develop the potential for payments to communities for environmental services, including ecosystem services Educate and train on environmental conservation and management Formation and empowering of the EMCs Advocating for the use of fuel-saving gadgets Advocating for alternative use of energy Proposed measures to adapt agriculture to climate change include: • Promoting conservation agriculture • Developing weather indexed crop insurance schemes • Water harvesting • Integrated soil fertility management • Promoting drought tolerant crops • Support for community-based adaptation • Mainstreaming climate change into agricultural extension services

MTEF Sector	Sub-Sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
Education Sector	Education	Pre-primary education Village polytechnics Home craft centres Childcare facilities	High rate of illiteracy High dropout rate Poor performance Retrogressive cultural practices	Poverty Inadequate learning institutions Inadequate equipping of institutions Insecurity Inadequate education personnel Low quality of personnel Migration of nomadic communities	To increase the literacy level to 60 per cent by 2015 To reduce dropout rate Currently at 83 per cent illiteracy rate (Household Baseline Survey Report, Marsabit County, 2014)	To improve literacy levels to 40 per cent by 2013 School going ratio (increase the number of those going to school) Increase transition rate	Improve enrolments in adult classes Increase mobile schooling due to the migratory nature of the community Boarding schools Increase both primary and secondary schools enrolment Motivation of personnel through increased employment packages Train and employ more teachers Improve peace through community peace building
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Provincial, Administration and Internal Security  Judiciary	Administration, Coordination and ICT  Tourism, Culture and Social Development	Insecurity	Food insecurity Poverty, unemployment Politically-instigated Competition for resources such as water and pasture Retrogressive cultural practices Cattle rustling, tribal clashes	To improve the security situation by 80 per cent by 2017	To reduce the crime rate in the county by 60 per cent by 2015	Promote community policing; Support conflict resolution/management measures Provision of more security personnel along the border of the neighbouring country Improvement of rural access roads in the county Formation of conflict resolution forums and enhancement of county peace committees/forums Improve on resource management Strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, cultural festivals, cultural tourism
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Roads Public Works and Housing Administration Coordination and ICT  Irrigation Power	County roads Public road transport   Lands, Energy and Urban Development	Low infrastructural development	Poor and inadequate roads Lack of access roads to important grazing areas Poor telecommunication	To accelerate the improvement and development of road networks Develop telecommunication by 60 per cent by 2017	Improvement of road network Develop telecommunication by 45 per cent by 2015	Improvement of ICT   Promotion of the use of solar power gadgets
	Transport Communication Social Health Sanitation Water Supplies  ICT	Roads, public works and housing	Low investment on infrastructural development				Upgrading to bitumen standard Merille – Marsabit - Moyale road Putting murrum and gravelling of major roads in the county Opening and gravelling rural access roads
			Low penetration of 2G network - 20 per cent against 3G – at 4 per cent (Infosis Engineering Limited, 2015) 1 analogue TV station 10 FM radio stations, 2 actively broadcasting (Sifa and Star FM) 193 fixed lines capacities with 44 subscriptions 0.02 per cent LA density				Improve network infrastructure – fibre connectivity between departments and counties ICT road map is in the process of establishing digital villages Upgrading of ICT and build human resources Automation of services Establishment of policies and legal frameworks to guide ICT

MTEF Sector	Sub-Sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
Health	Health	Sub-sectors  Service delivery	Inadequate, ill equipped health facilities that are not equally distributed – low access and availability; distance Human resources Nurse/patient ratio:1:163,000  Capacity and lack of specialists  Unavailability of human resources to conduct specialized laboratory services  High turnover rate Burn out Attitude on county Drugs, equipment and medical supplies Although the order fill rate is at 95 per cent, the distribution capacity of the company is limited due to the vastness of the county Reagents – same as above Inadequate i) Infrastructure in health facilities –e.g. medical equipment, incinerators, morgues, maternity, laboratory. ii) Inadequate water at health facilities in the county Logistics issues - transport Information and technology Inadequate reporting tools Inadequate automation of all health facilities Inadequate research capacity for informed decision-making Lack of energy at health facility There are strong institutional frameworks in place both at county and sub-county level for planning and implementation of health service delivery The financial challenges facing the department include financial resource and unpredictable flow due to disbursement from the county and national level.	Migration (including cross-border) and human mobility of nomadic lifestyle  Geographical coverage (vastness) of land, leading to challenges in delivery of services  Inaccessible road networks and communication  Retrogressive cultural practices (e.g. competition with traditional alternative medicine) Poverty; High illiteracy level of 83 per cent  Attitude and perception towards the county (hardship area with harsh conditions)  Insecurity (perceived)	Provide essential health services To eliminate communicable and non-communicable diseases To reduce the burden of violence and minimize exposure to health risk factors Strengthen multispectral partnerships and coordination  These will be achieved through the following: • Increased participation of women in project development, monitoring and analysis • Strengthening of referral systems  Increase accessibility to health care services through strengthening of existing mobile services for the hard-to-reach populations  Building new and equipping existing health facilities	Reduce maternal mortality rate from 1,127 per 100,000 live births (KDHS, 2013) to 1,000 per 100,000 by end of 2017. (National MMR at 488/100,000) Decrease infant mortality rate  Decrease under-five mortality rate  Decrease mortality rate  Increase immunization coverage from 66 per cent (KDHS, 2013) to 76 per cent by end of 2017 (national coverage)  Reduce HIV prevalence from 1.2 per cent (KAIS, 2012) to 1 per cent by end of 2017 (national HIV prevalence 5.6 per cent)	Advocacy and community mobilization to create demand for services

# 3

## CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

### 3.0. COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1. Introduction

In the devolved structure of governance, the counties have become the focus for socio-economic and political development. They are charged with promoting integrated and sustainable social, economic and political development in their areas of jurisdiction. Counties are mandated to identify, plan, initiate, guide, direct, implement and coordinate all development activities and integrated multi-sector programmes and projects in the region.

The Marsabit County Spatial framework is a medium-term spatial guide for the county's development. The framework identifies short and medium-term sector plans while taking cognizance of the appropriate national policy goals of the Government of Kenya. The framework has anchored its proposals in the development concerns of the county by embedding participation and consultations of key stakeholders and interest groups in the data collection and plan preparation process and implementation. Plan implementation and coordination of resource management are also taken into account especially at the strategic level of the county's development. Local areas cover sub-county communities that are identified as requiring distinct planning and development programmes and projects to address specific needs at the grassroots.

Kenya's national goal is to attain rapid and sustained economic growth and development in all regions of the country. This is reflected in the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Employment and Wealth Creation, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the National and Kenya Vision 2030 and the MTPs, to name a few. The policies have also been done with appropriate regard to sector policies, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as giving regard to transition into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

#### 3.2. Spatial Planning

A spatial plan is a tool for translating development interventions on space while taking into consideration the unique needs of different places. The spatial plan provides a framework on which all development programmes and projects will be based. It also proposes strategies and sector programmes geared towards achieving the county government's mandate. It presents the necessary coordination between the various sectors while assessing the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in each area of sectoral jurisdiction. It is based on the determination of community needs, alignment of needs to the requirements of the Constitution; protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities; a shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole.

Spatial plans contribute to the audit of available resources, skills and capacities and prioritization of the identified needs. A spatial plan is part of a larger integrated development tool meant to link economic planning and physical planning to achieve sustainable development of the county.

A number of development agencies are undertaking diverse activities in the county. These include government line ministries, quasi-government development agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and private investors without an appropriate spatial framework for coordination of activities.

Without spatial planning, economy of inputs, efficiency of outputs and effectiveness of impacts (3Es) is compromised, leading to wastage of resources. There is a significant paradigm shift in planning from district-based funding towards programme-based funding. County spatial planning helps to cascade global and national development policies to county level. It can also help in linking economic planning (budgets) to spatial and physical planning, which has been identified as the major cause of underdevelopment in the country despite massive investments over the years.

### 3.2.1. Rationale for Spatial Development Framework

- Marsabit County is endowed with vast natural resources, wildlife, scenic landscapes and a rich cultural heritage, which need a framework for development and utilization.
- The region's human security is under constant threat from human-wildlife conflict and inter and intra-ethnic conflicts caused by competition over water and pasture.
- The counties have become the focus for development planning, hence the need for spatial framework to guide development intervention by various agencies in the county.

Spatial planning addresses the following issues within the spatial context:

- Urban vs. rural population;
- Projects and programmes - locations;
- Agriculture and markets;
- Industrial areas and energy projects that supply them; and
- Economic, social and governance dimensions.

### 3.2.2 Major Development Challenges

The main spatial challenges of development in the county include:

- Inadequate/lack of infrastructure facilities and services;
- Dispersed settlement systems which create challenges for service delivery;
- Mushrooming of informal and haphazard settlements e.g. North Horr, Moyale, Saku, Laisamis;
- Poor connectivity;
- Environmentally fragile landscapes (mountain ranges and extensive flatlands);
- Ecologically fragile areas (deserts, extensive and semi-arid lands, dryland mist mountains);
- Congested settlement - populations are concentrated around areas where security is found (e.g. police stations);
- Poor livestock productivity and distribution;
- Insufficient data on surface water (rivers, streams, wetlands, etc) resource potential and their distribution;
- Unreliable data on underground water (boreholes, oasis, dams, pans, etc) source potential;
- Lack of water supplies systems – pans, boreholes, etc;
- Insecurity and cross-border spillover conflicts e.g. Dukana, Forole and Moyale towns;
- Inadequate human resources;
- Settlement within forests;
- Poor land use;
- Low level of natural resources exploration;
- Lack of/underdeveloped border posts; and
- Negative impacts of LAPSSET and the great northern road - mushrooming of informal settlements, displacements, negative health effects such as HIV/AIDS.

### 3.2.3. Development Opportunities

- Vast land mass - over 70,961.2 sq km - allowing for expansion;
- Local social systems and cultural heritage - sacred sites in Forolle, cultural villages in Kalacha and Loiyangalani;
- Chalbi Desert allowing for desert tourism;
- Lake Paradise crater on Mt. Marsabit;
- 500km long international border with Ethiopia that gives opportunities for trade and commerce;
- The Koobi Fora cradle of mankind, a World Heritage Site;
- Large livestock population allowing for construction of abattoirs;
- Dryland mist mountain water towers - Mt. Marsabit, Hurri Hills and Mt. Kulal;
- Wind and solar energy potential;
- Mineral prospects and natural resources, and
- LAPSSET Project

### 3.3 Settlement Patterns in the County

As observed from the previous chapters, settlement patterns are highly dispersed and scattered. The patterns are influenced by water accessibility, production potential, accessibility and security. Most settlements are only found in areas of relative potential, availability of water, pastures, security, accessibility and other social services.

The dispersed nature of these patterns therefore leads to high cost of provision of infrastructure facilities and social services. The current situation in the settlements is characterized by poor infrastructure networks and very low standards of services hence low standards of living. This also significantly hampers the county government's efforts for service delivery and creation of development opportunities.

Settlement patterns across the county are predominantly rural with some few settlements in the two towns of Marsabit and Moyale. Emerging urban centres include Nana, Godoma, Dabel, Loiyangalani, Korr, Kargi, North Horr and Chalbi and centres along the Isiolo - Moyale highway like Merille, Laisamis, Logologo, Karare, Manyatta Jillo, Turbi and Sololo, among others. From these urban settlements, the following are the major emerging settlement/development nodes:

The Great North Road has a great impact on the economic development of this county. A number of settlements are growing rapidly along this road. Planning for these growing settlements is crucial for sustainable urban development. It is expected that there would be a rapid population influx from other counties to Marsabit County to take advantage of new opportunities. Hence there is need for proper planning of infrastructure development such as housing, schools, health facilities, sewer systems and wayleaves.

Similarly the LAPPSET Project, which runs from Lamu Port through Marsabit County and into southern Ethiopia and South Sudan, would create great opportunities in employment, telecommunications, energy, job creation, transportation and also linking Marsabit County to international markets. At the same time, it is important to note that this project would also create challenges in terms of losing of prime rangelands, displacements of settlements, interruption of wildlife migratory routes, health issues (HIV/AIDS, emerging of communicable diseases like polio and measles) and potential for conflict as new settlements encroach on grazing land. Therefore, there is need for constructive engagements between the local communities, the county government, the national government and the project implementers.

There are also national and county flagship projects such as Lake Turkana Wind Power, Bubisa Wind Power, Kalacha and Elmolo Bay Wind Power, an abattoir at Segel and Loiyangalani Resort City, which are viewed as potential drivers for new settlements and will require effective planning and control. Flagship projects within the neighbouring counties such as Isiolo Resort City and Isiolo International Airport will have spillover effects which have to be factored in the county spatial framework. There is also need for proper integrated urban planning of the existing urban centres.

### 3.4. County Spatial Integration Development Process

Integration of the development process in the county focuses on promoting effective balance between centralized (concentrated) and dispersed (deconcentrated) development. Integration will be implemented exclusively in order to benefit the county residents. Centralization/concentration alone will mean that investments in human settlement and resource development are centralized around few areas and sectors. Given that the county is vast, this approach assumes that benefits of development will spiral and spread from the few areas and sectors of investment centralization and concentration. This is cost-effective because scarce resources are invested sparsely. However, centralization/ concentration in a vast region such as Marsabit means that investment in a few human settlement nodes, and/or towns and development of one or two resource areas will not immediately benefit communities across the vast region.



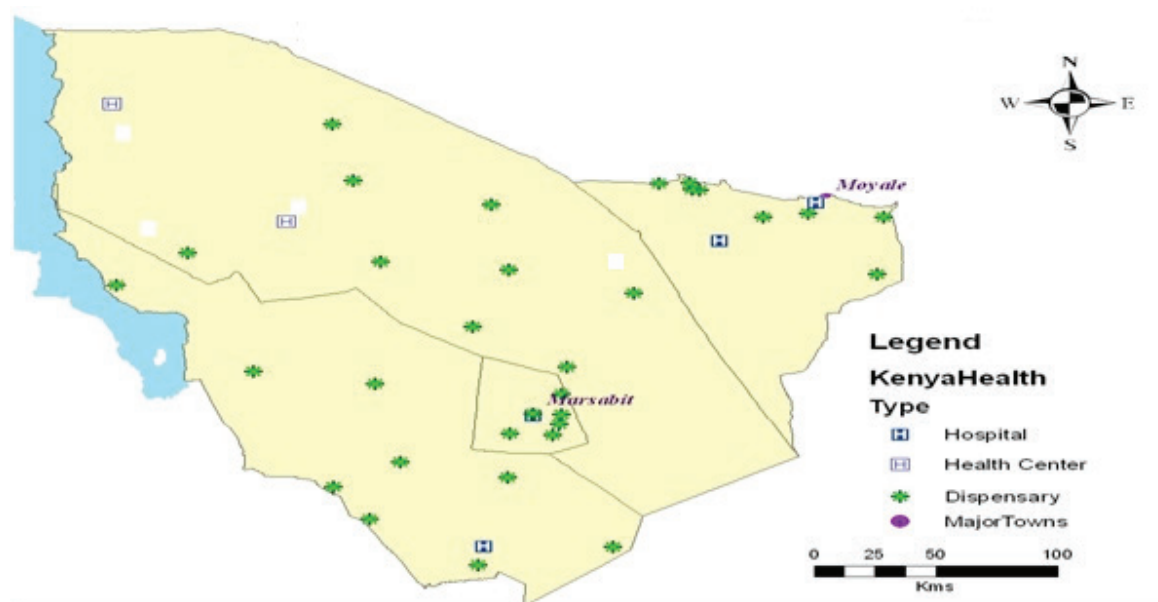
The majority of people will continue feeling a sense of abandonment, not being catered for and being marginalized. Dispersion/de-concentration of investments for regional development alone, on the other hand, would pursue a dispersed regional development strategy, a situation close to that which currently prevails in the county. Dispersed or deconcentrated regional development has a higher cost implication in infrastructure and financing of service facilities. Due to its vastness, Marsabit County cannot afford not to focus or target strategic investments in specific sectors and areas, based on settlement organizations that secure and stimulate development benefits for the majority of its communities.

A combination of centralization/concentration and dispersal/de-concentration will give a mix of centralized and dispersed spatial development and secure integration of the two approaches. The county will also be developed around two conceptualization ideas, namely, settlement restructuring and county hubs of development. Settlement restructuring is reorganisation of human settlements, which begins by planning and targeting new investment in infrastructure, commercial and public utility services, to existing but strategic settlements that are designated on the basis of the existing population concentration, resource potential and level of infrastructure,<sup>21</sup> distribution of social amenities and ecological zones (see maps 4, 5 and 6).

County hubs of development are settlements where centres are identified and selected on the basis of signs (known possibilities) of population concentration; the possibility of physical connectivity by durable road(s); possibilities of business development, and on whether the hub is also the county headquarters (or major town) that already has a noticeable level of infrastructure and service facilities development. The restructured and re-organized settlement system provides the structural anchor of this integration, which is also the basis of spatial organization of the county economy. This balance has reconciled and accommodated potential development tensions that would result from pursuing either a purely concentration or deconcentration regional development strategy.

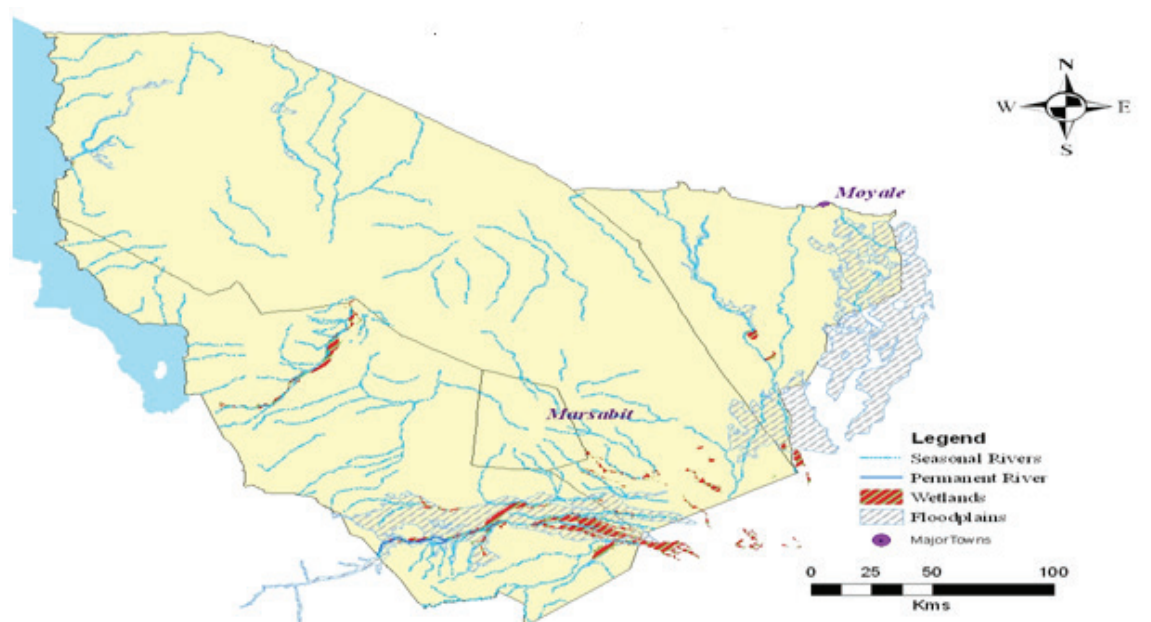
The spatial plan will lay a strong base for integrated county development. Pursuing both centralization (concentration) and dispersal (deconcentration) models to achieve integration in an expansive region with diverse resource use and human settlement patterns is a hallmark of pragmatic spatial development planning that will serve to open up the region. Map 4 illustrates the distribution of Marsabit County health facilities.

**Map 4: Distribution of Health Facilities in Marsabit County**



<sup>21</sup> Ewaso Ngiro North Development Agency (ENNDA) Long term Integrated Regional Development Plan, 2013

**Map 5: Wetlands, Rivers and Flooding Zones in Marsabit County**



### 3.4.1. Levels of Restructured Settlement Systems

It is worth noting that the restructured settlement system further offers a framework around which resource utilization and county economic development can be organized. This organization has three broad sectors:

- Agricultural and rural development,
- Tourism development and environmental conservation; and
- Urbanization, infrastructure and industry which are identified on the basis of resource potential and resource use issues (ENNDA Long term Integrated Regional Development Plan, 2013).

Each of the three sectors stands out as sector models on their own, each with its respective resource types and development opportunities. The county has identified the following four levels of restructured settlement systems which have aligned integration of regional development with more realistic and new regional economic and social spaces:

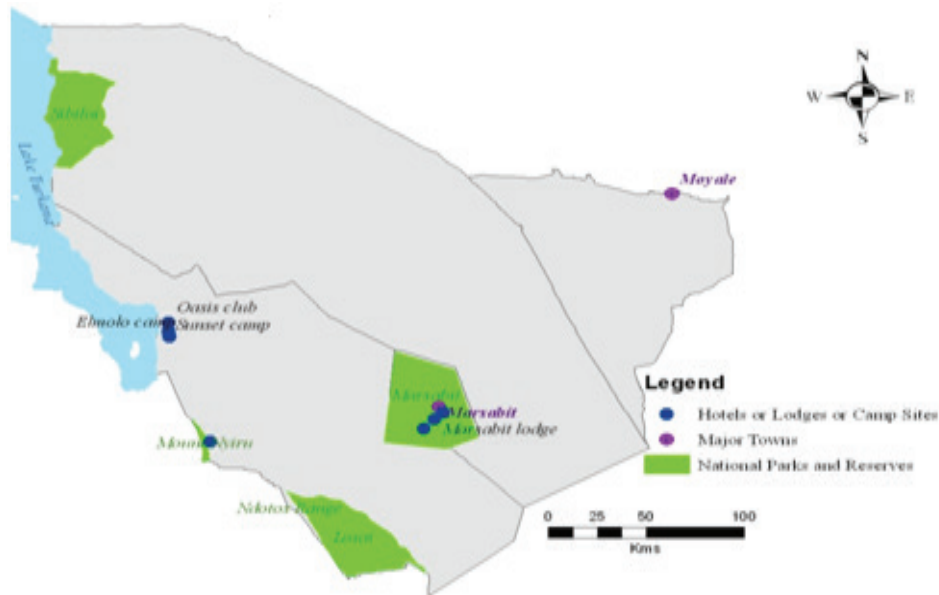
#### 3.4.1.1. Level 1: County Hubs

County hubs are urban centres and towns that will constitute development hubs, which will generate impetus for commercial and industrial development in the region. The county hubs include Marsabit and Moyale and are playing this role in varying ways. The county government would wish to upgrade some potential towns (Laisamis, Logologo, Turbi and Sololo) into county hubs because of their proximity to the LAPPSET Corridor.

In diversifying the spatial distribution of urban settlements in the county, it would also be recommended that the sub-county headquarters be upgraded to urban level to promote development in their respective areas. Other potential hubs include Dukana because of cross-border trade with Ethiopia, and Loiyangalani because of the Lake Turkana Wind Power, fishing and tourism opportunities. These major centres need to be interlinked with requisite infrastructure facilities.

County hubs are core urban areas and towns that have their influence beyond the counties where they are located. The towns link the county to the national economy and international markets. Currently, road connection between these hubs and their rural hinterlands is very poor or non-existent. The county parks, reserves and hotels are shown in Map 6.

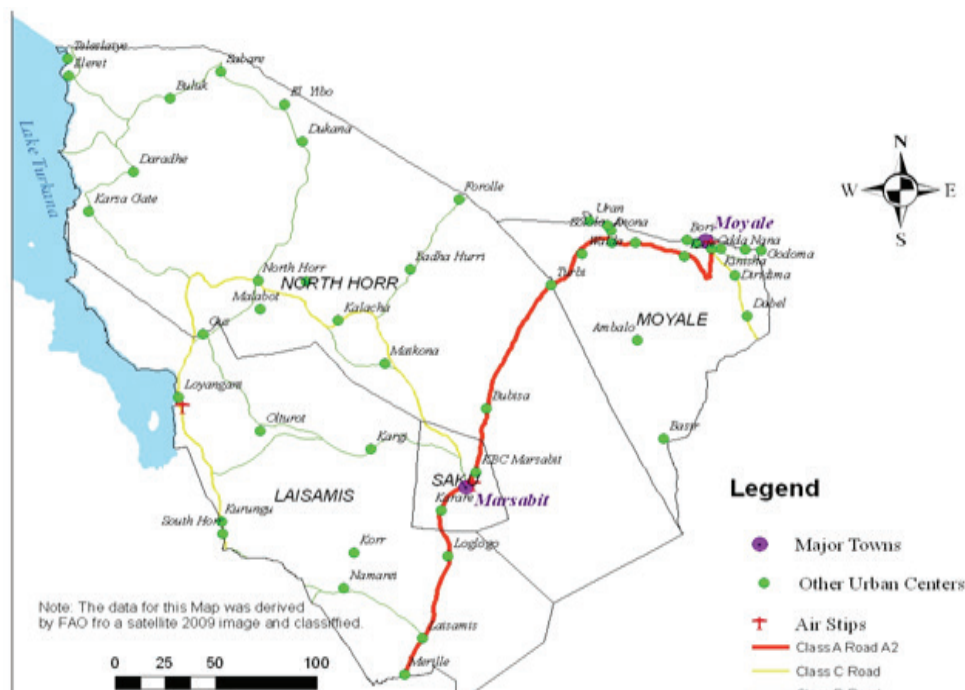
Map 6: Marsabit County Parks, Reserves and Hotels



3.4.1.2. Level 2: Sub-Regional Centres

Sub-regional centres (SRCs) are the principal urban areas and/or towns of a county. The common factor between these centres is that they dominate economies and administrative services in their respective counties. SRCs across the county will be connected by tarmac roads, to promote them as county hubs of economic activity. SRC towns in the county include Loiyangalani, Maikona and North Horr. Map 7 shows the spatial map on the current roads, airstrips and urban settlements in Marsabit County.

Map 7: Marsabit County Roads, Airstrips and Urban Settlements



#### 3.4.1.3. Level 3: Local Services and Development Nodes

Local services and development nodes (LSDNs) are small rural towns that are major service outlets providing essential goods and services in areas with excessive transport costs and other accessibility constraints. LSDNs will play a facilitating and enabling role as commercial, service and consumer goods outlets. As local human settlement nodes, LSDNs will also serve as centres where primary products (hides and skins, honey, milk, gums and resins, etc.) will be processed and packaged by small and medium enterprise (SMEs) to add value before being exported to national, regional and international markets.

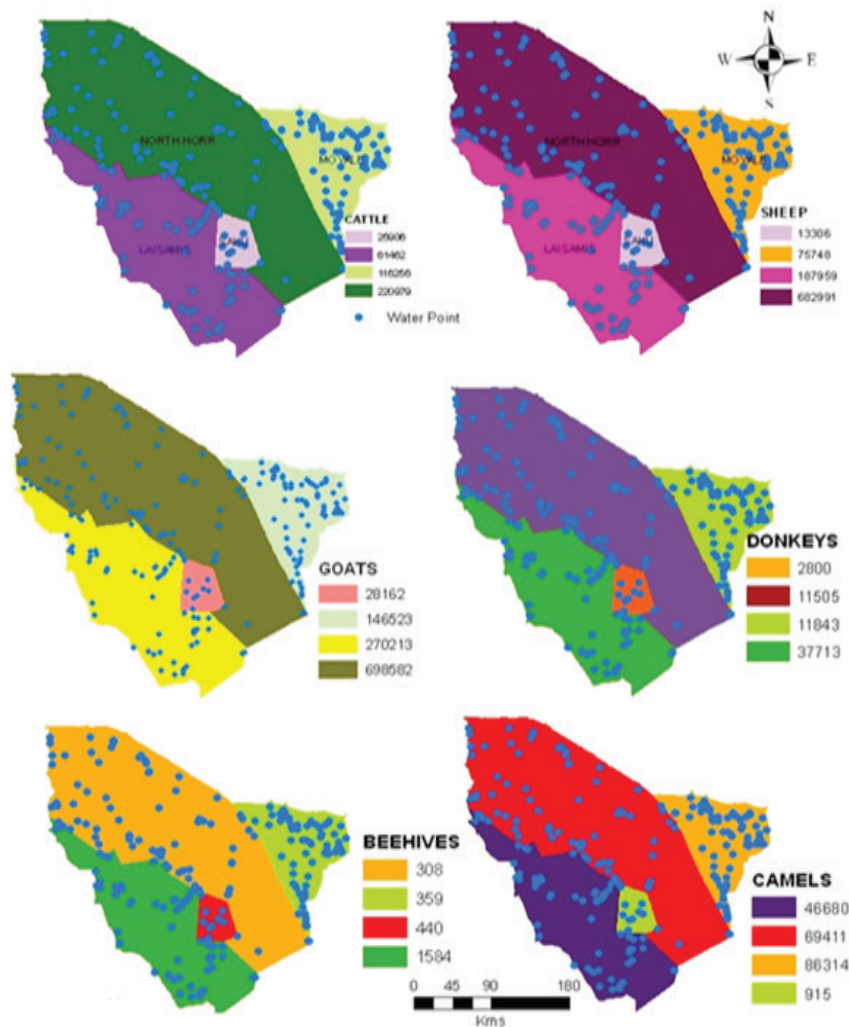
The nodes have an industrial-production function and also provide necessary infrastructure for local trade in their rural hinterlands. The principle of development along rural trade and production centres (RTPCs) will be used to plan and stimulate urban development. In this regard, public investment in infrastructure and market facilities will be followed by the development of new nodes. Land use planning in the nodal centres is therefore central to ensure cost effective provision and delivery of essential services and facilities, as well as to secure environmentally sound human habitat in the construction of buildings and other physical structures.

In addition to service provision, production and marketing functions, the nodes would serve as livestock collection points, collection and storage/warehousing points for local primary products (honey, gums and resins, etc.) to build bulk volumes for value addition through processing before export to other markets. The nodes will be connected by all-weather roads. The Marsabit County will have service nodes at North Horr, Merille, Sololo, Loiyangalani and Laisamis.

#### 3.4.1.4. Level 4: Local Market Centres

Local market centres (LMCs) are important market places and/or points that would serve as outlets for local products to local service and deployment nodes (LSDNs) and to sub-regional centres (SRCs). These will also function as places where households will purchase consumer goods, access inputs for agricultural production (crops and livestock production) and places of business and social interaction. Households will buy their daily provisions (sugar, salt, cooking oil, paraffin, candles, soap, beverages, etc.) at LMCs. The centres will further serve as lower-end LSDNs along the principles and functions of rural trade and production service centres (RTPCs), in serving households of hinterland communities. The county livestock distribution is illustrated in Map 8.

Map 8: Livestock Distribution in Marsabit County



Source: The data was derived from KNBS Census Report 2009

These centres are unique in that they will also serve to offer alternative residency choices for pastoral nomads. The majority of LMCs will be planned to play a strong residential function, which will dominate over local production and trade/markets functions. Settlement planning and development management in LMCs will focus on increasing the scope of choice in the lifestyles of nomadic pastoralists, by making semi-nomadism and sedentary and related socio-economic consequences manageable by households. The goal is to reduce pastoral nomadism as the dominant mode of life in the region in the long term. These centres will be connected by all-weather roads to achieve this goal in the medium term.

### 3.5. Strategies and Action Plans for Developing a Spatial Framework

**Table 11: Strategies and Action Plans for Developing a Spatial Framework**

Strategies	Actions
Adopt a hierarchy of urban centres as basis for service provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prepare local physical development plans (LPDPs) for all the service centres;</li> <li>➤ Encourage settlement within these service centres and rural pastoral settlements at the peripheral areas of these centres;</li> <li>➤ Development of integrated investment plan for Moyale border town;</li> <li>➤ Effective planning and control of urban/rural settlements along LAPPSET Corridor and the Great North Road (special attention should be given to the management and control of the informal settlements in these urban areas);</li> <li>➤ The physical planning department should be strengthened through financial and institutional assistance in the field of research, data collection and analysis and human resource capacity;</li> <li>➤ Upgrade the main towns of Marsabit and Moyale to major urban growth points;</li> <li>➤ Create a 2nd tier of urban settlements incorporating the towns within the LAPPSET Corridor- Laisamis, Merille, Turbi and Sololo, plus the main sub-county headquarters of North Horr and resort towns;</li> <li>➤ Create a 3<sup>rd</sup> tier of rural centres - South Horr, Kalacha, Korr, Kargi, Chalbi and Loiyangalani, among others; and</li> <li>➤ Create a 4<sup>th</sup> tier of local trading centres in the main rural resource areas of settlement.</li> </ul>
Urban network development i.e. Merille-Marsabit-Moyale corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote private public partnerships (PPPs) to spur investment and employment creation in those major towns;</li> <li>➤ Upgrade the transport system in these major towns to improve service delivery and network linkages with special emphasis on public transport;</li> <li>➤ Provide essential social services to these settlements - health, education, technical training - to stimulate county development processes;</li> <li>➤ Plan for appropriate infrastructure development and transport linkages between the LAPPSET Corridor and the remote resource areas of the county for effective stimulation of growth.</li> </ul>
Efficient use of land resources by making full use of existing urban and rural land to support additional development within existing urban /rural areas through efficient land use planning and mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mapping of existing land and land-based natural resources in the county;</li> <li>➤ Develop a county housing strategy that integrates and audits existing housing stock (which includes tenure arrangements, stock, demographics, household structure) with projected population, household and dwelling requirements;</li> <li>➤ Define smaller areas and associated targets which are to be the subject of participatory processes designed to determine how these targets can be achieved within the parameters established by the planning strategy;</li> <li>➤ In association with the local government, community, major government and private landholders and industry stakeholders, undertake a detailed appraisal of the extent of the opportunities for providing additional houses ( Marsabit and Moyale);</li> <li>➤ Strengthen rural - urban linkages to stimulate resource production, service delivery and creation of employment opportunities in the catchment areas of major towns and settlements; and</li> <li>➤ Encourage settlement patterns that minimize cost of providing infrastructure and other services.</li> </ul>

Strategies	Actions
Enhance the capacity of the county to effectively plan, control and manage the urban growth and sprawl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Undertake a technical assessment of land availability based on current town planning schemes, structure plan commitments, development intentions and policy directions;</li> <li>➤ Provide a time-frame for development of allocated plots for the various users;</li> <li>➤ Undertake a technical assessment of the infrastructure requirements for available land;</li> <li>➤ Develop a focused public investment plan for the provision and timing of infrastructure;</li> <li>➤ Prepare the structure plans for the growth centres and for activity corridors identified in the spatial plan;</li> <li>➤ Develop a comprehensive public transport strategy to support the activity corridors and other growth areas;</li> <li>➤ Provide adequate planning and management of urban areas;</li> <li>➤ Create capacity for enforcement and development control and effective implementation of the plans; and</li> <li>➤ Put in place regulatory framework that guides the process of planning and management of urban development.</li> </ul>
Provide timely, appropriate and efficiently serviced employment land, supported by appropriate infrastructure which is linked to the urban network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assess availability of public land within urban areas and the existing infrastructure capacities and utilization;</li> <li>➤ Identify areas with significant underutilized infrastructure;</li> <li>➤ Liaise with owners of nearby industrial and commercial areas to establish what additional links might be provided from the corridor to the area so that benefits of the urban network can flow more easily into these areas when planning and developing activity corridors and centres;</li> <li>➤ County authorities should set aside land for urban and industrial development; and</li> <li>➤ Establish land banks for housing and other public development programmes and requirements.</li> </ul>
Promote development of strategic growth centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop an integrated investment plan for Marsabit, Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis towns;</li> <li>➤ Prepare integrated urban development plans for Marsabit, Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis;</li> <li>➤ Develop and improve infrastructure services in the centres;</li> <li>➤ Identify strategic economic activities to be located in Marsabit, Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis using competitive advantage principle;</li> <li>➤ Encourage partnership with the private sector in investment promotion and infrastructure development;</li> <li>➤ Link investment plans to existing approved spatial plans;</li> <li>➤ Promote public awareness on planning and urban management matters;</li> <li>➤ Construct a regional abattoir in Marsabit County; and</li> <li>➤ Construct a tannery in Marsabit County.</li> </ul>

The concept of the integrated plan evolves from the following two complementary ideas - the spatial dimension of human settlements in the county and sector resource management. The first idea concerns the restructuring of existing settlement patterns along four levels, focusing on increased intra-inter regional connectivity, linkages and accessibility. This is the spatial dimension of the concept plan, which aims at minimizing and ultimately resolving the isolation of the county from the rest of the country.

The second idea centres on using key sectors of resource management such as availability, institutions, settlement, security and governance. This is based on the on-going and proposed sector programmes/projects by various institutions. The plan envisages sectoral linkages to discourage wastage of the available resources while encouraging efficiency. In the formulation of the plan, the sectors that are identified under the second conceptual idea will be integrated with the restructured settlement system. This will introduce new synergetic and reinforcing activities of human settlement development and resource use, to bring about transformation, change and economic development in the entire county.

# 4

## CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS





## 4.0. LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

### 4.1. Introduction

This chapter provides linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Plans, regional plans and Millennium Development Goals. The CIDP provides a policy framework for the preparation of the county spatial plans, sectoral plans, sub-county plans, urban and town plans.

### 4.2. CIDP Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government - the national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution; noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities; public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management and control of drugs and pornography.

#### Linkage with Acts of Parliament

Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level. Five laws that provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process. This process includes long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term.

Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment, and programmes to be delivered.

The county governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all county public institutions including the urban areas and cities. County governments are required to prepare CIDPs to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes. The CIDP provides the baseline information which will guide the execution of the foregoing functions.

### 4.3. Linkage with the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long-term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of a highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors



of the economy. The Vision 2030 is anchored on three key pillars - economic, social and political.

*The Economic Pillar* aims to achieve an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustain the same until 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, business process outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognizance of the recent related developments.

*The Social Pillar* seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

*The Political Pillar* aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law, and protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations that serve as enablers to create an environment geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; science, technology and innovation; land reforms; human resource development; and security and public sector reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is designed to be implemented in successive five-year medium-term plans. The first plan covered the period 2008 - 2012. The current medium-term plan (MTP 2013 - 17) is the second in a series of successive five-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. MTP 2013 - 2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five-year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous medium-term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas that will be the focus of the second MTP include employment creation and development of human resources through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services. This will reduce the dependence of the economy on rain-fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; and implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects.

The County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county governments shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act, along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, CIDPs and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013 - 2017. As such, CIDPs will provide the essential linkages between the national and county governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes. County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plans during preparation and implementation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties.

In the preparation of the Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan, the Kenya Vision 2030 and



the Five Year Medium-Term Plan priorities have been incorporated for local level implementation. The Kenya Vision 2030 will be realized over a succession of different five-year time horizons, each with defined goals that are consistent with the overarching goal of the Vision. The county government will coordinate and fast-track the implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 programmes (flagship projects) within the county such as the LAPSSET project, and also provide necessary support reforms and foundations supporting the key sectors that will accelerate the project. The county integrated plan has captured activities of the second Medium-Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) and will continue to implement on-going policies and programmes started during the first (MTP 2008-2012).

The Isiolo-Moyale road is part of the LAPSSET project. It covers a distance of about 500km, with approximately 400km in Marsabit County. The highway passes through Merille, Laisamis, Logologo, Marsabit, Sololo, Turbi and Moyale towns/urban centres. This is the first tarmac road for Marsabit County. It is a transformative project that will enhance connectivity to the rest of the country. It will also increase connectivity and trade with Ethiopia. The county will develop primary and secondary road networks in order to make maximum utilization of the highway. The proximity of Marsabit to Isiolo airport also gives an opportunity for increased trade.

In addition, the proposed standard-gauge railway and pipeline under LAPSSET will pass through Marsabit to Ethiopia and South Sudan. The LAPSSET project is expected to create forward and backward linkage industries resulting in expanded markets for products as well as creating demand for livestock products, thus improving the socio-economic livelihood of the people of Marsabit.

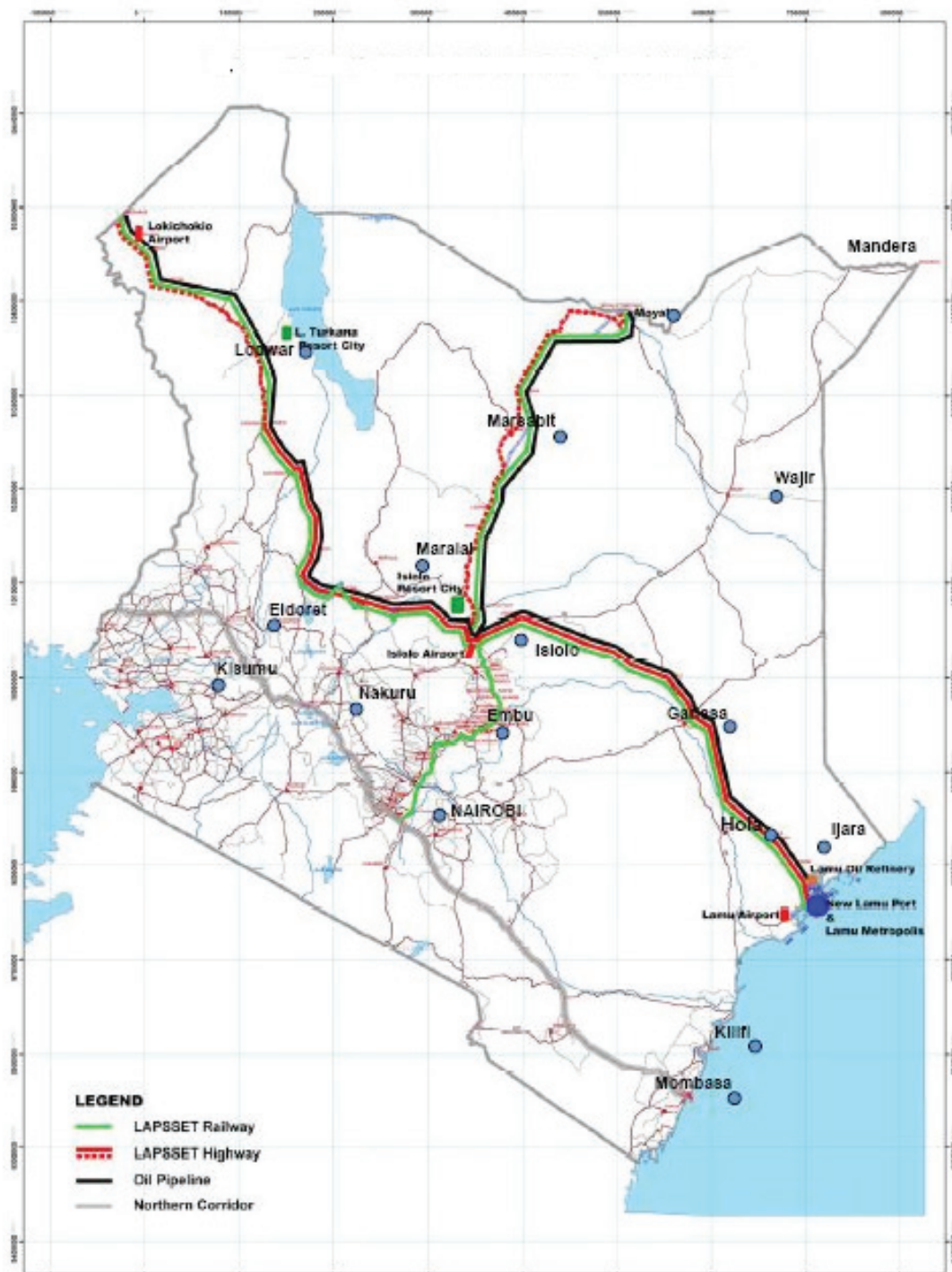
Another flagship project under vision 2030 is the Loiyangalani Wind Power project that is expected to generate 330MW into the national grid. This will enhance the nation's production of green energy and will create jobs locally. The Laisamis-Loiyangalani tarmac road will also enhance accessibility and open up the area for development.

The Kenya Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDG has eight internationally accepted development goals that are time-bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

The Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan will therefore support implementation of the Vision 2030 and MTP proposed programmes which are all aimed at spurring the economic development of the county, thereby improving the quality life for all in line with the County Mission.



Map 9: LAPSSET Transport Corridor Development Plan



Source: LAPSSET Authority



## 4.4. Linkage of the County Integrated Development Plan with the Millennium Development Goals

### 4.4.1. Mainstreaming Millennium Development Goals<sup>22</sup>

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability and building a Global Partnership for Development.

Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieving the MDGs. The MDGs-based planning in Kenya was launched in 2004. The Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan (MTP 2008-2012) fully incorporated the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals although some are still proving challenging. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast-track the achievement of these goals.

### 4.4.2. Status of the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals at County Level

MDGs in Marsabit County are being addressed within their respective sectors through different interventions such as implementation of policies and strategies to address the goals. Different goals are at different levels of achievement.

The county is part of the Beyond Zero Campaign launched by the First Lady of Kenya, Margaret Kenyatta. The initiative aims at providing integrated HIV, maternal and child health outreach services through mobile clinics. This is expected to improve maternal and child health by providing prenatal and postnatal treatment for women and children; and to eliminate new HIV infections among children (UNAIDS 2014).

The county will adopt and implement the Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF) through the respective departments aimed at:

- Identifying the necessary interventions to achieve the MDG target;
- Identifying the bottlenecks that impede the effectiveness of key interventions on the ground;
- Identifying the high-impact and feasible solutions to prioritized bottlenecks; and
- Formulation of an action plan, with identified roles for all stakeholders that will help realize the solutions (UNDP 2015).

<sup>22</sup> Now with the post MDG agenda on, the focus is on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but the MDGs are still relevant in this plan period.



Table 12: MDG Status

Goal	Indicator	County Statistic	National Statistic	County Strategy to Achieve the Goal
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	Poverty index	83.2 per cent	47.2 per cent	Hunger and safety-net programme; Cash transfers for vulnerable groups; Funding youth and women groups; Supporting income generating activities
<b>Goal 2: Universal primary education</b>	Enrolment rate	49 per cent	99 per cent	Resource allocation through CDF, county government and development partners; Implementation of the Children's Act
	Enrolment in primary school	Total: 52,644	9,433,493	Enforcement of the Children's Act; Developing more education infrastructure; Employment of teachers
		Boys: 28,370	4,842,772	
		Girls: 24,370	4,590,721	
Enrolment in secondary school	Total: 6,720	1,798,587		
	Boys: 4,363	964,108		
	Girls: 2,357	834,479		
	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans age 10-14	0.064:1	0.005:1	
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and women empowerment</b>	Proportion of contracts to women, youth and PLWDs	25 per cent		Equal access to employment opportunities; Affirmative action; Access to credit for women
	Women representation in County Assembly	30 per cent	19 per cent	
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	Under-5 mortality rate	70 per 1,000	52 per 1,000	Conduct outreach services; Establish CUs
	Infant mortality rate	42 per 1,000	32 per 1,000	
	Proportion of 1-year children immunized against measles	67	68	Proper target-setting; Initiate community health services; Health education and promotion; Integrated outreaches; Adequate stocking
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	Maternal mortality rate	1,127 per 100,000	488 per 100,000	Conduct integrated outreach services; Sensitize the community on reproductive health; Male involvement
	Antenatal care coverage	43 per cent	58 per cent	Improved infrastructure ; Train staff on EOC; Minimize cost of ANC services
	Births attended by skilled health professional	26 per cent	62 per cent	Promote hospital delivery through health education; Advocate for newborn and skill delivery; Provision of supplies and equipment
	Births delivered in a health facility	26 per cent	61 per cent	Improve infrastructure
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	11 per cent	64 per cent	Improve infrastructure, minimize cost of FP services; Create awareness



Goal	Indicator	County Statistic	National Statistic	County Strategy to Achieve the Goal
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans age 10-14			Health education in schools
	HIV prevalence rate	1.2 per cent	6.0 per cent	Create awareness; NS community education
	eMTCT coverage			Sensitize the community; Train staff
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	Forest cover	5 per cent	7 per cent	
<b>Goal 8: Develop global partnership for development</b>				

Source: KDHS, 2014

### **Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

The poverty index in the county is 83.2 per cent.<sup>23</sup> The county lags behind in achieving this goal, with poverty and hunger being a great challenge. There are various programmes being implemented in the county aimed at improving food security, creation of employment, generating incomes and thus improving livelihoods and reducing the incidence of poverty. These include Hunger and Safety Net Programme; NALEP, NMK, Mifugo Aids, Revolving Loan Fund, CDF, WEDF, YEDF, CT-OVC, Aged and PLWDs, Water Harvesting for Food Security, among others.

### **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

The primary school enrolment rate in the county stands at 49 per cent, which falls below the national average of 99 per cent, while the teacher pupil ratio is 1:60, falling below the recommended rate of 1:40. The completion rate in the county stands at 57 per cent.

The government has however invested greatly in the achievement of this goal by providing free primary school education and feeding programmes. There has been increased resource allocation to enhance achievement of the goal through CDF, county government and development partners notably ADB and UNICEF. These measures are aimed at improving infrastructure and increasing school enrolment.

The county has also continued to enforce the Children's Act through the Children's Office and the Judiciary, which demand that all children of school-going age must attend school. The Provincial Administration has also played a crucial role of ensuring all school-age children are in school. This aims at increasing enrolment and ensuring that all school-going children remain in school.

### **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

The constitution of Kenya 2010 promotes women's and girls' equality in education, employment and representation. The county through the Department of Children enforces the Children's Act to ensure that girls have equal access to education as boys and mitigate on factors that cause girls to drop out of school. Measures have also been put in place to ensure women have equal access to employment opportunities. In addition, the county in conformity with the constitution has ensured that women are accorded a minimum of 30 per cent of any appointments.

Various programmes aimed at improving the welfare of women exist in the county. These include access to credit provided through WEDF and KWFT. There is also enforcement of affirmative action

<sup>23</sup> Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), 2006



on women representation in the County Assembly and in development committees. The county has embarked on civic education targeting women to take up political positions. Currently there are 310 registered women groups in the county of which 55 per cent are active.

The goal faces challenges with women continuing to be marginalized in resource ownership due to cultural and religious beliefs.

#### *Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality*

To ensure that children do not die due to preventable diseases, the government has established a free immunization programme for all children under five years. The proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles is 67 per cent, under-5 mortality is 51 per 1,000 and infant mortality is 42 per 1,000 (KHDS, 2014). The implementation of the Beyond Zero Initiative in the county, implementation of integrated outreach and community health services is expected to reduce child mortality. When combined with the measures taken to control malaria, child health is expected to improve further. The county is performing fairly in realization of this goal.

#### *Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health*

The county is not doing well in terms of maternal health; 82 per cent of women in the county deliver at home, only 26 per cent of deliveries are assisted by a skilled professional and antenatal care coverage is only 43 per cent. As a result, the maternal mortality rate is 1,127 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 488 per 100,000 (KDHS, 2014).

Despite the concerted efforts by the Ministry of Health, the goal has continued to lag behind. This is due to cultural and religious beliefs associated with childbirth.

Sensitization campaigns aimed at encouraging mothers to deliver in the nearest health facility under the supervision of skilled health workers have been spearheaded by the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organizations. The government has abolished user fees in all the 46 public hospitals and health centres. In addition, the presence of a mobile clinic in the county will enhance outreach services and result in improved maternal health. The county is committed to shifting resources from curative health to preventive health services. This will help deal with childbirth problems before they become serious.

#### *Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases*

The HIV prevalence rate was 1 per cent, 1,700 people were living with HIV and new infections stood at 110 in 2011 (CRA 2013). In the county, free antiretroviral drugs are provided to patients in designated health facilities, voluntary counselling and testing is also provided in all public health facilities. HIV-positive patients are given necessary advice and enrolled in antiretroviral therapy (ART) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT) programmes. The government is also supporting orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) through cash transfers and other mitigation programmes such as income-generating activities funded under the Total War Against Aids (TOWA) programme.

Malaria is a major threat in the county with the malaria burden standing at 76.9 per cent and TB cases at 298 per 10,000 as at 2012 (CRA 2013). The Ministry of Health has been encouraging the community, especially pregnant mothers, to sleep under treated mosquito nets. The campaign has not borne much fruit, with only 22.4 per cent of children under five years sleeping under these nets.

#### *Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability*

Environmental protection has been a great challenge in the county especially garbage/waste disposal. Little has been done in the achievement of this goal. The garbage disposed in the neighbourhood stands





at 57.1 per cent and only 0.4 per cent is collected by the local authority. However, through NEMA, the county has continued to implement the Environment Management Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 that provides the legal and institutional framework for the management of all environmental problems, though with challenges. Farmers are encouraged by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and the Ministry of Agriculture to plant trees especially in the mountain regions of Moyale, North Horr, Laisamis and Saku constituencies as a way of conserving the environment.

The county, through the Department of Environment and KWS, continues to promote environmental conservation through adoption of energy-saving jikos, curbing deforestation and protecting water towers. The Department of Health, in collaboration with development partners, continues to sensitize the community on improved sanitation and promoting the use of latrines. The Department of Lands and Urban Planning is mandated to ensure proper spatial planning is undertaken to stop the proliferation of slums in up-coming urban centres.

### *Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*

The county is experiencing tremendous infrastructure development. This is expected to improve connectivity for intra and inter-county trade and economic progress. Internet connectivity in the county has been enhanced through the laying of the fibre optic cable. This will enhance ICT services, encourage internet-based business and improve the business environment.

The county will develop partnership for development by implementing regional agreements in IGAD, COMESA and EAC members as well as other bilateral and multilateral agreements on trade and development. This will seek to enhance and open up opportunities for trade, investment in the county and entrench socio-economic development.

Through this CIDP, the county has developed a framework for corroboration with development partners and enhanced PPP in order to coordinate efforts for development within the county.

### **4.4.3. Post-2015 Development Agenda**

The Heads of State and Government and High Representatives met on New York on September 25, 2015 and adopted new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). They adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of goals and targets that are to be fully implemented by 2030. This is in recognition that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. These SDGs will build upon the achievements of MDGs and seek to complete those that were not achieved. The scope however goes far beyond the MDGs.

The new development agenda is dubbed Transforming Our World. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has 17 goals and 169 targets. The adoption of the SDGs is the culmination of several months of inter-governmental negotiations that began in December 2014.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will guide the development process for the world for the coming 15 years after the expiry of the MDGs in December 2015. The new agenda seeks to address the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - in a balanced and integrated manner. It lays emphasis on poverty eradication as the biggest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. It is dedicated to providing every person on the planet with food, water, energy, healthcare, housing, jobs and education.

It is anticipated that sustainable development will be achieved in an integrated manner, taking into consideration economic, social and environmental dimensions. The implementation of SDGs will however take into account the different levels of national and county development and capacities. In addition, it will respect national policies and priorities.



The Post-2015 Development Agenda is of unprecedented scope and significance since it has been accepted by all countries and is applicable to all. The goals and targets are a result of over two years of intensive public consultations and work done by the General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations. It is envisaged that eventually there would be '... a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all.' The SDGs are based on all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and will come into effect on 1st January, 2016.

This agenda has been cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets, both at the national and county levels.

In line with national and global development agenda, Marsabit County has cascaded the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the county and sub-county levels. The county has taken into account the new development agenda and mainstreamed the SDGs in the revised CIDP.

### The SDGs are 17 and have 179 targets. These goals are as follows:

Goal 1:	End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
Goal 2:	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
Goal 3:	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
Goal 4:	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
Goal 5:	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal 6:	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
Goal 7:	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Goal 8:	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Goal 9:	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
Goal 10:	Reduce inequality within and among countries.
Goal 11:	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal 12:	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal 13:	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Goal 14:	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Goal 15:	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
Goal 16:	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17:	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

#### 4.5. Linkage with Regional Development Plan (ENNDA)<sup>24</sup>

This plan covers Marsabit as one of its operational areas. Specifically, ENNDA is undertaking a number of projects within Marsabit, including Catchment Conservation Programme (MCCP), Laisamis Solar Power Integrated Development Project (LSPID), Chalbi Desert Integrated Development Programme, and integrated investment plans for border towns including Moyale.

This plan recognizes that Marsabit National Park is an important ecological habitat that has conserved unique biodiversity. However, this biodiversity is under threat due to drilling of boreholes, which has disrupted the hydrological cycle and lowered the water table (ENNDA, 2013). The county is implementing programmes through respective departments that address the above issues.

<sup>24</sup> Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority

The county is mandated to identify, plan, initiate, guide, direct, implement and coordinate all development activities and integrated multi-sectoral programmes and projects in its area of jurisdiction.

#### **4.6 Linkage with Spatial and Sectoral Plans**

The Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is meant to link the socio-economic and spatial development of the county to achieve sustainable development of the county. The plan envisages sectoral linkages to discourage wastage of the available resources while encouraging efficiency. It identifies various short and medium-term sectoral plans while taking cognizance of the appropriate national policy goals of the Government of Kenya. This provides a framework on which all development programmes and projects will be based. The spatial plan therefore links all the county sectoral plans with the Integrated Development Plan.

# 5

## CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

## 5.0. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

### 5.1. Introduction

The chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the county and the roles that they play, and describes how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts. The chapter outlines the organizational flowchart and institutional framework that will support implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan.

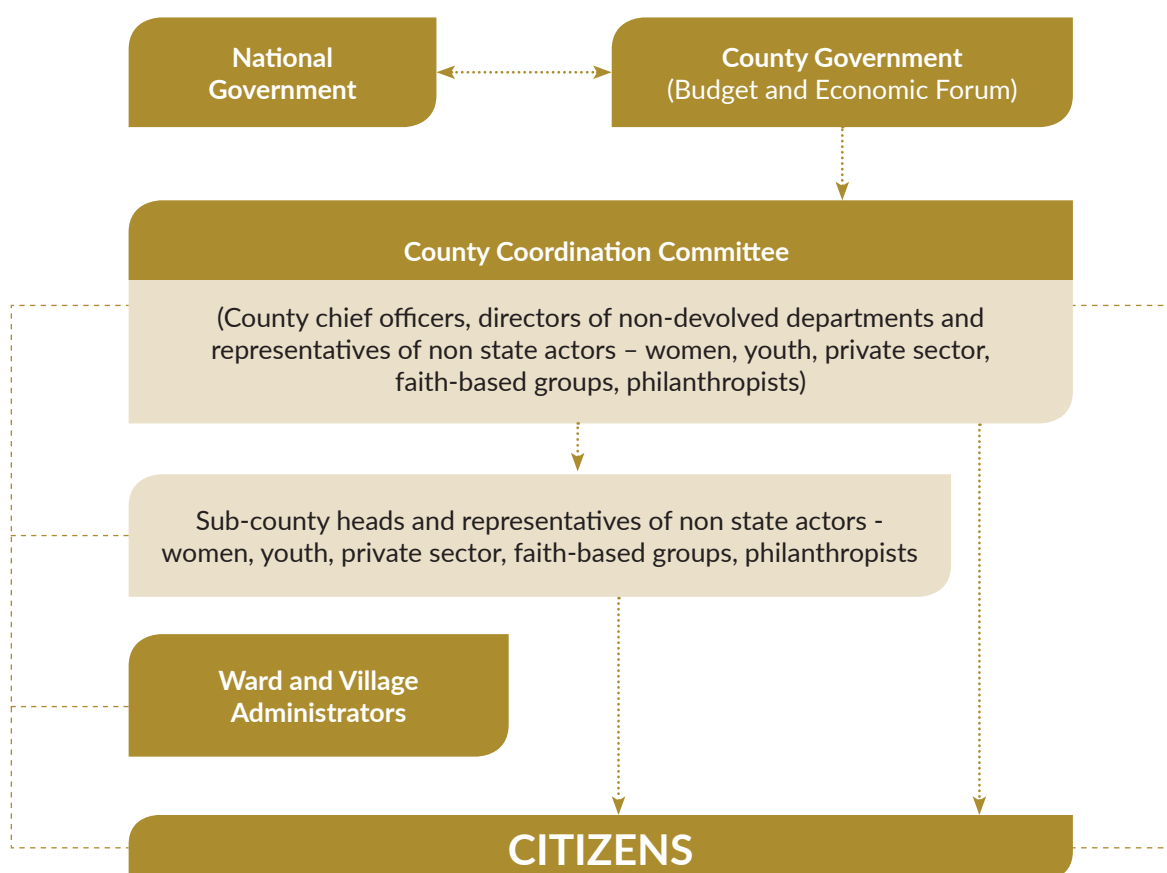
### 5.2. Institutional Framework and Organizational Flowchart

#### 5.2.1. Institutional Framework

There will be the county budget and economic forum consisting of the Governor as the chair person, County Executive Committee members and representatives of professionals, the business community, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and faith-based organizations appointed by the Governor. This forum will provide means for consultation for the county government on preparation of county plans, fiscal strategy paper, budget reviews and advice on matters relating to budgeting, economy and financial management at the county level.

The County Coordination Committee will oversee the implementation of the projects in the county. This committee will be chaired by the Chief Officer, Finance and Economic Planning, with other chief officers and directors of non-devolved departments as members. The chief officers will be assisted in implementing the projects by the sub-county, ward and village heads. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out on a continuous basis spearheaded by the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC).

Figure 15: Institutional Framework in Marsabit County

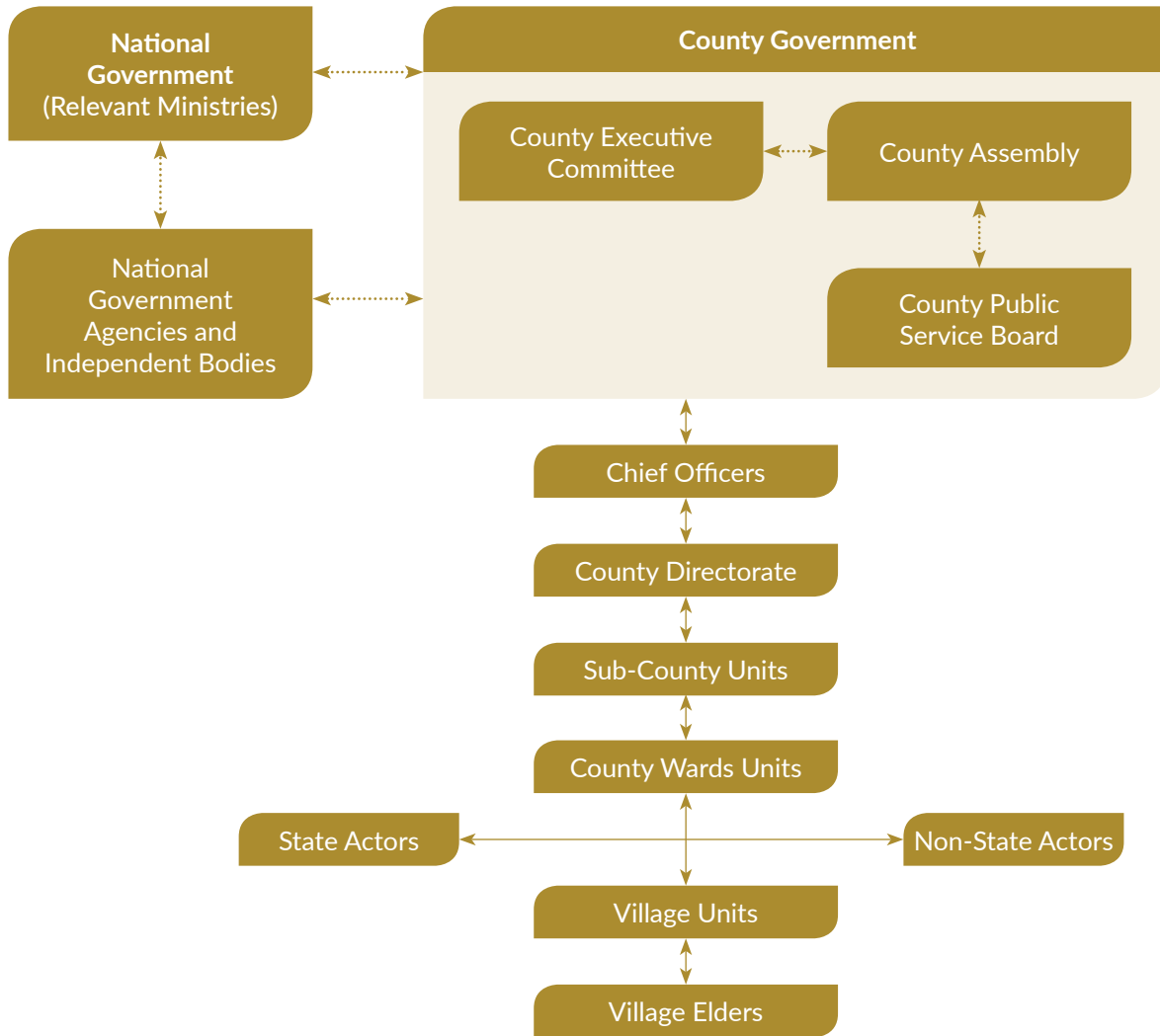


The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will provide guidelines to the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) especially on general accepted monitoring tools and indicators. Evaluation will be done at two stages - mid-term and end-term. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

### 5.2.2. Organizational Flowchart

The organizational structure for the County Government of Marsabit is illustrated in Figure 16.

*Figure 16: Organizational Flowchart for the County Government of Marsabit*



*The roles and responsibilities at the institutional levels are as outlined in the following section.*

#### County Government

Consisting of the County Assembly and the County Executive Committee, the County Government shall be headed by the Governor and the Deputy County Governor, who will serve as the chief executive and deputy chief executive officers of the county respectively. Assisted by the Deputy Governor, the Governor shall provide:

- Leadership in the county's governance and development.
- Leadership to the County Executive Committee and administration based on the county policies and plans.

- Promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county.
- Promote peace and order within the county.
- Promote the competitiveness of the county.
- Accountability for the management and use of the county resources, while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county.

### *County Assembly*

The County Assembly shall consist of 10 departmental committees. These are (i) Finance and Economic Planning, (ii) Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (iii) Roads, Public Works and Housing, (iv) Health Service (v) Water, Environment and Natural Resources (vi) Educational Skills Development, Youth and Sports (vii) Lands, Energy and Urban Development (viii) Tourism, Culture and Social Services (ix) Administration, Coordination and ICT (x) Trade, Industry and Entrepreneurship Development.

The County Assembly will play an oversight role to the proper formulation and implementation of development projects and programmes.

### *County Executive Committee*

Under Article 179 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the executive authority of the county is vested in, and exercised by, a County Executive Committee. The duties of the committee as provided for in Article 183 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) are to:

- Implement county legislation;
- Implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires;
- Manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments; and
- Perform any other functions conferred on it by this Constitution or national legislation.

The County Executive Committee is also charged with the duty of providing the County Assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county. The committee may also prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the County Assembly. Section 36 of the County Governments Act also outlines the functions of the County Executive Committee:

- To supervise the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county;
- To perform any other duties and functions as may be conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislation; and
- To carry out any functions incidental to any of the assigned functions.

Under Section 37 of the same Act, the executive committee also has duties relating to urban areas or city planning. These duties are to:

- Monitor the progress of planning, formulation and adoption of the integrated development plan by a city or municipality within the county;
- Assist a municipality or city with planning, formulation, adoption and review of its integrated development plan;
- Facilitate the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans of different cities or municipalities within the county and with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and county governments; and
- Take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.

### *County Public Service Board*

This serves as an arm of the County Executive for recruitment of staff and management of human resource establishments.

### *Department of Administration, Coordination and ICT*

The main role of this department is the administration and coordination of the devolved functions. The devolved functions are located at the headquarters and cascade down to the sub-counties, wards and village levels. This department is crucial in ensuring the success of the devolution process is felt at all the units of developments. The department will oversee the full participation of citizens in project implementation at the grassroots levels through its county-wide administrative units.

### *County Treasury*

The County Treasury is responsible for developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources; managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county.

The County Treasury is also supposed to consolidate the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board; acting as custodian of the inventory of the county government's assets except where provided otherwise by other legislation or the Constitution; ensuring compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time. It ensures proper management, control and accounting for the finances of the county government in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources.

It also maintains proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds administered by the county government; monitoring the county government's entities to ensure compliance with PFM Act 2012 and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency, and in particular, and proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds. In addition, the County Treasury should assist county government entities in:

- Developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management. It is expected to provide the National Treasury with information required to carry out its responsibilities under the Constitution and the PFM Act 2012;
- Issuing circulars with respect to financial matters relating to county government entities and should advise the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the County Assembly on financial matters;
- Strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments in performing their functions; reporting regularly to the county assembly on the implementation of the annual county budget; and
- Taking any other action to further the implementation of the PFM Act 2012 in relation to the county.

All departments are expected to fully adhere to their departmental priorities in implementation, monitoring and evaluation as appearing in chapter seven and eight.



### *County Chief Officers*

The Chief Officers serve as the accounting officers for their respective departments. Their mandate includes reporting suspected offences that may have been committed under the PFM Act 2012. The Chief Officer shall notify the County Executive Committee Member for Finance of any suspected offences and take all practicable steps to report the matter to the relevant law-enforcement authority to enable that authority to investigate the suspected offence. If evidence of the offence is discovered, the County Chief Officer shall institute proceedings to prosecute any person who is alleged to have committed it.

### *Devolved County Level Units*

The units are responsible for policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations. The units are also responsible for prioritizing development interventions and programmes in their operational areas.

### *Stakeholders*

Stakeholders are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also support the funding of programmes and projects. They are expected to participate and give feedback on development initiatives and avoid project duplication within the county.

### *Village Units*

These are headed by village elders. Each community has a council of elders which is the lowest decision-making unit.

Each of the entities represented in figures 12 and 13 should be given clear terms of reference in order to perform their functions effectively. In this framework, engagements with external stakeholders will be articulated through an officer's desk in the inter-governmental relations office. This officer's desk will handle briefs and recommendations before forwarding them to the Governor's office relevant heads of departments.

## **5.3. Stakeholders in the County**

### **5.3.1. Functions of Stakeholders**

The County Government of Marsabit needs to identify and recognize key stakeholders who have an interest, effect or can be affected by the activities undertaken within the county. It is imperative that the county analyses the level of power and influence on the decision-making process, implementation of programmes and projects. The key internal or primary stakeholders include employees and managers in the national government departments and the county government. The two organisations participate in making legislation and formulating policies to regulate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The national and county governments also provide finances, human resources and technical support.

### **5.3.2. Stakeholders in the County and their Roles**

For the success of all development goals of Marsabit County, many groups and institutions are involved in the implementation of different activities directed towards achievement of the set targets. These stakeholders have different roles as outlined in Table 13 below.

**Table 13: Stakeholders in Marsabit County**

Stakeholders	Role of Stakeholders
People of Marsabit County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in development programmes and projects;</li> <li>• Provision of revenue in the form of fees and other charges;</li> <li>• Custodians of the natural and cultural resources of Marsabit County;</li> </ul>
The Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop policy guidelines and sustenance of political will;</li> <li>• Give general direction to the objectives of the county;</li> <li>• Provide a road map to development agenda;</li> <li>• Promote private public partnership;</li> <li>• Efficient and effective implementation of policies.</li> </ul>
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enact enabling legislation;</li> <li>• Quality control over top cadre personnel in the county;</li> <li>• Scrutinizing and approval of budgets;</li> <li>• Oversight of development projects;</li> <li>• Promote public private partnerships and create incentives for investors.</li> </ul>
National government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration in implementation and executing projects and programmes;</li> <li>• Provide professional/technical input and policy direction;</li> <li>• Provision of relevant information and data;</li> <li>• Effective participation in all sector meetings.</li> </ul>
Civil societies - NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, CBOs - and other development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to policy formulation on county matters;</li> <li>• Mobilization of funds for development;</li> <li>• Support on community empowerment and advocacy.</li> </ul>
Private sector and investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to policy formulation on county matters;</li> <li>• Create wealth and employment through building industries and businesses;</li> <li>• Provide essential goods and services to the people;</li> <li>• Injection of development capital.</li> </ul>
Neighbouring counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing mutual understanding in resource sharing;</li> <li>• Dialogue, information sharing, exchange of views;</li> <li>• Inter-county trade;</li> <li>• Resource sharing;</li> <li>• Inter-county tourism and cultural festivals.</li> </ul>
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border stability and security;</li> <li>• Cross-border trade;</li> <li>• Cross-border tourism;</li> <li>• Resource sharing;</li> <li>• Border posts.</li> </ul>
Bilateral development partners (UN, GIZ,DFID, USAID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complement development initiatives.</li> </ul>
Diaspora - professionals and business people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service provision/manpower;</li> <li>• Finance/investment.</li> </ul>

# 6

## CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

## 6.0. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

### 6.1. Introduction

This chapter contains resource mobilization strategies, capital financing for development projects adopted by the county government and strategies for asset and financial management. This plan outlines the county strategy to generate and spend financial resources both recurrent and development. It also indicates the resources available, strategies for raising revenue and the budget projection for the period 2013 - 2017. It also outlines the asset, financial and capital management strategies for expanding revenue generation, resource mobilization and sharing with the central government. The chapter also indicates the strategies for attracting external funding.

### 6.2. Budget Projection and Resource Availability

The budget-making process for county governments starts with the development of an integrated development plan as required in Sec. 104 of the County Government Act 2012. Article 220 of the Constitution (2010) and the PFM Act (2012) provide that no public funds shall be spent without a development plan. This first integrated development plan for Marsabit establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures.

Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), Marsabit County is expected to receive a total of Ksh 3.8 billion for the year 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county's population, poverty levels, land area, basic equal share and fiscal responsibility. The value is expected to progressively grow steadily to Ksh 5.3 billion in the mid-term for the year 2015/16 and Ksh 6.2 billion in 2018/19. Capital/development projects contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the national government, grants and loans from development partners and internally generated funds. Table 14 shows projected revenues for the county within the 2013 - 2017 plan period for the first County Integrated Development Plan.

**Table 14: Budget Projection and Resource Availability in Marsabit (Ksh)**

Particulars	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Internal Revenue	44,000,000	105,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000
Commission for Revenue Allocation-Equalization Share	3,796,008,898	4,527,940,355	5,189,461,933	5,570,705,082	5,727,775,590
Donor		13,170,000	15,350,000	17,500,000	19,000,000
Total Revenue	3,840,008,898	4,646,110,355	5,334,811,933	5,728,205,082	5,896,775,590
Development/Capital Funds	1,876,685,721	2,065,279,660	2,307,050,185	2,577,692,286	2,653,549,015

Source: County Government Budget Estimates 2013 (up to 2015/2018)

Development project funding will be done through annual budgetary allocation with a benchmark of a minimum of 45 per cent of the total expenditure by the county government or any other constitutional source of funds. Any private public partnership (PPP) by the county government requires approval from the cabinet secretary in charge of the parent ministry. Project identification and prioritization will be undertaken within the framework of public participation and application of scientific processes used by internationally recognized institutions.

#### 6.2.1. Programme/Project Proposed Cost

The total proposed programmes and projects cost is Ksh 31.4 billion for the period 2013 - 2017. The county government is expected to fund approximately Ksh 12 billion, while the deficit is expected to be sourced from development partners.

**Table 15: Estimated Programme/Project Costs Over the Plan Period (Million Ksh)**

MTEF Sector	Sub-Sector	Total Programme/Project Proposed Cost	Totals
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture	1,234	4,772
	Livestock	1,432	
	Fisheries	213	
	Cooperatives	239	
	Lands	347	
	Urban Development	238	
	Forestry and Wildlife	1,069	
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Transport	5,217	8,972
	ICT	1,920	
	Energy	1,835	
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	Tourism	1,030	2,613
	Trade	585	
	Industrialization	998	
Health	Health	2,792	2,792
Education	Education, Youth and Skill Development	2,561	2,561
Public Administration and Internal Relations	Development Planning	238	2,043
	County Public Service	655	
	NDMA	730	
	County Administration	420	
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Social Services and Culture	1,589	1,589
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Cohesion and Integration	720	950
	Registration of Persons	20	
	Interior and Coordination of National Government	190	
	Civil Registration	20	
Environment Protection, Water and Housing	Water	4,082	5,102
	Environment	942	
	Housing	78	
<b>Grand Totals</b>			<b>31,394</b>

### 6.3. Strategies for Raising Revenue

In the quest to meet developmental challenges, the county government of Marsabit intends to mobilize the required financial resources to cope with the rising demand for development projects and provision of services. Rapid population growth is expected to exert pressure on the existing infrastructure and other services. At the same time, population growth is an opportunity for revenue growth and abundance of human resource to power the economy. The former has led to the need for the county government to develop clear strategies to raise more revenue. The county government shall use the following strategies to finance its activities.

#### a. Local Revenue

The county has potential to generate more funds internally if the following strategies are implemented:

- Preparation of valuation roll for all urban areas,

- Enhancing accountability through maintaining registers and records,
- Capacity building for staff and improving on enforcement.

The county intends to carry out a comprehensive study that will, among other things, rationalize the existing traditional revenues as was previously being collected by the defunct local authorities.

A comprehensive valuation role based on urban spatial plans will be prepared so as to ensure that the county government is objective in land rates charged. This will help the county government come up with new sources as guided by the now expanded mandates. Introduction of automated payment systems to minimize contact with cash and develop more IT-enabled systems will help seal leakages.

The staff on the other hand will be placed under a performance-based system to enhance their efficiency and accountability. These measures are expected to grow local revenue at an average of 20 per cent within the next five years while at the same time ensuring the principle of equity, certainty and ease of collection are observed. The amount of anticipated local revenues is indicated in Table 14 above.

**b. *Commission for Revenue Allocation Equalization Share***

The national government funding is capped at population (45 per cent), poverty index (20 per cent), land area (8 per cent) basic equal share (25 per cent) and fiscal responsibility (2 per cent) of the national revenue released by the auditor general. The allocation is expected to increase gradually as more functions are bundled and transferred to counties from the central government. The national government funds are projected to grow by at least 20 per cent per annum for the next five years. However, this will depend on the criteria that will be adopted by the CRA and the amount that will be allocated to the county governments.

**c. *Public Borrowing/Debt***

While the county governments are being encouraged not to borrow in the first three years of transition to allow them time to establish their financial systems, it is expected that in the medium term, the county will be able to borrow to finance key development projects. To attract investments (from local and international investors) the county has to aggressively improve its key infrastructure to ease movement of goods and persons, communication and access to markets outside the county. The investments in infrastructure are expected to increase economic activity in the county, boost trading activities, and exploit the county's enormous agricultural, tourism and mineral potential. Cumulatively, these activities will grow the county's revenue base to support the borrowing.

The county borrowing will be maintained at a sustainable level and will regularly be reviewed through the annual County Fiscal Strategy Paper (C-FSP) and County Debt Management Strategy (C-DMS). These strategies will be submitted to the County Assembly (CA) for approval every budget cycle. Furthermore, the county government borrowing will be guaranteed by the national government. This will provide an independent review to assure the debt is maintained at a sustainable level.

**d. *Public Private Partnership (PPP)***

To exploit the county potential, PPPs will be sought in key strategic sectors, especially in energy, mining and tourism. The county has huge potential for wind and solar (clean) sources of energy and for tourism. In the medium term, the county government will seek partnerships with private investors to exploit these opportunities to grow the county economy and revenue sources.

e. *Community Contribution*

To enhance the projects ownership and sustainability, the contribution of the community, whether in cash or in kind, is an important aspect that should be promoted. In this regard, the county shall develop a community volunteerism scheme to help mobilize community input into development. The scheme will entail labour, time, local materials or cash.

f. *Other Devolved Funds*

Other devolved funds, which include CDF, Uwezo funds and social protection funds, are key sources of funds for the county. These will mostly be implemented by the national government but there is need for collaboration and coordination by the relevant departments to avoid duplication.

g. *Other Sources*

In the short and medium term, the county is expected to attract new and retain existing non-state actors in the form of aid, grants and bilateral development assistance. The county has a relatively large network of NGOs, donors and development partners, especially in the semi-arid regions. With the development of this plan, these non-state actors are expected to identify strategic areas to support development initiatives. As a government, the county will provide coordination to avoid duplication and assure sustainability of the development initiatives in the long term. A summary of other sources of income are listed below:

1. Multilateral
2. Philanthropist
3. Banks
4. Equity PPPs
5. Concessions
6. High net worth investors
7. Diaspora funding, and
8. Impact investors e.g. low-cost houses.

h. *Equalization Funds*

Kenya's Equalization Fund, created in Article 204 of the Constitution (2010), is an important opportunity for the country to contribute to redressing ethno-regional economic inequalities.

This brief proposes three driving principles for the Equalization Fund that should inform legislative development, administration of the fund at the national, county and local level, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the fund:

- Linking the determination of marginalized areas to marginalized communities;
- Participatory project development and implementation; and
- Hold the fund accountable for local-level tangible benefits.

The best way to achieve these goals is to generate a targeted definition of marginalized areas that does not depend on county boundaries and to operate the fund like a grant-making programme that responds to proposals from credible local actors.

Article 204 sets up several legal requirements for use of the money in the Equalization Fund:

1. There is established an Equalization Fund into which shall be paid one half per cent of all the revenue collected by the national government each year calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received as approved by the National Assembly.
2. The national government shall use the Equalization Fund only to provide basic services

including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalized areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation, so far as possible.

3. The national government may use the Equalization Fund
  - a. Only to the extent that the expenditure of those funds has been approved in an Appropriation Bill enacted by Parliament;
  - b. Either directly, or indirectly through conditional grants to counties in which marginalized communities exist; and
  - c. Land rates.

## 6.4. Resource Mobilization Framework

The following principles must be established and adhered to in resource mobilization:

- Financial transparency on expenditures;
- Cost efficiency principles;
- Conflict of interest and open disclosure principles;
- Articulate key priorities of the county;
- Clarity on projects the county government can finance; and
- Mechanisms to close the budget deficits/gaps.

### 6.4.1. Approaches to Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization is a comprehensive process involving strategic planning for programme funding, close communication and effective negotiation with donors, sound management of resources, improving the image and credibility of the county and ensuring good coordination among all partners. Resource mobilization includes developing an appropriate fund-raising strategy which meets the community needs with achievable timelines through the following:

- Donor mapping - Identifying and networking with key national donors or international bodies that have the potential to support relevant research or developmental ideas.
- Proposal-writing - Guiding county staff in the development of effective proposal submissions that communicate to potential supporters and donors.
- To advocate and promote an enabling environment for resource mobilization at local, regional and international levels (e.g. meeting with donors at local, regional and international levels).
- General Resource Mobilization - Coordinating strategies to raise funds in the context of the environment while also gaining local community support from key decision-makers and stakeholders.
- Grants management and administration - Develop good communications and manage relations with donors, partners and other stakeholders.

### 6.4.2. Resource Mobilization Strategies

#### *Eliminate Revenue Leakages*

The county shall commission a baseline survey to establish existing revenue base and identify bottlenecks in revenue generation. Remedial measures to minimize revenue leakage will be undertaken to enhance efficiency.

#### *Enhance Use of ICT*

The county will enhance use of ICT to automate revenue management and enhance effective revenue collection. This will reduce human interface and thus minimize corruption. Digitalizing the revenue collection processes will increase revenue collection and reduce collection costs. The county will also





consider outsourcing of revenue collection to professional or financial institutions/intermediaries.

### *Engagement and Mapping of Development Partners*

The county will involve development partners to comprehensively address development challenges. The county shall also undertake comprehensive donor mapping with a view to understand core areas of focus for development partners and charting engagement frameworks.

The county will embed resource mobilization strategy in the County Integrated Development Plan. This will increase transparency and confidence to development partners, assess and determine the funding needs, gaps and priorities. A county development partners' steering committee will be established to create synergy and eliminate duplication of development projects. Plans and budgets on which donors can base funding decisions will be formulated. This will give confidence to donors that activities for which the county requests financial support have been subjected to thorough review and prioritization and that their contributions are managed efficiently.

The implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan will provide comprehensive, clear and distinct overviews of all planned activities and financial requirements. It will serve as the main resource mobilization tool, encourage predictable and flexible funding, promote an equitable spread of contributions and encourage long-term planning of activities, thus projecting a professional image of the county.

### *Creating a Transparent Reporting System*

The county will develop a transparent reporting system of all its projects, programmes and activities. Political groups, civil society and community members will be informed of all activities in a transparent manner. Additional funding submissions tailored to meet donors' criteria and formats will be prepared where necessary, based on long-term and annual plans. This will be required in particular for the private sector where fund-raising is likely to build on cooperation around themes or specific projects. The County Integrated Development Plan, annual plans and reports will serve as a basis for the reporting system in line with the PFM Act 2012.

The county will devise a uniform system for reporting that is acceptable to a wide spectrum of development partners to avoid a multitude of reporting formats. Reports should mirror the plans long-term and annual plans and provide an overview of implementation of activities, achievements and use of funds. The system should be analytical in approach and present difficulties and shortcomings, as well as propose solutions.

Additional reports tailored to meet donors' requirements will be prepared as need arises. The introduction of a planned and systematic approach to evaluation will be helpful in resource mobilization efforts.

### *Setting up a Resource Mobilization Unit*

The county will set up a resource mobilisation unit domiciled under the Department of Finance and Economic Planning to coordinate and spearhead resource mobilization strategies. The unit will be mandated to recommend resource mobilization priorities for the county by auditing the resource need, identifying the potential donors, outlining the approach for each donor, develop targeted messages for advocacy and tracking the performance of funds for accountability. The unit will create an open avenue for pledges and voluntary contributions.

The unit will further ensure that conditions and earmarking will be respected and donors shall be requested to formulate pledges in a manner that leaves no doubt as to how the contribution should be used. Most funding is provided under agreements setting special conditions. These shall be kept simple and clear and include conditions that are practical and consistent with county laws and policies and



the national policy and legislative frameworks. Pledges/agreements shall be acknowledged in writing and receipt of payments must always be confirmed. Funds provided with broad or no earmarking should be allocated according to the priorities set by the County Executive Committee.

To achieve this, the county government will establish a lean liaison office in Nairobi which will partly coordinate resource mobilization and communication with various partners.

## 6.5. Capital Financing Strategies

### 6.5.1. Allocation from the National Government

The county will finance its capital projects using the following strategies. The county government will receive substantial amounts of revenue from the national government on an annual basis for both recurrent and development expenditure. In applying these resources, the administration will be biased towards development by ensuring efficiency and cost effectiveness. Priority will be given to projects with the widest impact on the living standards of the communities while at the same time ensuring equity in terms of distribution.

### 6.5.2. Public Private Partnerships

The county will attract external funding through public private partnerships. The institutional framework will be strengthened for operationalizing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) and relevant legislation will be made by the County Assembly to encourage private investment in public projects. Key strategies to be applied will include, but not be limited to:

- Lease, whereby the private party pays the county government rent or royalties and manages, operates and maintains the facility or utilizes the leased property for the exploration, production and development of minerals. The private party receives fees, charges or benefits from consumers for the provision of the service or sale of products for a specified period.
- Build-Own Operate Scheme, where the private party designs, finances, constructs, operates and maintains the infrastructure facility and provides services for a specified period.
- Land Swap, where a county government transfers existing public land or an asset to the private party in consideration of an asset facility that has been developed by that private party.
- Build-Transfer-and-Operate, where a private party constructs an infrastructure facility and assumes the costs and risks associated with the construction of the building. Upon completion, the private party transfers the ownership of the facility to the county government and continues to operate the facility on behalf of the contracting authority.
- Joint venture. In some cases, the county will consider joint ownership of a facility with a private investor for mutual benefit.

### 6.5.3. Grants and Partnership with National Government on Revenue Sharing

A comprehensive grants planning will be made to finance capital projects, with clear proof of long-term sustainability and ownership. The county government will explore avenues of resource-sharing with the national government from resources mobilised in the county.

## 6.6. Financial Management Strategies

The county will enhance capital budgeting strategy to ensure prudent financial management. Capital budgeting is the planning process used to determine whether an organization's long-term investments such as new machinery, replacement machinery, new plants, new products and research development projects are worth the funding of cash through the organization's capitalization structure (debt, equity or retained earnings). It is the process of allocating resources for major capital, or investment, expenditures. The primary goal of adopting this method is to increase the value of the services to the county. In capital budgeting, county risk management strategy will be applied as a technique.

Risk management is the identification, assessment and prioritization of risks as the effect of uncertainty on objectives (whether positive or negative). This is followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. Risks can come from uncertainty in financial markets, threats from project failures (at any phase in design, development, production or sustainment life-cycles), legal liabilities, credit risk, accidents, natural causes and disasters as well as deliberate attack from an adversary, or events of uncertain or unpredictable root cause.

The strategies to manage threats (uncertainties with negative consequences) typically include transferring the threat to another party, avoiding the threat, reducing the negative effect or probability of the threat. It could even be accepting some or all of the potential or actual consequences of a particular threat, and the opposites for opportunities (uncertain future states with benefits). The various portfolios at the county must embed risk mitigation in their strategic plans.

### **6.7. Asset Management**

The county government will compile a list of its assets according to the Public Finance Management Act No. 18 of 2012. New purchases of assets will be procured in accordance with guidelines provided in the Public Procurement & Disposal Act (2005), Public Procurement & Disposal (County Government Regulations) (2013) and Public Procurement and Disposal (Preferences & Reservation) Regulations (2011) to ensure that the county government gets value for money in acquiring, using or disposing those assets.

As a precaution, the county government will carry out a re-evaluation of all county assets and compile relevant registers. The introduction of a geographical information system (GIS) will help in the management of the registers, thus enhancing accountability. Enough funds will be allocated for regular repair and maintenance as well as to carry out routine audits for verification.

### **6.8. Strategic County Assets Management Plan**

A strategy for asset management covering the development and implementation of plans and programmes for asset creation, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation/replacement, disposal and performance monitoring to ensure that the desired levels of service and other operational objectives are achieved at optimum cost is an imperative for the county.

Developing a strategic asset management plan is an essential part of any organization's strategy, as it guides the purchase, use, maintenance and disposal of every asset an organization needs to conduct business. The goal of every asset management plan is to define the use of assets in order to streamline productivity and delivery with minimal loss of capital. An asset management plan will be coordinated with all major departments of the county such as human resources, research and development, logistics and accounting. Each department will be accountable for the assets it controls. For efficient asset management, the county will adopt the following assets management strategies.

#### **6.8.1. Maintain an Assets Register**

All departments will be required to keep an updated register of their assets. The original cost, annual devaluation, maintenance costs and expected disposal costs of the assets will be maintained. The county will also adopt software programs that allow for easy asset registering. A simple database for the county's specific use will also be developed.

#### **6.8.2. Classify Assets to be Managed**

Different types of assets will be managed on a sector basis. The classification includes buildings, plants and machinery, transportation assets pertaining to the physical production and delivery of services, hardware and equipment pertaining to the development and production of services and products.

Intellectual property such as patents and copyrights also will be maintained for consistent rights to use.

### **6.8.3. Develop Separate Plans for Each Step of the Asset Management Cycle**

The county will adopt various plans for asset management. The organizational asset management plan ensures the county's direction and vision is represented and implemented in the asset management plan. The facilities management plan defines every aspect of managing current facilities to enable the efficient day-to-day running of the county. The maintenance plan outlines the maintenance of current assets, including buildings and equipment. The capital development plan defines assets built with the county's capital and the supporting infrastructure.

### **6.8.4. Create Budgets for Each Department's Asset Management Plan**

The county will create a budget for each department's assets. Each budget will reflect the realistic costs of acquisition of assets, the maintenance of current assets and disposal of old assets.

# 7

## CHAPTER SEVEN: PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

## 7.0. PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

### 7.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes/projects identified in various forums including sub-counties public participation meetings, Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums, MTEF consultative forums, the 2<sup>nd</sup> MTP Consultations and other development consultations at devolved levels. The chapter presents the projects and programmes as follows:- on-going projects, new project proposals, flagship projects and stalled projects.

The information is presented based on the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs; Health; Education; Public Administration and International Relations; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; and Environmental Protection, Water and Housing. For each of the MTEF sectors, the sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally, the cross-cutting issues in each sector are also included.

The development priority programmes and projects will be identified in the following areas - water access/infrastructure, health care services, food security, infrastructure, security, community cohesion, environmental conservation, education and spatial planning, among others.

### 7.2. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

#### 7.2.1. Sector Vision and Mission

*Vision:* An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture and rural development sector.

*Mission:* To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

#### 7.2.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The agriculture sector is the main source of livelihood of the county. The sector contributes 88 per cent of household income. Through the sector, the county envisages to increase agricultural sector productivity by adopting value chain development approach for all agricultural produce and products. This will be achieved through revitalization of extension delivery systems, approaches and methodologies; support to marketing, market research and analysis; introduction of appropriate technologies; diseases and pests surveillance, prevention and control; promotion of safety nets programmes for farmers, pastoralists, traders and fisher folk; and sustainable exploitation, protection and conservation of natural resources.

Livestock production is the main livelihood of the county. It contributes to more than 88 per cent of household income in the county. The county will increase livestock productivity by promoting value addition of livestock and its products. The extension services will be increased to train farmers in new livestock breeds, fodder management, disease control and marketing of livestock products. Farmers will also be trained on planting drought tolerant crops together with new farming technology to increase food production. Conservation and protection of the environment will also be emphasised.

The county will revive dormant cooperative societies and encourage formation of new ones. The cooperative movement plays a major role in mobilization of resources, increasing savings and

investments as well as marketing livestock and their products. It is thus a springboard for future development of the county. All development partners and non-state actors development programmes and projects in this sector will be aligned to this plan.

### 7.2.3 Role of stakeholders

**Table 16.1: Roles of Key Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector**

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and CBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project identification, project design, implementation and management; Assist in provision of material support to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Environmental conservation; Adoption of skills and new technologies; Reporting of disease outbreaks; Formation of cooperative societies for processing and marketing their produce.
Cooperative societies	Provision of farm inputs, training members on new technology and innovation, savings, credit and marketing.
GoK National and county governments	Provision of extension and advisory services to other stakeholders; Facilitate implementation of policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Research and development on new methods of farming; Environmental conservation and management; Funding of various projects.
Kenya Forest Service	Afforestation and reforestation; Facilitate implementation of government policies; Promoting agroforestry; Providing technical advice on conservation matters.
Kenya Wildlife Service	Management of wildlife; Conducting trainings on importance of conserving wildlife; Tracking wildlife population at the Marsabit National Park; Promoting tourism in the Marsabit Park and other tourist sites.
Financial institutions	Provide capacity-building, financial services and credit to farmers, pastoralists and fishermen/women.
Private sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers.
Parastatals/agencies (KALRO, NCPB, KEPHIS)	Conduct research and disseminate findings to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Assist farmers with marketing of produce; Handling of strategic reserves; Provision of food storage facilities; Regulation, inspection of premises and licensing of seed merchants; Enforcement of phytosanitary conditions for cross-border trade in plant and plant products.
Donors (EU, JICA, USAID, GIZ, FAO, Worldbank, DFID, etc.)	Complement government funding through NALEP-SIDA, and EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.

### 7.2.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Programmes and projects are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations.

On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects directly linked to Vision 2030 as well as any other development projects.

**Table 16.2: Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**  
(The sub-sectors will implement national and county policy guidelines for this sector)

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Food security; Income generation; Poverty alleviation; Enhanced communities resilience.	Poor access to markets; Low livestock productivity and inefficiency in the production system; Low productive breeds/ animals; Inadequate quality fodder/ pastures. Vulnerability to climate change related risks and disasters.	Increase production of milk, meat and by-products for all species of livestock through better feeding, disease control breeding practices; Value chain development approach and access to markets; Early off-takes for highest returns from market participation when drought threatens; Policies to allow mobility of pastoralist herds to grazing grounds and markets; Improved and sustainable utilization of natural resources; Increased access to and use of livestock inputs; Improved prophylaxis and management of trade sensitive diseases; A strategy for drought risk reduction, including in-county fodder production, storage and distribution to sustain core breeding herds; Enacting supportive policies; Increased focus on the camel as most suited livestock species for arid lands.
Fisheries	Food security; Income generation; Poverty alleviation; Enhanced communities resilience.	Poor access to markets; Inadequate storage facilities; Lack of advanced fishing equipment.	Urgently inventorize fisheries resources in Lake Turkana; Introduce fishing policies and rules to regulate rates of harvesting, zonation and seasons for fishing; Introduce hygienic and cost-effective methods of storing and processing of fish products; Introduce value addition to include packaging, branding and selling of fish products in high-end market outlets; Organize fisher folks into production and marketing associations/ cooperatives for economies of scale.



Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture Development	Food security; Income generation; Poverty alleviation; Enhanced communities resilience.	Persistent drought; Inadequate input outlets; Insecurity; Wildlife menace; Conflict between agro-pastoralists and pastoralists; Inadequate knowledge on utilization of some crops e.g. sorghum and cassava; Limited sources of quality and certified seeds; Poor cultivation practices (soil degradation); Inadequate modern farming tools and farming technologies.	Crop diversification towards drought tolerant crops; Value addition along key value chains; Introduce industrial crops and cash crops to spur county economy; Micro and flood-based irrigation to expand production; Increase availability of and judicious use of appropriate farming inputs to increase productivity; Use of more effective, results-oriented extension methods; Use of proven smart technologies for production, processing and storage management for food ; Establish strategic partnerships for new knowledge and technological support; Capacity building/training of county staff; M&E; Increased use of ATVETs and formal schools for greater inclusion of youth in agriculture; Increased mechanization in agriculture; Establishment of cereal banks to receive food supplies and strategic seed storage; Training and equipping of youth in service delivery.
Cooperative Development	Improve management of cooperatives; Revive dormant societies; Broaden financial base of societies; Increase the participation of people in cooperatives.	Poor management of cooperative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills; Weak capital base of cooperative societies; Competition from microfinance institutions; Harsh climate conditions for farmer cooperatives; Middlemen exploit cooperative members.	Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, cooperative movement employees and ordinary members to improve the management of cooperatives; Mobilize cooperative members to form rural SACCOs and front offices; Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of cooperatives and timely release of audit reports; Formation of new cooperative societies; Organize market surveys to assist farmers to get more funds.
Forestry and Wildlife	Environmental conservation; Agroforestry; Conservation of wildlife primate and biodiversity; Tourism development and promotion.	Soil degradation; Deforestation; Over-grazing; Inadequate funding to implement conservation activities of wildlife; Poor tourism infrastructure and facilities; Poor road and inadequate hospitality facilities.	Train farmers and staff on soil conservation methods; Sensitize farmers on afforestation and agroforestry; Sensitize environmental management committees (Dheedha Council) on pasture and range management; Involve all stakeholders in lobbying for funds to implement conservation activities; Tourist facilities will be constructed to boost this important sub-sector.

## 7.2.5. Projects and Programmes

### a) Agriculture Sub-Sector

#### i) New Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location/ Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Food security improvement  <i>Countywide</i>	To support: Vegetable production; Food crops production; Processing and value addition of farm produce by providing agricultural training and extension services.	Improve food security to 30 per cent by 2017; 10,000 farmers (250 farmer groups of 40 members); Maize: 14,962 MT Beans (pulses): 7,481MT Teff: 50 MT Wheat/ Sorghum /Millet: 504 MT Oil seed: 18 MT Tomatoes: 100 MT	Training of staff and farmers on technological developments in crop production and new extension services approaches; Provision of extension services to farmers. Purchase of food processing equipment and ingredients; Market research and analysis; Procurement and maintenance of agricultural machinery and equipment; Support to vulnerable farmers, groups and institutions with subsidized tractor services, seeds and pest control products.
Farmer's resilience, environmental conservation and establishment of water sources  <i>Countywide</i>	To increase crop production and water availability; To enhance farmers resilience while promoting environmental conservation.	To increase water access to 80 per cent by 2017: Daily water requirement - Crop: 6 million litres; People: 1.5 million litres; Total: 7.5 million litres; 20 greenhouse farming demonstration sites growing tomatoes, sweet pepper, cucumber.	Construction of 8 water pans of total 1,200,000 M <sup>3</sup> /yr (1,200 million litres); Procurement of greenhouses, shadenets, drip irrigation kits, vertical garden sacks and certified high yielding vegetable crop seeds, pesticides, pest control equipment and fertilizer; Mobilizing and training farmers on greenhouse/shade net. Training staff on climate smart technologies.
Drought-resilient crops  <i>Countywide</i>	To establish and support farmers using drought-tolerant seeds.	Establish 8 pilot farms	To introduce and grow drought-tolerant, traditional and emerging crops e.g. cassava, sweet potatoes, wheat, sorghum, green grams and pulses.
Promotion of on-farm and off-farm income generating activities (IGA)  <i>Countywide</i>	To increase shelf life of farm produce; To improve farmers livelihoods.	40 farmer groups producing 80kg dried assorted farm products per day; 5 days per week = 1,600 kgs a month; Training of 2,000 farmers.	Utilizing tunnel or greenhouse solar facilities for drying, packing and selling fruits, tomatoes, and other vegetables; Conduct field and market surveys; Develop community action plans; Build the capacity of farmers to establish IGAs; Link farmers with other stakeholders; Establishment of an agripreneur innovation fund.

#### ii) On-Going Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location/ Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Irrigation infrastructure development  <i>Kalacha, Sololo, Songa, South Horr and Walda</i>	To exploit crop production potential under irrigation.	450ha put under irrigated crop and fodder crops production.	Community mobilization; Gender and anthropological survey; Survey and redesign of expanded irrigation scheme; Installation of irrigation systems; Repair/maintenance of existing irrigation infrastructure; Capacity building of staff and farmers.

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Access to high quality drought-tolerant and early maturing crop seed in drought prone areas  <i>Countywide</i>	To promote production and marketing of drought-tolerant crops.	No. of farmers accessing and planting high quality seeds of drought-tolerant crops; Percentage increase in yield per acre.	Seasonal crop performance assessment; Identification of vulnerable farmers/ households; Procurement of certified crop seeds and other planting material.
Horticultural production  <i>Moyale, Laisamis and Saku constituencies</i>	To improve income generation.	Increase total hectares under fruit trees from 6.75 ha to 10 ha.	Establishment of group fruit nurseries in all wards; Training farmers on management of fruit trees; Support groups with funds to up-scale vegetable growing.

### iii) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Flood-based farming/ spate irrigation  <i>Countywide</i>	To promote food and fodder production and proper utilization of pasture.	5 fodder and food; Flood irrigation; Infrastructure.	Initiate food and fodder production using flood-based farming/ spate irrigation in selected watersheds.
Kitchen gardening and agripreneurship support  <i>Countywide</i>	Improve household food security; Diversify nutritional quality of consumed foods; Increase household income through sales of surplus vegetables; Expose women to concept of agriculture as a business.	60 agripreneur (women) groups; 500 households.	Training on vertical/sack gardens for vegetable growing and other aspects of kitchen gardening.
County Agricultural Land Use Master Plan  <i>Countywide</i>	To establish potential arable and pasture land, and current crop acreage using GIS mapping.	One land use master plan by 2017.	Conducting crop and farm census.
Fibre crop production  <i>Countywide</i>	To pilot fibre crops (sisal, biotechnology cotton)	Train 120 group members; 6MT/yr of cotton fibre; 12MT/yr of sisal fibre.	Training of 120 group members on value addition and agronomy.
Development of 1 training farm  <i>Saku</i>	Establish 2ha of land to be used for seed bulking and technology transfer.	2 climate smart technologies tested and validated; 25 technicians trained; 10,000 cuttings of cassava and 20,000 sweet potato vines distributed.	Training on climate smart technologies; Exposure tours; 400 farmers trained on new technologies.
Piloting crop insurance (NDMA)  <i>Countywide</i>	To create credible input/output data and other technical parameters for crop insurance.	Some farms insured against crop failure.	Advocacy and introduction of crop insurance.
Support the planned water harvesting for irrigation at the micro-irrigation schemes throughout the county (NDMA)  <i>Countywide</i>	Support community initiatives for water harvesting and storage dams and expanding command lands.	Water reservoirs and storage facilities established.	Water storage capacity and command land increased; Formalization of grassroots water governance structures.

## b) Livestock Sub-Sector

### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name /Location/ Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock marketing <i>Countywide</i>	To improve income from sale of livestock. Upgrade 8 existing livestock markets.	Upgrade 8 livestock markets (Merile, Jirime, Moyale, Oltorot, Korr, Turbi, Sololo and Forole)	Establishment of new livestock market infrastructure improvement; Strengthen management of livestock marketing associations in the county; Establish a user-friendly market information system.
Disease control and using standard methods in animal health <i>Countywide</i>	To improve the health status of livestock and control disease spread; Promotion of livestock market through control of trade sensitive diseases.	Vaccinate: Sheep 350,000; Goats 250,000; Cattle 100,000; Camels 100,000; Dogs 20,000.	Administer strategic vaccinations during emergencies and control livestock movements (movement permits).
Animal disease monitoring and surveillance <i>Countywide</i>	To determine the trade sensitive disease status in the county.	Quarterly reports on disease trends, prevalence and incidence cases.	Participatory epidemiology and disease search.
Animal health/ production and extension service delivery systems <i>Countywide</i>	To train livestock owners on livestock health and production issues.	50 farmers field days.	Hold farmers field days in all villages.
Range rehabilitation and management <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access to pastures in both the lowlands and highlands through holistic rangeland management.	Capacity-build 50 livestock keepers groups.	Training of rangeland management committees; Rehabilitating degraded rangeland through holistic rangeland management.
Veterinary public health infrastructural development <i>Countywide</i>	To provide wholesome meat for human consumption.	Renovate 8 slaughterhouses.	Complete the Moyale and Laisamis slaughterhouses; Upgrade the Marsabit, Sololo, Gas, Dukana, Bubisa and Logologo slaughterhouses; Conduct meat inspection.
Beekeeping improvement <i>Countywide</i>	To improve honey and bee wax production to satisfy the local demand and for export.	Five (5) groups.	Produce Beekeeping equipment; Hold training, demonstration and field days and workshops; Promote formation of Beekeeping groups.
Environmental protection <i>Countywide</i>	Empowerment of traditional grazing management by-laws and designing proper grazing systems where mutual sharing of natural resources is encouraged among communities.	15 management committees.	Establishment of management committees; Resource sharing agreements; Capacity building.

## ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Ward / Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock improvement <i>Countywide</i>	To increase the production of milk and meat for home consumption and commercial purposes.	300 breeding bulls; 1,600 galla bucks.	Procurement of breeding bulls/bucks; Community capacity building of breeding management committees.
Livestock extension services <i>Countywide</i>	To provide extension services to pastoralists.	8,000 pastoralists.	Carry out demonstration field days and training workshops; Form extension groups and support with inputs.
Routine control of trade sensitive diseases <i>Countywide</i>	To improve health status of all livestock species.	Sheep 1.2 million; Goats 1.1 million; Camels 0.5 million; Cattle 0.5 million; Dogs 0.1 million.	Annual routine vaccination of all livestock species against various trade significant diseases.
County veterinary diagnostic laboratory <i>Headquarters</i>	To reduce cost and time needed to do diagnosis of animal diseases.	3 laboratories.	Putting up one laboratory.
Start-up kit for veterinary clinical ambulatory services <i>Countywide</i>	To improve on livestock health status.	7 kits.	Procurement and installation of the kits.
Slaughterhouses at Maikona, North Horr and Turbi and slaughter slabs <i>Bubisa, Dukana and Loiyangalani</i>	To provide whole and safe meat to improve revenue collection.	3 slaughterhouses; 3 slaughter slabs.	Construct new slaughterhouses and slabs.
Range water project <i>Countywide</i>	To open up additional grazing areas for increased livestock production.	100 water troughs.	Construction of new water sources; Drill more boreholes and existing water sources.
Construction of hay sheds <i>Countywide</i>	To conserve livestock feeds.	4 hay sheds.	Construction of hay sheds.
Range rehabilitation, fodder production and conservation/banking <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure continuous availability of livestock feed.	1,000ha of land under pasture/fodder.	Produce and preserve 1,000ha of .fodder in each sub-county.
Marsabit County Investment Fund for Arid/Pastoral Zones <i>Countywide</i>	To promote entrepreneurship and employment in the county.	Number of businesses benefiting from the fund.	To establish and operationalize Marsabit Investment Fund.
Drought resilient crops <i>Countywide</i>	To promote production and marketing of drought-tolerant crops.	Number of farmers accessing and planting high quality seeds of drought-tolerant crops.	Production of drought-tolerant and early maturing crops increased.
Establish county system for linking to Livestock Marketing Board (LMB) <i>Countywide</i>	To promote livestock marketing.	Livestock marketing county strategic plan published and endorsed.	Livestock marketing agency operationalized to give strategic direction for livestock production and marketing.

### iii) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Digital pen technology <i>Countywide</i>	To improve reporting.	To do identification of 1 million cattle and do 100 disease reports.	Animal identification and disease reporting.
Quarantine stations <i>Countywide</i>	To put up quarantine stations and livestock holding grounds.	Two quarantine stations and holding grounds.	Animal screening before slaughter and/or movement.
Holding grounds/feedlots infrastructure and enabling environment for work <i>Countywide</i>	To facilitate livestock fattening and disease control.	4 holding grounds/feedlots, Ambalo Shurr Mt Kulal Hurri Hills	Site identification and community mobilization; Survey and demarcation; Fencing; Infrastructure development; Equipping with utility services; Staffing; Commissioning.
Regional veterinary diagnostic laboratory of international standards <i>County headquarters</i>	To establish a laboratory to support the disease-free zone initiative;	1 laboratory.	Construct a laboratory.
Abattoir and tannery <i>Marsabit and Moyale</i>	To promote rational and sustainable resource use.	1 abattoir	Construct and equip abattoir.

### iv) Stalled Projects: None

### c) Cooperative Development Sub-Sector

#### i) On-Going Projects: None

#### ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location /Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobilize new cooperative societies <i>Countywide</i>	To economically empower members of formed cooperatives.	40 new registered producer marketing cooperatives.	Pre cooperative education; Formation and registration of cooperative unions as an apex body.
Stimulus fund steering growth of cooperatives <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access to core capital from cooperatives.	40 cooperatives, 10 per sub-county.	Credit administration; Capacity building; Continuous monitoring and evaluation of cooperatives.
ICT integration of cooperative societies <i>Countywide</i>	To support existing cooperatives to integrate ICT.	20 cooperative societies, 5 per sub-county.	Investment in ICT driven services; Capacity building of staff; Software acquisition.
Financial management in all cooperatives <i>Countywide</i>	To enforce prudent financial management in all cooperatives.	All (old and new) cooperative societies.	Annual auditing and inspections; Capacity building of committees and staff.

Project Name/ Location /Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Policy, Legal and Reforms <i>Countywide</i>	To domesticate the national cooperative policies and laws.	Enforce compliance by all cooperatives.	Stakeholders forum; Regulations; Capacity building of the staff on the new legislative documents.

### iii) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/ Constituency/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish cooperative unions  <i>Countywide</i>	Scaling up cooperative movement in the county.	2 cooperative unions - County Staff Sacco and Teachers Sacco.	Formation or transformation of cooperatives into unions.

### iv) Stalled Projects: None

## d) Lands Sub-Sector

### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jirne Adjudication Section  <i>Jirne Central Ward/ Saku Constituency</i>	Finalise adjudication section.	1,660 certificates of titles to be issued.	Resolve field queries - plot parcels with numbers but not in the maps; Submit the maps and records with queries to the directors of land adjudication and director of surveys.
Songa Adjudication Section  <i>Central Ward/ Saku Constituency</i>	Finalise adjudication section.	Hear and determine approx. 200 objections.	Hear, determine and implement objections decisions arising from objections.
Sagante I Adjudication Section  <i>Sagante Ward, Saku Constituency</i>	Hasten demarcation/ survey.	Approx. 1,000 plots to be demarcated.	Demarcation survey; Resolution of land adjudication committee cases; Resolution of arbitration board cases.
Badassa Adjudication Section  <i>Saku Constituency</i>	Hasten demarcation/ survey.	Approx. 1,000 plots.	Demarcation/ survey; Resolution of land adjudication committee cases; Resolution of arbitration board cases.
Land registry  <i>Countywide</i>	To deal with land transactions and related ancillary matters within the county for better service delivery to the citizens.	Whole of Marsabit County.	Already gazetted on April 30 <sup>th</sup> 2015 and waiting for posting of registrar and support team. Waiting for the operationalization of the land registry.
Laisamis Local Physical Development Plan (PDP)  <i>Laisamis Urban Centre Laisamis Constituency</i>	To provide a spatial framework for infrastructure development and services; Guide development for Laisamis town for the next years.	Approved physical plan and implement physical plan.	Stakeholders meeting; Degazettement from the National Park; A draft PDP is available for validation; Public notification in local dailies; Approval and implementation.

Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County Physical Development Plans	To harmonize development and reduce land use conflicts.	18 DPs.	Reconnaissance/transect survey, consensus buildings, stakeholders meetings, data collection, data analysis, draft plan and approval of plan of 10 towns; A draft PDP is available for validation, public notification in local dailies, approval and implementation.
Preparation of part development plans for various public institutions  <i>Countywide</i>	To advise the National Land Commissioner and the County Assembly on alienation and appropriate use of public and community land.	50 plans.	Planned public purpose land use ; Land ownership documents of the various institutions.
Development Control in Marsabit  <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure the proper execution of Physical Development Control and Preservation Orders.	200 applications vetted.	Vetting of applications for development e.g. building plans, subdivision schemes, EIA reports etc; Collection of revenue; Site visits.
Establishment of sub-county land management boards  <i>Saku, Laisamis, North Horr, Moyale</i>	To deliberate and oversee matters of land.	1 county land management board.	Establish sub-county land management boards; To facilitate land adjudication and arbitration and issuing of allotment letters.

## ii) New Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Boundary identification  <i>Countywide</i>	To review and mark inter-county boundaries and sub-county boundaries where there are issues.	5 boundary identification.	Survey/demarcation.
Survey and settlement scheme for IDPs  <i>Countywide</i>	To settle IDPs.	1,000 households.	Planning and adjudication.
Establishment of geodetic networks  <i>Countywide</i>	To establish geo-control point networks in the four sub-counties.	12 towns.	Control points for six towns have been completed and six others are yet to be done.
Implementation of PDP plans for 6 towns	To facilitate deed survey, allocation and implementation.	18 towns.	Survey and stakeholder consultation; Issuing of beacon certificates; Commence process of issuance allotment letters and titles.
Land adjudication and settlement project  <i>Countywide</i>	Hasten survey/demarcation arable areas.	100,000 certificate of titles.	Survey/demarcation/certificate of titles, 12 sections.
Renovation of lands offices, purchase of office equipment, furniture and tools  <i>Countywide</i>	To provide conducive working environment for efficiency in service delivery.	3 fully-equipped land offices at sub-county levels.	Enhance efficient and effective service delivery in the land sectors.



### iii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of County Land Registry <i>County headquarters</i>	To deal with land transactions and related ancillary matters within the county for better service delivery to the citizens.	1 Land Registry	Marsabit County to be gazetted as a unit of registration of land.
Land adjudication and settlement project <i>Countywide</i>	Hasten demarcation/ survey	300,000 certificate of titles.	Demarcation/ survey/certificate of titles.
Land use and land cover assessment <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure rationale and suitable land use	70,961 sq km.	Assessment to be conducted.
Establishment of Marsabit County Land Management Board <i>County headquarters</i>	To deliberate and oversee matters of land.	1 county land management board.	Establish county land management board.
Establishment of sub-county land commissions <i>Countywide</i>	To enable land adjudication.	4 sub-county land commissions.	Establish land commission.
Construction of lands offices, purchase of office equipment, furniture and tools <i>Countywide</i>	To provide land registry and office space.	4 fully equipped land offices.	Issuance of land administration, management and certificate of titles.
County physical development plans <i>Countywide</i>	To harmonise development and reduce land use conflicts.	18 PDPs.	Reconnaissance/transect survey, consensus building, stakeholders meetings, data collection, data analysis, draft plan and approval of plan.
Town Planning <i>Saku and Moyale</i>	Proper planning.	2 town plans.	Proper planning and land registration.
Boundary identification <i>Countywide</i>	To identify boundaries.	5 boundary identifications.	Demarcation/survey.
Survey and settlement scheme for IDPs <i>Countywide</i>	To settle landless people.	1,000 households.	Planning and adjudication.

#### iv) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/Constituency/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish computerised land management information system (GIS) <i>County headquarters</i>	To fast-track access to land titles.	1 computerised land management system.	Record keeping; Issuance of titles.
Integrated strategic urban development plans <i>Moyale, Marsabit towns</i>	Proper planning and development guidelines.	2 town plans.	Proper planning and land registration. The Marsabit one is on-going but requires implementation after approval. The Moyale one needs to be fast-tracked.
Spatial plan for the county <i>Countywide</i>	To define and zone land use planning systems in the whole county.	Countywide.	Competitive bidding for tendering process; Data collection and production of the plan; Stakeholder engagement, validation, approval and implementation.
Modern registry <i>County headquarters</i>	Construction of a modern land office for the county.	Headquarters.	Resource allocation; Tendering, award; Construction and equipping.
Liquid waste management <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	Establishment of modern sewerage system.	2 major towns (Moyale and Marsabit).	Resource allocation; Site selection; Feasibility studies and designing; Tendering; Construction of sewerage system.

#### Urban Development

##### i) New Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Solid waste collection and management <i>Countywide</i>	To establish proper solid waste management.	10 towns.	Out-sourced collection of solid waste in 7 towns; Identification and construction of dump sites; Waste segregation and recycling .
Disposal of liquid waste (oxidation ponds and lagoons) <i>Marsabit, Moyale towns</i>	To develop oxidation mini ponds and lagoons in selected towns ( 2015-17).	2 towns.	Develop designs plan; Costing and construction; Purchase of exhauster trucks.
Slaughterhouses <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	Refurbishment of two slaughterhouses to meet minimum hygienic standards.	Marsabit and Moyale.	Renovation of Marsabit slaughterhouses is on-going and Moyale will be renovated in FY 2015/16.
Town beautification <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	Establishment of recreation parks.	2 major towns (Marsabit and Moyale).	Site identification; Landscaping; Implementation and management.
Public toilets <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	To build public toilets and lease to organized youth/ women/PWS as source of income.	4 toilets (Marsabit and Moyale).	Sites identification; Resource allocation; Tendering, evaluation; Awards and construction.



Programme/Project Name/ Location / Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish disaster management component <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	Establish efficient fire station in two major towns.	2 major towns.	Build and manage fire station equipped with requisite personnel and equipment.
Establish county inspectorate units <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	To strengthen capacity of the board in managing the towns.	2 major towns (Marsabit and Moyale).	To enforce rules and regulations in managing urban services.
Technical manpower support <i>Countywide</i>	To hire professional and technical personnel.	17 technical staff.	Advertising; Shortlisting and hiring.
Policy formulation <i>Countywide</i>	Domesticate national land and urban policies within the county.	County.	Formulation, public participation; Approval; Operationalization of the national land and urban policy provisions within the county; Translate into appropriate bills and regulations to guide development process within the county.

## ii) Stalled Projects

Programmes/Project Name/ Location / Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Saku High School Centre of Excellence <i>Saku</i>	Demarcate and register the centre's plot.	1 title deed.	Demarcation and survey.

## e) Fisheries Sub-Sector

### i) On-Going Projects: None

#### New Project Proposals

Programmes/Project Name/ Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Credit facilities for fish traders, BMU members <i>Loiyangalani, Illeret</i>	To improve fish harvesting and catch per unit effort (CPUE).	400 fisher folks and 40 BMUs.	Avail credit to fisher folks and BMUs.
Fish landing sites, packing bay, drying and storage racks <i>Loiyangalani, Illeret</i>	Improve product quality and market value.	10 landing sites; 10 packing bays; 120 racks.	Construction of fish landing sites, fish packing bays and fish racks.
Fishing policy <i>Lake Turkana</i>	To regulate fishing and hence improve daily surveillance within Lake Turkana.	1 inter-county fisheries policy and legal framework; 2 patrol boats.	Development of inter-county legal framework; Development of international legal framework on Lake Turkana utilization; Establishment of the lake patrol units.



Programmes/Project Name/ Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Enhancement of fish harvesting and catch per unit effort (CPUE) <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	To improve fish harvesting and catch per unit effort (CPUE); To support capacity of BMUs on policy development; To develop and implement strategies for conflict reduction and management.	2 storage facilities; 800 households; 10 BMUs; Fresh fish 80MT per month; Hygienically dried fish - 160MT per month; 1 functional BMU policy framework.	Developing fish storage facilities; Providing fishing equipment to fishing households; Developing strategies to reduce and manage fishery related conflicts; To operationalize Lake Turkana Use Master Plan.

## ii) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tunnel dryer or greenhouse solar dryer for drying fish <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	To reduce post harvest losses of fish; To improve quality of dried fish.	6 solar dryers	Procuring and installing of tunnel dryer or greenhouse solar dryer.
Solar powered coolers for fresh fish <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	Improve keeping quality of fresh fish for markets.	3 solar powered coolers.	Procuring and installing of solar-powered coolers for fresh fish in the fish harvesting centres.

## iii) Stalled Project: None

## f) Forestry and Wildlife Sub-Sector

### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Natural resource management <i>Countywide</i>	To reduce dependency on forest products.	All communities surrounding the park.	Provide alternative sources of energy, grazing and water; Gazettement of the park with boundary demarcation; Establishment of community conservancies.
Infrastructure development <i>Saku</i>	To effectively manage Marsabit National Park.	10 staff houses; 50 km fence; 2 dams.	Construct staff houses, offices and tourism sites; Fencing, upgrading of roads and construction of check dams.
Policy and legislative framework <i>Countywide</i>	To conserve areas around Mt. Marsabit.	1 management plan.	MoUs; Management plan for Mt. Marsabit ecosystem.
Effective knowledge management <i>Countywide</i>	To conserve indigenous knowledge of the environment.	2 education centres; 1 laboratory and 1 research centre.	Establishing of research centres, laboratory and education centres.

## ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gums and resins value chain development <i>Moyale and Laisamis</i>	To improve rural community livelihoods from non-wood forest products.	2,000 tons of gums; 2,000 households to benefit from gum tapping.	Mapping high potential areas of acacia woodland; Capacity build community on appropriate harvesting and handling of gum; Market linkages.
Honey value chain development <i>Countywide</i>	To improve rural community livelihoods through honey production.	500 households; 5,000 litres of honey.	Identification of potential area of honey production; Capacity building community on appropriate technology.
Development of charcoal industry <i>Moyale and Saku</i>	Sustainable charcoal industry.	500 charcoal producers; Formation of 5 charcoal producers associations.	Formation of charcoal producers associations; Improve on charcoal production technology; Development of afforestation programme for sustained charcoal production.
Develop commercial and dryland forestry <i>Countywide</i>	Improved income from tree farming; Enhanced social and ecological benefits through forestry sector.	300 households; 6,000 hectares of community woodlands.	Establish commercial forestry; Capacity build community on farm forestry enterprises; Increase tree-growing in schools; Facilitate community forest governance.
Mt. Kural water catchment area protection <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To restore Mt. Kural forest ecological and social functions; To improve forest resources governance through community participation.	45,000 hectares rehabilitated and protected.	Demarcation of boundaries; Formation of Community Forest Association; Gazettement of Mt. Kural forest; Drawing of Mt. Kural Participatory Forest Management Plan (PFMP); Implementation of the plan.
Establishment of urban forestry <i>Countywide</i>	To establish arboretums in all urban centres.	2.0 hectares arboretums.	Setting aside land for arboretums in every urban centre; Drawing of PDP; Fencing of the area; Planting at least 1,000 ornamental trees in each arboretum.
Improve forestry infrastructure <i>Countywide</i>	To improve forestry service delivery at sub-county level.	4 sub-county offices.	Construction of 4 sub-county forest extension managers' offices.

## iii) Flagship Project - None

## iv) Stalled Project - None

### 7.2.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues in the Sector

Projects in the sector are aimed at reducing extreme poverty and hunger in the county. One way of achieving this objective is to integrate gender, HIV/AIDS and youth issues in various projects and programmes. The sector will collaborate with technical and vocational institutions in providing training for women and youth engaged in sector-related activities.

After training, these categories of the population can be empowered financially through women and youth enterprise funds. Youth will also be placed in communities as volunteer extension workers to help pass knowledge and skills gained. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership positions of the groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on programmes that target people infected and affected. This will be done through promotion of kitchen gardening, nutrition value addition and dairy farming targeting vulnerable groups. A curriculum will also be introduced in

training of farmers to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of tree species that are not environmental friendly and protection of water catchment areas, among others. Farmers will also be trained and sensitized on the need to conserve the environment and also on how to take part in income-generating activities that are environmentally friendly.

### 7.3. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector

The sector consists of Roads and Transport, Energy, Public Works, Information and Communication, Research and Development sub-sectors.

#### 7.3.1. Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A world class of cost-effective, physical and ICT infrastructural facilities and services.

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

#### 7.3.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The transport sub-sector provides basic access to the pastoralist community to enable them transport their livestock to markets. To support this, the county will rehabilitate classified, unclassified and feeder roads to improve movement of livestock and other produce. Rehabilitation of roads will also facilitate provision of other basic social services e.g. health, security and education.

The county will also promote the use of affordable, environmentally friendly and sustainable sources of energy to boost the development of key sectors such as agriculture and rural development. The supply of electricity will be increased to spur the growth of small and micro enterprises. This will also open up employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

#### 7.3.3. Role of Stakeholders

**Table 17.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector**

Stakeholders	Role
KeRRA	Provision of funds for maintenance and construction of the road networks and bridges; Provision of technical guidance to contractors, CDF and county-funded road maintenance works.
Public Works Department	Supervise and give guidance during construction of houses; Advise on adoption of appropriate technologies for construction of buildings.
Private merchants and local community	Provision of labour, materials and services for roads and building activities.
Ministry of Energy and Kenya Power Company	Accelerate the implementation of rural electrification programme and enable faster processing of applications.
Donors, NGOs and CBOs (e.g. AFD)	Financing of roads and electrification projects; Capacity building on appropriate technologies.
CDF	Financing road maintenance.

### 7.3.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects that are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

**Table 17.2: Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Upgrade urban roads to bitumen standards in Marsabit and Moyale townships	Poor road network;  Lack of basic road maintenance equipment;	Construct and maintain roads in Marsabit and Moyale townships to bitumen;  Construct and maintain the storm water drainage system for Marsabit and Moyale townships.
	4km in Marsabit town and 3km in Moyale town CBD	Insecurity along the roads leading to loss of lives and property;	
	Upgrade and maintain county rural roads	Inadequate funds (piecemeal funding);  Limited hours of travel causing delays and damage due to the convoy system of movement;	Upgrade major (selected) earth roads to all weather roads;  Maintain the existing earth roads.
	Protect the county road reserves	Continued encroachment of the road reserves.	Develop a legal and policy framework for the protection, maintenance and management of road reserves.
Transport	Organize and improve service delivery through development of bus parks.	Lack of space for bus parks;  Lack of organized transport system.	Develop 4 bus parks in major towns.
	Maintain and upgrade the existing airstrips.	High maintenance cost;  Low utilization;  Lack of protection (fence).	Upgrade and maintain 7 airstrips.
	Develop new airstrips for designated areas within rural areas.	Inadequate funds;  Very high haulage cost of machinery.	Develop 11 new airstrips in rural areas in the county.
	Improve usage and safety of water transport in Lake Turkana.	Lack of adequate training for users of vessels.	Carry out vessel inspections with KMA;  Create vessels register.
	Ensure road worthiness of county government vehicles and competence of drivers.	Low competencies;  High tear and wear.	Inspections of county government motor vehicles and testing of their drivers.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Housing	Construct affordable and decent houses.	Lack of policy framework; Inadequate funds; Marginal investment in housing; High poverty levels; Lack of secure land tenure;	Create a housing policy framework and bill; Construct 30 decent and affordable houses for county government staff.
	Create and maintain county government residential buildings register.	Lack of physical planning for urban areas; Lack of reliable and adequate data on housing;	Collect data and document existing residential government buildings.
	Keep proper allocation records and efficiently maintain government estates.	Poor basic social infrastructure and services; Lack of vacant space for public use.	Create tenants record management system and develop inspection and maintenance schedule.
	Facilitate training of the youth on Appropriate Building Technology (ABT)	Low skills among the youth; Low literacy levels; Low interest from the youth to pursue technical courses.	Establish and equip 4 ABT centres; Train 195 county youth on ABT.
Public Works	Provide technical support on infrastructure development for government departments.	Inadequate staffing levels.	Design, supervise and document county government development projects.
	Ensure proper maintenance/improvement of government buildings and offices.	Vast county poses challenge of coverage; High cost of maintenance.	Create buildings records and update inventory of buildings; Train 50 county government officers on fire-fighting.
Energy	Promotion of use of renewable sources of energy and conservation methods; Urban and rural electrification.	High cost of power connectivity; Environmental degradation due to excessive use of fuel wood energy.	Enhance development of appropriate energy technologies to exploit untapped energy resources such as solar and wind; Partner with investors to invest in the energy sector; Planning, development, operation and maintenance of mini-grid systems, coordination and research studies.

### 7.3.5. Projects and Programmes

#### a) Transport Sub-Sector

##### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Odda - Godoma road <i>Golbo Ward</i>	To grade roads	36 km	Grading and gravelling
Dirib -Jaldesa road <i>Sagante/Jaldesa Ward</i>		8 km	Bush clearing, boulder removal, grading and gravelling
KCB roundabout - Marsabit Boys <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>	To upgrade the road to gravel standard	2 km	Grading and gravelling



Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	
Marsabit town roads <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>	To upgrade the roads to bitumen standard	10 km	Tarmacking	
Marsabit town street lighting <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>	To provide street lighting	Marsabit town streets	Installation of street lights	
Main road - quarry <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>	To grade roads	3 km	Grading	
Stadium - Manyattaginda via Manyattaote <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>		3 km	Grading	
Town - Nyayo road <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>		4km	Gravelling and structures	
Town - Shamble via Manyattachille <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>		3km	Grading and gravelling and structures	
Grave yard-Airstrip Dispensary road <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit Central Ward</i>		3km	Grading, gravelling and structures	
Main road - Komboni Primary <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>		4km	Upgrading	
Main road (Muslim agency) -Main road (Marsabit Boys) via Majengo <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>		2.5 km	Gravelling	
Link roads in Majengo <i>Saku Constituency-Marsabit Central Ward</i>		4 km	Gravelling	
Shauriyako Road <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>		5 km	Grading, gravelling and boulder removal	
Marsabit - Arbijahan <i>Saku Constituency - Marsabit Central Ward</i>		190 km	Grading, gravelling and structures	
Leyai - Mata Lama Hill <i>Karare Ward</i>		To grade roads	20 km	Grading and bush clearing
Main road - Pargichon - Hajale <i>Karare Ward</i>			3 km	Grading and gravelling
Leyai - Songa -Illpus - Kituruni <i>Karare Ward</i>			15 km	Grading and gravelling
Manyattajillo - Kubi Kallo <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>	To grade roads	32 km	Grading, bush clearing and boulder removal	
Dirib - Jaldesa - Shura <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>		40 km	Grading and gravelling (spot)	
Malkalakole - Sasura Girls <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>		15 km	Grading and gravelling	
Boruharo - Mata Muka <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>		20 km	Grading	
Kubibagasa-Kachacha <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>		15 km	Grading and structures	
Sagante-Gar karsa <i>Sagante /Jaldesa Ward</i>		18 km	Grading, structures and gravelling (spot)	
Town -Badassa via forest <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>		13 km	Grading and gravelling	
Town - Badassa <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>		20 km	Grading, gravelling, bush clearing and boulder removal	
Harobota - Golole <i>Sagante / Jaldesa Ward</i>		25 km	Grading	

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	
Town - Livestock market <i>Moyale Constituency -Township Ward</i>	To grade roads	3 km	Grading, gravelling and structures	
Town - Sessi via Hospital Road <i>Moyale Constituency -Township Ward</i>		4 km	Grading and structures	
Moyale town roads <i>Moyale Constituency -Township Ward</i>		10 km	Tarmacking, structures and drainage	
Street lighting <i>Moyale Constituency -Township Ward</i>		Moyale town streets	Installation of street lights	
Town - Biashara Street - Lami via Hajjo <i>Moyale Constituency - Township Ward</i>		6 km	Gravelling and structures	
Link roads in Biashara Street <i>Moyale Constituency -Township Ward</i>		10 km	Grading and gravelling (spot)	
Township Pry - Goromuda via Muslim Pry <i>Moyale Constituency -Township Ward</i>		4 km	Gravelling and structures	
Heilu - Mansile road (new) <i>Manyatta / Heilu Ward</i>	To grade roads	25 km	Grading, gravelling and boulder removal	
Livestock - Manyatta Primary <i>Manyatta / Heilu Ward</i>		6 km	Grading and structures	
Manyatta Mosque - Moyale Girls <i>Manyatta / Heilu Ward</i>		3 km	Grading	
Kinisa - Hallo Bulla <i>Manyatta / Heilu Ward</i>		10 km	Grading and gravelling (spot)	
Manyatta Road to Heilu Primary <i>Manyatta / Heilu Ward</i>		7 km	Grading and structures	
Bambraga - Hellu Police Post <i>Manyatta / Heilu Ward</i>		3 km	Grading and gravelling (spot)	
Link roads in Lami Location <i>Manyatta / Heilu Ward</i>		10 km	Grading	
Sessi-Butiye <i>Butiye Location</i>		To grade roads	3 km	Grading and gravelling
Qate junction - Bori <i>Butiye Location</i>			10 km	Grading, gravelling and structures
Sessi-Somare <i>Butiye Location</i>			4 km	Grading
Dabel - Godoma (cut line) <i>Golbo Ward</i>	To grade roads	15 km	Grading and bush clearing	
Watiti - Godomagudo <i>Golbo Ward</i>		4 km	Grading and structures	
Odda - Mansile <i>Golbo Ward</i>		5 km	Grading	
Link roads in Odda <i>Golbo Ward</i>		3 km	Grading	
Rawana - Elle Borr <i>Uran Ward</i>	To grade the road	7 km	Grading and bush-clearing	
Yasare - Anona via Uran <i>Uran Ward</i>	To grade the road	30 km	Gravelling and structures	
Rawana - Funan Qumbi <i>Uran Ward</i>	To grade the road	4 km	Grading and bush-clearing	
Lataka -Elle Borr - Rawana <i>Uran Ward</i>	To grade the road	60 km	Grading	
D.F-Dadachobbu <i>Obbu Ward</i>	To grade roads	10 km	Grading and structures	

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adadigarba road <i>Obbu Ward</i>		20 km	Grading and structures
D.F- Ambalo <i>Obbu Ward</i>		30 km	Grading and structures
Sololo - Madoadi - Wayegodha <i>Sololo Ward</i>	To grade roads	7 km	Grading and structures
Sololomakutano - SololoTown <i>Sololo Ward</i>		12 km	Grading
Link roads in Sololo town <i>Sololo Ward</i>		5 km	Grading and structures
Log loko-Korr <i>Korr/ Ngurunit ward</i>	To grade roads	60 km	Grading, structures and gravelling (spot)
Ngurunit - Mpagas <i>Korr /Ngurunit Ward</i>		10 km	Grading and structures
Korr - Namarei <i>Korr/Ngurunit Ward</i>		20 km	Grading and spot gravelling
Gudas - Sori Adi <i>Log-Logo Ward</i>	To grade roads	8 km	Grading and gravelling (spot)
Ibarook - New health centre <i>Log - Logo Ward</i>		5 km	Grading
Town-El Barook Girls Sec Sch <i>Log - Logo Ward</i>		4 km	Grading and gravelling
Merille - Koya <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	To grade roads	25 km	Grading
Merille - Lontolio <i>Laisamis Ward</i>		38 km	Grading and structures
Silapam - Sakardala <i>Laisamis Ward</i>		6 km	Grading and bush-clearing
Koya - Kom <i>Laisamis Ward</i>		24 km	Grading and structures
Merille - Nolotola <i>Laisamis Ward</i>		2km	Bush-clearing
Kamotonyi - Lendigiro <i>Laisamis ward</i>		15km	Grading
Laisamis - Ndigir - Ulauli <i>Laisamis Ward</i>		45km	Grading
Laisamis - Tirgamu water supply <i>Laisamis Ward</i>		30km	Grading
Lokilipi Escarpment <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>	To grade roads	25 km	Spot gravelling
<i>Loiyangalani - Serima</i>		12 km	Grading
Yellow Rock-Teleki volcano <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>		5 km	Grading
Loiyangalani - Lardapach -Arapal road <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>		20 km	Grading, gravelling
Mt. Kulal road <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>		20 km	Grading, structures and expansion
Marsabit - Kargi road <i>Kargi / South Horr</i>	To grade roads	40 km	Grading, gravelling and structures
Kargi - South Horr <i>Kargi / South Horr</i>		30 km	Grading
Kargi - Korr <i>Kargi / South Horr</i>		80 km	Grading and gravel patching

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kargi - KurKum - Yell <i>Kargi / South Horr</i>		30km	Grading
Illeret - Ethiopia border <i>Illeret Ward</i>	To grade roads	15 km	Grading
Illeret - Sibilo <i>Illeret Ward</i>		25 km	Grading
Illeret - Derathe <i>Illeret Ward</i>		45 km	Grading and gravelling (spot)
Dukana - Bulluk <i>Dukana Ward</i>	To grade roads	75 km	Grading and structures
Balesa - Dukana <i>Dukana Ward</i>		45 km	Grading
El Gade - Balesa <i>Dukana Ward</i>		55 km	Grading
Balesa - El hadi <i>Dukana Ward</i>		65 km	Grading
Sabare - Bullock <i>Dukana Ward</i>		75 km	Grading
Balesa - Huri hills <i>Dukana Ward</i>		80 km	Grading
El Hadi - Forore <i>Dukana Ward</i>		110 km	Grading
Dukana Batesa Saru <i>Dukana Ward</i>		90 km	Grading
Dukana-Ethiopia border <i>Dukana Ward</i>		45 km	Grading and structures
Daradhe - Bulukh <i>North Horr Ward</i>	To grade roads	30 km	Grading
Gas-moite <i>North Horr Ward</i>		30 km	Grading
Matiti hills - Moite <i>North Horr Ward</i>		25 km	Grading
El-beso - Bololo <i>North Horr Ward</i>		25 km	Grading
Qorqa-el-Beso <i>North Horr Ward</i>		25 km	Grading
Sarimo - Galasa - Koromto <i>North Horr Ward</i>		30 km	Grading
Gas - Malabot - North Horr <i>North Horr Ward</i>		20 km	Grading and structures
North Horr-Funangos-Bololo <i>North-Horr Ward</i>		20 km	Grading
Hurri Hills - Kalacha junction <i>Maikona Ward</i>	To grade roads	34 km	Grading and gravelling
Hurrin Hills - Toricha - Maikona <i>Maikona Ward</i>		55 km	Grading
Burgabo - Hurri Hills <i>Maikona Ward</i>		30 km	Grading and structures
Turbi - Forole <i>Maikona Ward</i>		35 km	Grading, structures and bush-clearing
Toricha - Burgabo <i>Maikona Ward</i>		20 km	Grading

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
El-Gathe - Kurawa <i>Maikona Ward</i>		20 km	Grading
Maikona-Medate-Buro <i>Maikona Ward</i>		30 km	Grading
Hurri hills Furore <i>Maikona Ward</i>		150 km	Grading
Toricha - Elle Dimtu (new) <i>Maikona Ward</i>		80 km	Grading
Kalacha - Olom - Arapal <i>Maikona Ward</i>		120 km	Grading
El Gade - Hurri Hills (new) <i>Maikona Ward</i>		90 km	Upgrading
Dosawachu - Burgabo - Hurri Hills <i>Turbi Ward</i>	To grade roads	60 km	Grading
Burgabo - Forolle <i>Turbi Ward</i>		25 km	Grading
Bubisa - Shura <i>Turbi Ward</i>		50 km	Grading
Turbi - Koronderi <i>Turbi Ward</i>		15 km	Grading
Turbi - Amballo <i>Turbi Ward</i>		40 km	Grading
Turbi - Forore <i>Turbi Ward</i>		60 km	Grading
Kukuru - Demo <i>Turbi Ward</i>		20 km	Grading
Bubisa -Maikona <i>Turbi Ward</i>		110 km	Grading
Shegel - Bubisa <i>Turbi Ward</i>		85 km	Grading
Turbi - Sapas Gange <i>Turbi Ward</i>		45 km	Grading
Sotowes - Demo Basir <i>Turbi Ward</i>		105 km	Grading
Road signage <i>Countywide</i>	To guide motorists	County roads	Installation of road signs
Emergency roads fund <i>Countywide</i>	Emergency repair	County roads	Grading, structures and gravelling
Rehabilitate/upgrade access roads in the county <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance connectivity and market access for the county	County roads	Improve standard of roads in county

### iii) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Merille - Marsabit Road	Connecting Kenya with Ethiopia.	122 km	Upgrading to bitumen level.
Marsabit - Turbi Road	To connect Kenya with Ethiopia	121 km	Upgrading to bitumen level.
Turbi- Moyale Road	To connect Kenya with Ethiopia.	121 km	Upgrading to bitumen level.

Upgrading of roads within Marsabit 4 km and Moyale town CBD 3 km	Improve mobility within CBD and reduce generation of dust.	7km	Upgrading to bitumen level.
Infrastructure contingency programme for climate-proof projects (roads and housing)	Establishment of evacuation centre.		Identification, construction and equipping of the evacuations centre.
	Rehabilitation/ upgrading of flood damaged roads, water intakes and pipelines.	250 km	Improved movement of goods, services and people at all times.
	Construction of low-cost housing.	100 low-cost units.	Improved shelter and affordable housing.

iv) Stalled Projects: None

**b) Public Works Sub-Sector**

ii) New Project Proposal

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Public Works offices <i>Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties</i>	To improve service delivery.	2 sub-county offices.	Construction of 2 offices.

iii) Flagship Projects: None

iv) Stalled Projects: None

**c) Energy Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Projects

Project Name/Location/ Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wind Firm <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To generate wind power.	310 Mega Watts	Electrification of public institutions, markets and households.
Rural electrification project <i>Countywide</i>	To provide reliable energy to households, institutions and business enterprises.	500 connections	Electrification of public institutions, markets and households.
Rural Electrification and Kenya Power project generation plant <i>North Horr, Laisamis</i>	To make electric power accessible to all.	160 Kilowatts	Installation , erection of power lines, transformers and generation of power.

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Energy-saving jikos <i>Countywide</i>	To provide alternative sources of energy for households.	500,000 jikos.	Research, construction and training on installation of energy-saving jikos.
Electrification of off-grid areas <i>Countywide</i>	To provide power to at least two (2) identified off-grid centres in each constituency.	One power station for the first 2 years per constituency.	Identification of the off-grid centres to be electrified; Project financing (sourcing for funds from development partners and internal sources); Tendering for supply; Installation and commissioning of the works.
Supply of solar equipment <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access to affordable, sustainable sources of energy.	1 solar supplier.	Construct a solar equipment enterprise.
Solar street lighting <i>Marsabit, Moyale, Laisamis, North Horr, Sololo, Dukana, Merille and Loiyangalani</i>	To provide adequate street lighting to improve town security and support robust business activities at night.	160 street lights.	Survey of the routes for erecting pole-mounted street lights; Tendering the job for supply, installation and commissioning of the projects.
Solar pump driven boreholes <i>Countywide</i>	To provide a cheap, alternative source of energy.	20 solar pump driven boreholes.	Identifying the water boreholes; Tendering the supply; Installation and commissioning of the boreholes.

iii) Flagship Projects : None

(iv) Stalled Projects :None

d) ICT Sub-Sector

i. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/ Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Procurement, and installation of computer equipment <i>Countywide</i>	To establish a full-fledged, integrated ICT equipment and service component for convenient, effective and efficient service delivery; To enhance data and information sharing through robust internet facilities; To reduce cost by linking institutions through computer networks.	300 computers	Procurement, purchase and installation of desktop computers, laptop computers, printers, photocopiers and scanners.

Project Name Location/ Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of local, metro and wide area networks (LANs, WANs and MANs) <i>Countywide</i>	To enable data and information sharing among various institutions; To reduce cost and time wastage in acquisition of data among institutions.	15 departments networked.	Connecting of computers through local, metro and wide area networks (LANs, WANs and MANs).
Installation of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) <i>County and sub-county headquarters</i>	To increase financial efficiency at the county treasury; To reduce corruption at county financial institutions; To reduce burden of access to services.	One IFMIS established.	Installation and configuration of IFMIS at the county and sub-county headquarters and connection to the IFMIS server at the National Treasury.
State-of-the-art software such as Geographical Information System, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System and software for revenue collection <i>County headquarters</i>	To increase output through specific computer software tailor-made for specific county needs and functions.	5 software.	Purchasing of computer programs such as Geospatial Information System, among others, developed to perform crucial functions.
Installation of communication server <i>County headquarters</i>	To improve data storage and connectivity through shared services.	15 county offices networked.	Procurement and installation of the communication server at the county headquarters through which all other clients are linked.
Capacity building and end-user support programmes <i>Countywide</i>	To improve computer skills among the county staff and develop expertise among the ICT personnel; To increase computer literacy among the various stakeholders and institutions within the county.	5 trainings for ICT staff per year; 1 training per department per year; 2 trainings for youth groups per sub-county per year.	Training of stakeholders and community groups through the use of ICT facilities and technologies.
Maintenance of computer systems and technical backstopping <i>Countywide</i>	To increase the lifespan of computer equipment and devices through periodic maintenance and servicing.	1 major equipment maintenance exercise per year.	Maintenance of equipment and devices.



## ii. Flagship Projects

Programme/ Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
<p>1. Infrastructure, connectivity and interoperability</p> <p><i>Countywide</i></p>	<p>To fast-track the completion of ICT infrastructure and connectivity in the county;</p> <p>To ensure data security and appropriate administration of ICT infrastructure security and service structures;</p> <p>To develop and operationalize a modern communication infrastructure;</p> <p>To develop business continuity plans and a data recovery centre;</p> <p>To improve office connectivity by investing in shared infrastructure for the Executive, County Assembly and public service boards;</p> <p>To set up a GIS lab;</p> <p>To develop management systems;</p> <p>To cascade friendlier technologies to the village level.</p>	<p>95 county offices to be connected to LAN, WAN and MAN through optical fibre cable, infrastructure and microwave technologies.</p> <p>20 digital villages to be established (one digital village per ward).</p>	<p>Putting in place structured LAN, WAN and other ICT infrastructure including connectivity to the NOFBI phases I and II ;</p> <p>Last Mile Connectivity Project;</p> <p>Hosting of web services;</p> <p>Setting up of a modern server room and data centre;</p> <p>Design and deploy wireless networks;</p> <p>Increase ICT infrastructure (desktops, laptops, mobile phones);</p> <p>Unified communication system (IP phones)</p> <p>Setting up of e-learning resource centres with internet based facilities and other technology based financial services.</p>
<p>2. Human capital and workforce development</p> <p><i>Countywide</i></p>	<p>To establish and appropriate ICT governance aligned to the ICT roadmap;</p> <p>To build county ICT training capacity.</p>	<p>5 centres of excellence;</p> <p>500 graduates per year.</p>	<p>Conduct staffing needs assessment and identify staffing gaps;</p> <p>Recruit additional staff;</p> <p>Development of centres of excellence in ICT education and training;</p> <p>Develop a 1 or 2-year intensive structured training and attachment programme;</p> <p>Develop a school network, health network, science and technology park and an ITES centre.</p>
<p>3. Public service delivery and systems</p> <p><i>Countywide</i></p>	<p>To deliver highly efficient and quality services to the people of Marsabit County through automaton of all major business processes.</p>	<p>Headquarters and 4 sub-counties.</p>	<p>System automation;</p> <p>Workflow automation;</p> <p>Internal coordination -unified communication system;</p> <p>Service delivery points.</p>

Programme/ Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
4. Policy environment and legal frameworks  Countywide	To develop comprehensive ICT policy frameworks; To develop a disaster recovery and business continuity policy; To develop a shared service policy; To develop a system standardization policy; To develop a financing and public private partnership policy.	4 sub-counties.	Operationalize the national cyber security and e-commerce policy; Legislation around the school curriculum to embrace ICT in colleges and youth polytechnics; Legislation on e-learning, teleconferencing and videoconferencing; County ICT investment frameworks - PPPs in infrastructure acquisitions; County ICT budget allocation; County ICT legal frameworks.

iii. Stalled Projects: None

7.3.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by the youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the youth in maintenance of rural roads and transport facilities, which will serve as a source of income.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access by members of the community. The county also has a large proportion of migrant workers whose sensitization is vital for the prevention of new infections.

7.4. General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

The general economic, commercial and labour affairs sector comprises the following sub-sectors - Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, Labour, East African Community, Regional Development Authority, Research and Development.

7.4.1. Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** To be a nationally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.

**Mission:** To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic development, where citizens operate freely across borders.

7.4.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In this sector the county will promote commercial ventures, both informal enterprises and light industries, through the introduction of a revolving fund for entrepreneurs. Aggressive marketing of tourist attraction sites will be done to promote both domestic and foreign tourism aimed at generating revenue and creating employment for the youth. The county has a rich cultural heritage and diverse ethnic groups. It will therefore promote traditional artefacts, songs and dances as important means of attracting tourists. These will be avenues for generating foreign currency, creating employment and marketing of other locally produced goods in the county.

### 7.4.3. Role of Stakeholders

**Table 18.1: Role of Stakeholders in the General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs Sector**

Stakeholder	Role
National Treasury	Provide policy and legislative guidelines and funding for infrastructural development and recurrent expenditure.
National ministries of Industry, Cooperative Development, Tourism, Commerce and Trade and Foreign Affairs and other agencies	Inter-governmental linkages for capacity-building and additional resource inputs; Registration of cooperative societies.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Promotion of culture; Conservation of tourist attraction sites in collaboration with communities; Educating communities to initiate income generating activities.
National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, KIE, MSEA, KENINVEST, EPC, KEBS, Youth Fund, Uwezo Fund, Women's Fund, local banks and UNDP	Promotion of trade and investment in the region; Assist growth of SMEs; Incubation of SMIs.
KWS, Marsabit National Park	Maintenance and management of the parks; Promotion of domestic and international visits to the park and recreational facilities.
Donor agencies like UNDP, USAID, GIZ, World Bank, ADB, IFC, DFID, DANIDA, SIDA, EU, among many more	Complement government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.
Private sector	Investment in trade and businesses.
KTB - Kenya Tourist Board, KTF- Kenya Tourist Fund, MICE, Utalii College, tour operators and hotel operator associations	Promotion and marketing of tourism activities; Develop Northern tourism circuit; Rating of hotel standards; Development and promotion of cross-border tourism with Ethiopia; Capacity building of personnel; Revolving funds for SMEs in tourism value chain.
NMK-National Museums of Kenya	Promote heritage and archaeological tourism.
Private investors	Attract and support both domestic and foreign direct investment in the Industry.

#### 7.4.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 18.2 Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	<p>Develop tourism strategic plan;</p> <p>Marketing and publicity (national and international tourism trade fairs e.g. International Tourism Bourse, World Tourism Market);</p> <p>Identify and develop nature-based tourism programmes (Chalbi Desert, Marsabit National Park, conservancies, mountains and craters) and alternative tourism products;</p> <p>Develop desert sport tourism in Chalbi Desert;</p> <p>Develop hotels with conference tourism capacity;</p> <p>Develop curios and handicraft facilities;</p> <p>Organize annual themed beauty pageants;</p> <p>Establish a tourist information centre.</p>	<p>Poor infrastructure;</p> <p>Insecurity;</p> <p>Lack of enough capacity (human resources, skills, institutions);</p> <p>Inadequate funds;</p> <p>Negative perception by the rest of Kenya (non-residents of the county), of northern Kenya region as a banditry zone;</p> <p>High poverty and illiteracy levels;</p> <p>Human - wildlife conflicts.</p>	<p>Partnership with private sector;</p> <p>Capacity development ;</p> <p>Extensive and vigorous marketing of the county as the cradle of mankind (branding);</p> <p>Develop the northern tourism circuit in partnership with neighbouring counties.</p>
Trade and Industry	<p>Promote the development of small scale and simple industrial entrepreneurship e.g. handicraft, metal works, carpentry, hides and skin processing;</p> <p>Improve availability of financial support to SMEs, i.e. improve access to affordable business finances;</p> <p>Promote value addition.</p>	<p>High poverty level in the county;</p> <p>Low education and training ;</p> <p>Poor infrastructure;</p> <p>Lack of land titles to act as collateral.</p>	<p>Identify and promote industrial development opportunities;</p> <p>Encourage utilization of local materials;</p> <p>Conduct entrepreneurial trainings;</p> <p>Create SME support fund;</p> <p>Formulate policies and laws.</p>

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Cooperative Enterprise	<p>To establish viable cooperative societies;</p> <p>To provide efficient extension service for enterprise growth;</p> <p>To develop operation systems to ensure provision of quality services;</p> <p>To develop prudent financial control through regular audits.</p>	<p>Low public confidence due to past mismanagement issues;</p> <p>Non-viability of many cooperative societies;</p> <p>Lack of market for local products.</p>	<p>Diversify cooperatives into sectors like SACCOs;</p> <p>Strong oversight to enforce a culture of good governance;</p> <p>Value addition through market research.</p>

#### 7.4.5. Projects and Programme Priorities

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

##### a) Trade Sub-Sector

##### i) On-Going Projects/Programmes

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth development centres/ business development centres  <i>Countywide</i>	To build and equip youth development centres.	4 centres, one in each sub-county.	Construction of the youth and business development centres; Purchase and installation of equipment; Integrate enterprise training, volunteerism and exchange programme activities in the centres.
Establishment of MSE centres of excellence (COE) and jua kali incubation centres  <i>Countywide</i>	To establish centres of excellence for young innovators and jua kali incubation centres.	4 centres, one in each sub-county; 4 jua kali incubation centres.	Work with the national government and MSEA to construct the centres.
Joint loan board  <i>Countywide</i>	To improve financial support to communities.	Issue of loans worth Ksh 25 million to small-scale traders with Ksh 5 million repaid.	Advancing loans to small scale entrepreneurs; Collection of loan repayment from past beneficiaries.
County industrial development centres (CIDCs)	To complete the stalled CIDCs.	3 CIDCs (Korr, Sololo, North Horr).	Equipping of the CIDCs to operationalize for youth empowerment; Formulation of jua kali associations for self management of CIDCs.

ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Business and entrepreneurial skills transfer <i>Countywide</i>	To equip youth and women business owners with basic business and entrepreneurial skills.	8,000 MSE operators.	Intensive training on business skills to MSE operators.
New tier-3 market structures <i>Countywide</i>	To create an organised market business environment.	20 market structures targeting every ward.	Construction of permanent and better furnished markets.
Upgrading of old and existing markets <i>Countywide</i>	To improve and modernize existing market structures.	7 markets.	Rehabilitation and renovation of market structures.
Construction of standard market stalls targeting youth groups <i>Countywide</i>	To mentor youth in business.	4 markets, 1 per sub-county.	Construction and equipping of markets; Coaching, advisory and monitoring of progress.
Trade link with counties - 5 neighbouring counties <i>Countywide</i>	To increase market links and optimize on competitive advantage.	5 links established.	Consultations, signing of MoUs and removal of trade barriers.
External/cross border trade development <i>Countywide</i>	To tap into larger markets for livestock and other local materials.	5 new markets.	Leveraging on national government's support to access external markets through bilateral trade agreements.
Set up county chamber of commerce <i>County headquarters</i>	To commercialize the pastoralist economy.	1 chamber of commerce.	Work with KNCCI to activate the local chapter.
Business advisory services <i>Countywide</i>	To improve business management and ensure maximum exploitation of that potential.	500 traders.	Conducting visits to business premises and offer advice on business practices and information.
County enterprise fund <i>Countywide</i>	To build a revolving fund to access affordable finance to MSE; Encourage culture of savings among women and youth by organizing county business plans competitions.	200 youths and women Ksh 150 million kitty spread over 5 years.	Appraisal and issuing of loans; Recovering issued loans from MSEs.
Ultra-modern market <i>Marsabit</i>	To increase the capacity of modern stalls; Improve on the infrastructure for traders to do their business in a hygienic and organized manner.	Over 700 new stall-owners (occupancy) targeted.	Relocation to temporary stalls completed; Construction on-going for the new modern market.

Programme/Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ultra-modern market <i>Moyale</i>	To increase the capacity of modern stalls (space); Improve on the infrastructure for traders to do their business in a hygienic and organized manner.	Over 400 stall-owners targeted.	Site identified, talk on-going for modalities of project initiation.

ii) **Flagship Projects: None**

iii) **Stalled Projects: None**

**b) Industrialization Sub-Sector**

i) **On-Going Projects: None**

ii) **New Project Proposals**

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Investors conferences <i>County headquarters</i>	To position the county's untapped huge investment potential to domestic and foreign investors.	5 investors conferences.	Holding investors conferences; Resource mapping; Demonstrate to them existing huge untapped potential.
Domestication of national industrialization policies and laws <i>Countywide</i>	To develop supportive and regulatory framework for investments.	5 laws and policies.	Formulate county policies and laws.
Abattoir <i>Segel</i>	To add value to livestock products.	1 abattoir.	Identify the site and potential investor; Construct an abattoir.
Mobile slaughter services <i>Countywide</i>	To add value to livestock products.	4 mobile slaughter service operators.	Identify potential investors.
Fish cooling plant <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To improve fish preservation.	1 cooling plant.	Identify potential investors.
Promote rich historical sites and hotels <i>Countywide</i>	To invest in tourism potential areas.	5 hotels.	Identify potential investors.
Exploration of minerals (oil, iron ores, gold and salt) <i>Countywide</i>	To invest in huge mineral potential.	5 exploration licences.	Identify potential investors.
Investment in energy (wind and solar) <i>Countywide</i>	To invest in energy potential.	3 investments in wind and solar energy.	Identify potential investors.
Investment in education <i>Countywide</i>	To develop human capacity.	2 education institutions.	Partner with education institutions.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial development centre  <i>County headquarters</i>	To promote industrial development.	1 centre established.	Construction and equipping industrial development centre.
Exhibitions, trade fairs, excursions and market linkages  <i>County headquarters</i>	Skills development in product value addition and marketing local products in the regional markets.	8 events - two per year.	Attend exhibitions and trade fairs to learn from best practices in the market.
Innovation and technology transfer for local products development  <i>Countywide</i>	Product development for locally produced goods to compete in the regional and international markets.	4 products per sub-county.	Partner with EPC, KEBS, KAM for product development.

iii) **Flagship Projects: None**

iv) **Stalled Projects: None**

**c) Tourism Sub-Sector**

i) **On-Going Projects:**

Programme/Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Renovation of Koobi Fora solar eclipse site  <i>North Horr Sub-county</i>	To take the opportunity of the solar eclipse to market cultural artefacts and historical sites.	1 site renovated.	Renovation of Koobi Fora in preparation for tourists; Travel to the site, pre-event visits and publicity of the solar eclipse.
Bongole County Resort  <i>Saku Sub-county</i>	Increase bed capacity.	1 project	Construction of cottages.
Kalacha Bandas  <i>North Horr Sub-county</i>	Increase bed capacity; Open up northern tourism circuit.	1	Construction of bandas.
Loiyangalani Desert Museum villas  <i>Laisamis Sub-county</i>	Increase bed capacity; Open up northern tourism circuit.	1	Construction of villas.
Merille Curio Market  <i>Laisamis Sub-county</i>	Create a market for handcraft.	1	Construction of a curio market at Merille.
Tourism information centre  <i>County headquarters</i>	To provide documentation and information on tourism.	1	Development of an information bureau.
Themed annual beauty pageant  <i>Countywide</i>	Marketing and publicity of the county.	5	Hold a themed annual event.



## ii) New project proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Site mapping and publicity <i>Countywide</i>	To consolidate information on tourist attraction sites and the assets in the county.	6 site maps	Consultancy, a countywide movement that will capture tourist attraction sites, map cultural sites and document them; Site placements on the county web, publicity through print media, audio-visual and local films.
Development of community ecotourism conservancies <i>Countywide</i>	To increase community benefits from wildlife and tourism; Reduce human wildlife conflict.	4 wildlife conservancies	Training of communities; Training of rangers; Community surveillance; Training of community offices; Marketing; Linkages with KTB.
Miss/Mr Tourism pageant <i>Countywide</i>	To have a representative to market the county on its cultural diversity.	5 events	Selection of sub-county representatives who compete at the county level and later at the national level.
Renovation of Koobi Fora solar eclipse site <i>North Horr Sub-county</i>	To take the opportunity of the solar eclipse to market cultural artefacts and historical sites.	1 site renovated	Renovation of Koobi Fora in preparation for tourists; Travel to the site, pre-event visits and publicity of the solar eclipse.
Networking with partners <i>Countywide</i>	To build partnerships with other stakeholders like the National Museums of Kenya, KTB, Bomas of Kenya, Kenya Tourism Federation, NGOs and others.	10 partners	Through trainings, capacity building, memoranda of understanding (MoUs) and community programmes.
Benchmarking ASAL regions <i>Countywide</i>	For exposure and more ideas; Market cultural and art galleries.	5 reports	Travel to other counties, local and abroad.
Construction of 4 tourist class hotels <i>Kalacha, North Horr, Sibiloi, and Ngurunit</i>	To create world-class tourist resort centres that will open up the tourism circuit.	4 tourist resort class hotels	Identifying potential investors and sites for construction.
Identify and develop nature-based tourism <i>Countywide</i>	Develop alternative tourism products.	2	Develop tour packages.
Construct view-points <i>Bangole, Goff Chopa</i>	Develop sightseeing facilities at crater points.	2	Create view-points at two major craters.
Develop northern tourism circuit <i>Countywide</i>	Develop tourism potential of Marsabit in partnership with neighbouring counties.	1	Collaborate with neighbouring counties.

iii) **Flagship Projects: None**

iv) **Stalled Projects: None**

#### 7.4.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, the sector will team up with relevant departments to empower women and youth to engage in sector activities related to income generation. Women and youth will be empowered through the Women and the Youth Enterprise Funds respectively. The sector will also ensure that women will be given opportunities to hold leadership roles in groups within the sector.

The sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This will be through promotion of nutrition, value addition, and targeting vulnerable groups including those infected and affected by the scourge. Training on HIV/AIDS will be conducted to pastoralist communities to enhance community policing to curb insecurity issues.

### 7.5. Health Sector

The sector comprises the following sub-sectors - Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development on Health.

#### 7.5.1. Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every county resident.

**Mission:** To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to county residents.

#### 7.5.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The health sector plays a very crucial role in economic and social development of the county. The sector ensures that there are healthy people to participate in the development activities of the county.

The county will focus on educating the public on disease prevention and health promotion. Through the Medical Services sub-sector, the county will provide curative services to the sick, conduct immunization for preventable diseases and promote home-based care for HIV/AIDS patients. The county will ensure there is proper coordination of all the stakeholders involved in provision of health services. It will also ensure that health services offered are of high quality, accessible and affordable to the general population.

#### 7.5.3. Role of Stakeholders

**Table 19.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Health Sector**

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide essential services and drugs to patients; Develop, upgrade and rehabilitate medical infrastructure; Solicit for funding from development partners; Provide essential equipment and staff.
Donors (development agencies)	Complement government efforts through funding of key medical programmes.

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost-share in curative medical services.
NGOs, CSOs, CBO and FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services and preventive health activities.
Private sector	Provide and increase access to medical services in line with existing health policies; Supplement government efforts in provision of health services.

#### 7.5.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

**Table 19.2: Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical Services	Human resources	Shortage of healthcare workers of all cadres; Inadequate capacity of some existing health care workers; Lack of specialists in all departments; Stagnation of health care workers in one job group for many years; Redesignation of health care workers to areas of their specializations.	Effective strategic planning and implementation; Increase resource envelope both from county and partners through advocacy, collaboration and strategic planning; Recruits health workers of all cadres; Refresher trainings for staff; Advocate for mobile medical camps through public private partnerships; Draw up MoUs with different organisations for specialists to provide services in Marsabit County.
	Infrastructure development and maintenance	Inadequate funding; Lack of prioritization (public participation); Migration and mobility of pastoralists; Vastness of Marsabit County.	Effective strategic planning and implementation; Increase resource envelope both from county and partners through advocacy, collaboration and strategic planning; Coordination with agriculture sector to identify migration patterns in order to ensure accessibility for the hard-to-reach populations; Provision of integrated health services through mobile health initiatives to all four sub-counties; Maintenance of existing structures; Guided public participation through awareness; Medical training college in the county.
	Referral services	Lack of specialized services; Staff shortage of all cadres; Vastness of county, poor road networks and communication; Weak data collection system for decision-making and planning.	Case identification and timely referral; Contracting specialized services; Advocate for mobile medical camps through public private partnerships; MoU with different organisations/ institutions for specialists to provide services in Marsabit County; Capacity building; Automation of systems.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Medical equipment	Inadequate equipment; Inadequate capacity of staff to operate some medical equipment.	Increase resource envelope both from county and partners through advocacy, collaboration and strategic planning; Form strategic public private partnerships; Service contract of equipment; Disposal of non-serviceable equipment to generate income.
	Commodity supplies	Inadequate funding to purchase essential supplies; Frequent stock-out; Poor storage facilities.	Timely procurement of drugs and medical supplies based on consumption rates of health facilities; Construct storage facilities for commodities.
	Logistics	Inadequate utility vehicles and motorcycles for outreach activities and support supervision.	Resource mobilization; Strategic partnerships.
Public Health	Community strategy	Lack of funds to establish community units.	Opening of 4 community units (CUs) per sub-county and train the CHCs, CHEWs and CHWs; Use of local radio stations for sensitization.
	Human resources	Shortage of personnel; Low capacity of existing staff.	Recruitment and capacity-building of existing staff.
	Commodity supplies	Inadequate funding to purchase essential supplies; Frequent stock-out.	Timely procurement of drugs and medical supplies based on consumption rates of health facilities.
	WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) activities	Low latrine coverage; Inadequate safe water; Low awareness level.	Trainings of health workers on CLTS; Health education and promotion; Strengthen school health programme; Purchase of water treatment chemicals.
	Reproductive health services	High maternal and neonatal deaths; Low skilled deliveries; Low contraceptive prevalence.	Strengthen referral systems; High awareness level needed on skilled deliveries; Advocacy and community mobilization (e.g. radio stations) to create demand for service; Create mother-to-mother support groups (MMsg); Establish youth-friendly services (adolescents).
	Logistics	Inadequate utility vehicles and motorcycles for outreach activities and support supervision.	To strengthen promotive and preventive health services; Improve supply system to rural health facilities.

### 7.5.5. Projects and Programmes

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects that are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

## a) Medical Services Sub-Sector

### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water harvesting <i>Countywide</i>	To increase water supply.	Attain 50 per cent sufficiency in water supply.	Replacement of asbestos tiles with corrugated iron sheets; Construction/purchase of water tanks.
Integrated improvement of health care services <i>Countywide</i>	To strengthen systems to prevent, respond and control diseases of Public Health Emergency and International Concern (PHIEC); To increase accessibility of services for the hard-to-reach and migrating populations; Improve emergency preparedness and response.	Purchase 4 mobile clinics (one for each sub-county); Recruitment of health care personnel.	Cross-border surveillance, coordination, capacity building and host community mobilization; Recruitment of health care personnel; Conduct mobile medical camps; Beyond Zero integrated health services.

### ii) New Project Proposals

Programme / Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Laundry equipment for hospitals <i>Moyale and Marsabit</i>	To improve sanitation within the hospitals.	2 hospitals	Purchase laundry equipment for 2 hospitals.
Kitchen renovation and equipment for hospitals <i>Moyale and Marsabit</i>	To enhance food preparation and management.	2 hospitals	Renovation of Moyale and Marsabit hospital kitchens.
Moyale hospital laboratory equipment <i>Moyale</i>	To improve quality of diagnostic service.	1 hospital	Purchase of laboratory equipment.
Construction of surgical ward <i>County hospital</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 surgical ward	Construct and equip surgical ward.
Construction of incinerators	To improve solid waste management.	4 sub-county hospitals	Construct incinerator.
Construction and rehabilitation of existing morgues	Preservation and storage of the dead.	2 sub-county hospitals and 2 referral hospitals	Construction and equipment for morgues.
Construction of medical college <i>County hospital</i>	To improve access to skills and numbers of health personnel in the county.	1 medical college	Construct medical college.

Programme / Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Build institutional capacities of level 1 and 2 health facilities (NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	To improve referral services.	1 functional referral system in place for level 1 and 2 health facilities.	Build referral facilities in level 1 and 2 hospitals.
Strengthen outreach and mobile clinics among communities in drought prone wards/level 1 and 2 (NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access to health services.	1 mobile clinic; Outreaches in 4 sub-counties.	Purchase mobile clinics; Conduct outreaches.
High impact nutrition intervention (HINI) in drought-prone wards -(NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	To scale up the HINI in drought-prone wards.	HINI implemented in 80 per cent of health facilities in the drought-prone wards.	Conduct HINI at ward level.
Strengthen health information systems, coordination mechanisms and implement a motivational package (NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	To improve quality of health services by strengthening referral systems, integrating information technologies and improving patient care.	Integrated information technologies in all health facilities.	Installation of information systems; Implementing motivational packages.

### iii) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of referral hospital with modern theatre and maternity ward <i>Marsabit town</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern laboratory; Repair mortuary fridges; Purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of the hospital.
Upgrading Moyale Hospital <i>Moyale</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub-county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern laboratory; Repair mortuary fridges; Purchase of theatre and CT scan equipment; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.
Upgrading Kalacha Hospital <i>Kalacha</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub-county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern laboratory; Repair mortuary fridges; Purchase of theatre and CT scan equipment; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.

Upgrading Laisamis Hospital <i>Laisamis</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub-county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern laboratory; Repair mortuary fridges; Purchase of theatre and CT scan equipment; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.
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iv) Stalled Project: None

**(b) Public Health Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Projects

Programme /Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Immunization programme <i>Countywide</i>	To increase immunization coverage.	From current 70.3 per cent to 85 per cent.	Routine immunization in all levels; Outreach services to community settlement areas; Publicity and mobilization of the community on the programme.
Reproductive health programme <i>Countywide</i>	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality in the county.	From current 4.7 per cent to 3.5 per cent.	Community sensitization; Health workers training; Routine antenatal and family planning; Training of traditional birth attendants.
Malaria prevention programme <i>Countywide</i>	To reduce malaria prevalence in the county; Reduce malaria complications on pregnant mothers.	By 50 per cent.	Training of CHWs; Treatment of mosquito nets; Prophylactic treatment for antenatal mothers; Purchase of insecticides/chemicals.
Household sanitation <i>Countywide</i>	To improve access of households to safe sanitation.	From current 34.3 per cent to 50 per cent.	Raising awareness on basic public health principles and promoting partnership with stakeholders.
School water and sanitation <i>Countywide</i>	To improve water and sanitation in schools.	Increase latrine coverage and water facilities by 10 per cent.	Mobilize schools and institutions to form health clubs; Support construction of latrines and water storage tanks.
HIV/AIDS intervention programmes/ TOWA <i>Countywide</i>	To strengthen institutions for prevention and mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence in the county by 0.5 per cent.	Capacity build the CBO to mobilize resources to input HIV/AIDS activities; Link PLWHA to support organizations; Offer support to institutions involved in OVCS.

Programme /Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Waste management in towns and urban centres <i>Urban centres</i>	To improve waste management in the county.	2 town and 3 urban centres.	Enforcement of public health laws; Conducting health education in collaboration with other stakeholders.
Nutrition programmes <i>Countywide</i>	To improve nutrition status of under-5 years and vulnerable groups.	Improved nutritional status of women of reproductive age by 20 per cent; Reduced prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in the population by 25 per cent; Improved access to quality curative nutrition services and improved cure rate by 15 per cent; Improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices in the general population by 10 per cent; Improved prevention, management and control of diet related NCDs by 20 per cent.	High impact nutritional intervention (HINI); Health workers training; SFP/OTP; Community awareness.
Disease surveillance <i>Countywide</i>	To strengthen integrated disease surveillance mechanisms within the county.	Timely and coordinated response to minimize consequences of emergencies and disasters by 25 per cent.	Routine surveillance activities; Regular samples for suspected cases; Outbreak response and preparedness; Training staff members; Strengthening community awareness on prevention; Upscale cross-border diseases surveillance.
Community strategy <i>Countywide</i>	To establish and sustain operation at community levels.	Increase number of functional community units from 0 to 120.	Train 5,000 CHWs; Train CHCs; Employ 120 CHEWs; Provision of kits; Provision of motorcycles, and/or bicycles.
County management of mortuary and burial services <i>Marsabit and Moyale</i>	To improve storage and disposal of the dead.	2 functional mortuaries.	Purchase of fridge for the farewell homes; Fencing of cemetery and beautification of the grounds.



(ii) New project proposals

Programme /Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Incinerator, ambulance and staff houses <i>Uran Health Centre</i>	To strengthen referral services; Promote staff retention; Improve health care waste management.	5 staff houses; 1 ambulance; 1 incinerator.	Construct staff houses, incinerator and purchase an ambulance.
Kinisa Dispensary Maternity Unit <i>Hellu, Moyale</i>	To improve reproductive health services; To reduce antenatal maternal deaths.	1 maternity unit.	Construction of a maternity unit.
Nano Dispensary maternity unit and incinerator <i>Nano/Golbo/ Moyale</i>	To improve reproductive health services; Reduce antenatal maternal deaths; Improve health care.	1 maternity unit and an incinerator.	Construction of a maternity unit and an incinerator.
Dabel Health Centre staff house and ambulance <i>Golbo/Moyale</i>	Strengthen referral services and promote staff retention.	1 staff house and 1 ambulance.	Purchase an ambulance and construction of 1 staff house.
Ngurnet Health Centre ambulance and staff houses <i>Korr/Laisamis</i>	Strengthen referral system and promote staff retention.	2 staff houses and 1 ambulance.	Purchase one ambulance and construct 2 staff houses.
Balah Dispensary staff houses <i>Korr</i>	To improve health services by providing quality accommodation.	2 staff houses.	Construct two staff houses.
Maikona Maternity Unit, laboratory and ambulance <i>Maikona</i>	To improve access to health services.	1 maternity unit, 1 laboratory, 1 ambulance.	Construct 1 maternity unit and laboratory; Purchase 1 ambulance.
Burgabo Dispensary toilets, staff house, fencing and water tank <i>Burgabo</i>	To improve health services and hygiene.	2 toilets, 1 staff house, 1 water tank.	Construct toilets, a staff house and a water tank; Fencing.
North Horr Health Centre utility vehicle, ambulance and outpatient department <i>North Horr</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 utility vehicle; 1 ambulance 1 outpatient department.	Purchase 1 utility vehicle and 1 ambulance; Construction of a dispensary.
Badasa Dispensary maternity unit, laboratory and staff house <i>Badasa</i>	Reduce antenatal maternal deaths and improve health care.	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house; 1 ambulance.	Construct staff house and maternity; Purchase an ambulance.
Songa Health Centre toilets, inpatient ward, laboratory, incinerator and ambulance <i>Songa</i>	To strengthen referral services and to provide comprehensive health care.	4 pit latrines; 1 staff house; 2 inpatient wards; 1 laboratory; 1 incinerator; 1 ambulance.	Construct latrines, inpatients wards, laboratory, incinerator and staff house; Purchase ambulance.

Programme /Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kituruni Dispensary maternity unit, laboratory, staff house, water tank and incinerator <i>Kituruni</i>	Improve general quality health care services and health care waste management.	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house; 1 incinerator; 1 water tank.	Construct maternity unit, laboratory, staff house, incinerator and water tank.
Sagante Dispensary maternity unit, laboratory and staff house <i>Sagante</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal deaths, improve health care and provide quality accommodation.	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house.	Construct maternity unit, laboratory and a staff house.
Manyatta Jillo Health Centre maternity unit, laboratory, staff house and ambulance <i>Manyatta Jillo</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house; 1 ambulance.	Construct maternity unit, laboratory, staff house and purchase an ambulance
Dukana Health Centre staff house maternity unit and a laboratory <i>Dukana</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	2 staff houses; 1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory.	Construct staff houses, a maternity unit and a laboratory.
Balesa Dispensary maternity unit, ambulance and a laboratory <i>Balesa</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 maternity unit; 1 ambulance; 1 laboratory.	Construct maternity unit and a laboratory; Purchase ambulance.
Gus Dispensary maternity unit, laboratory and ambulance <i>Gus</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 maternity unit; 1 ambulance; 1 laboratory.	Construct maternity unit and a laboratory; Purchase ambulance.
Bubisa Dispensary ambulance, maternity unit and water tank <i>Bubisa</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 ambulance; 1 maternity unit; 1 water tank.	Construct maternity unit and water tank; Purchase ambulance.
Moite Dispensary block and staff house <i>Moite</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 dispensary block; 1 staff house.	Construct a dispensary block and staff house.
Kargi Dispensary outpatient and staff house <i>Kargi</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 outpatient block; 1 staff house.	Construct outpatient block and a staff house.
Merille Health Centre maternity unit, staff houses, water tank, fencing, vehicle and ambulance <i>Merille</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house; 1 water tank; Fencing; 1 vehicle; 1 ambulance.	Construct a maternity unit, staff houses and water tank; Fencing; Purchase vehicle and ambulance.

Programme /Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Walda Dispensary laboratory and staff houses <i>Walda</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 laboratory; 1 staff house.	Construct a laboratory and staff house.
Bori Dispensary ambulance and staff house <i>Bori</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 ambulance; 1 staff house.	Purchase ambulance; Construct staff house.
Yaballo Dispensary maternity, staff house and incinerator <i>Yaballo</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and improve health care waste management.	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house; 1 incinerator.	Construct maternity unit, staff house and incinerator.
Jirime Dispensary staff house, incinerator and maternity <i>Jirime</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and improve health care waste management.	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house; 1 incinerator.	Construct a maternity unit, staff house and incinerator.
Goro Rukesa Dispensary maternity, laboratory and staff house <i>Goro Rukesa</i>	To improve general quality health care services.	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house.	Construct staff house, maternity and laboratory.
Boru Haro Model Health Centre ambulance and staff house <i>Boru Haro</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 ambulance; 1 staff house.	To purchase one ambulance and construct staff house.
Forolle Dispensary staff house, maternity, laboratory and ambulance <i>Forolle</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 staff house; 1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 ambulance.	To construct staff house, maternity unit and laboratory; Purchase ambulance.
Shurr Dispensary OPD block <i>Shurr</i>	To improve general quality health care.	1 OPD block.	Construct an OPD block.
Illeret Sub-District Hospital upgrading	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	2 hospital blocks; 1 ambulance; 1 oxygen concentrator; 1 borehole; 1 maternity theatre; 1 laboratory.	Construction of hospital block, maternity theatre and laboratory. Purchase of oxygen concentrator, ambulance and other medical equipment; Drilling of borehole.
Buraharamia Dispensary staff house <i>Buraharamia</i>	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construction of a two-bedroom staff house.
Upgrading of Loiyangalani Health Centre (GoK) <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 administration block; 1 ambulance; 1 maternity unit; 1 water tank.	Construct an administration block, maternity and water tank; Purchase an ambulance.

Programme /Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Elmolo Bay Dispensary staff houses <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construction of staff house.
Ngurunit and Illaut dispensaries <i>Ngurunit, Illaut</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 ambulance.	Purchase a Land Cruiser ambulance.
Damballa Fachana Health Centre maternity block and staff houses <i>Damballa Fachana</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house.	Construct maternity block and staff house.
Kate Dispensary <i>Kate</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 staff house; 1 water tank.	Construct 1 staff house; Construct a water tank.
Dabel Health Centre staff house <i>Dabel</i>	To improve staff accommodation.	2 staff houses.	Construct staff houses.
Sololo Mukutano Dispensary <i>Sololo</i>	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construct staff house.
Malabot Dispensary staff house and water tank <i>Malabot</i>	To improve health services.	1 staff house; 1 water tank.	Construct staff house and water tank.
Dakabaricha Dispensary purchase of land, construction of OPD block, maternity ward, administration block, staff houses, laboratory and fencing <i>Dakabaricha</i>	To improve health care services.	1 OPD block; 1 maternity unit; 1 water tank; 1 administration block; 1 staff house; 1 laboratory.	Construction of OPD, maternity unit, administration block, two staff houses, laboratory and fencing; Purchase of land.
Hulahula Dispensary maternity unit, laboratory and staff house <i>Hulahula</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade quality of services.	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house.	Construct staff house, maternity and laboratory.
Oltorot Dispensary maternity unit and staff house <i>Oltorot</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade quality of services.	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house.	Construct a maternity unit and staff house.
Huri Hills Dispensary maternity unit, water tank, ambulance and laboratory <i>Huri Hills</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade quality of services.	1 maternity unit; 1 water tank; 1 laboratory; 1 ambulance.	Construct maternity unit, water tank and laboratory; Purchase an ambulance.

Programme /Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
El-Hadi Dispensary maternity unit and water tank <i>El-Hadi</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade quality of services.	1 maternity unit; 1 water tank.	Construction of maternity unit and water tank.
Lontolio Dispensary OPD waiting shed <i>Lontolio</i>	To improve health services.	1 OPD waiting shed.	Construct OPD waiting shed.
Logologo Model Health Centre upgrading	To improve health services.	3 staff houses; 1 utility vehicle; 1 Leyster generator; 1 water tank.	Construction of staff houses and water tank; Guttering; Fencing of the health centre; Purchase of a utility vehicle; Purchase of Leyster generator; Construction of a water tank.
Kurungu Dispensary staff house <i>Kurungu</i>	To improve health services.	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house.
Anona Dispensary staff house <i>Anona</i>	To improve health services.	1 staff house.	Construct one staff house.
Ambalo Dispensary staff house <i>Ambalo</i>	To improve health services.	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house.
Mansille Dispensary staff house <i>Mansille</i>	To improve health services.	1 staff house.	Construct staff house.
Godoma Model Health Centre staff house, incinerator, water tank and placenta pit; Renovation of the existing outpatient block <i>Godoma</i>	To improve health services.	1 staff house; 1 incinerator; 1 water tank; 1 placenta pit; 1 renovated outpatient block.	Construct staff house, incinerator, water tank and placenta pit. Renovate the existing outpatient block.
Balesa Saru Dispensary maternity unit, laboratory and staff house <i>Balesa</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house.	Construct a maternity unit, a laboratory and a staff house.
Yibo Dispensary maternity and water tank <i>Yibo</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity unit; 1 water tank.	Construct a maternity unit and a water tank.

Programme /Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Koya Dispensary staff houses and renovation of health facility <i>Koya</i>	To improve health services.	1 staff house.	Renovation of the facility and construction of a two-bedroom staff house.
Ndikir Dispensary construction and motorcycle <i>Ndikir</i>	To improve health services.	1 motorbike; 1 dispensary.	Purchase of a motorcycle and construction of a dispensary.
Lebindira Dispensary construction <i>Lebindira</i>	To improve health services.	1 dispensary.	Construct a dispensary.
Rawan Dispensary maternity block and a staff house <i>Rawan</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity block; 1 staff house.	Construct a maternity block and a staff house.
Karbururi Dispensary maternity block and staff houses <i>Karbururi</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity block; 1 staff house.	Construct a maternity block and one staff house.
Ramata Dispensary staff house	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house.
Madoaddi Dispensary staff house	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house.
Wayegoda Dispensary staff house <i>Wayegoda</i>	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construct staff house.
Badanrero Dispensary staff house <i>Badanrero</i>	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construct staff house.
Butiye Dispensary staff house and water tank <i>Butiye</i>	To improve staff accommodation; To improve access to water.	1 staff house; 1 water tank.	Construct staff house and water tank.
Kinisa Dispensary maternity ward <i>Kinisa</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care.	1 maternity unit.	Construct maternity unit.
Manyatta Dispensary staff house <i>Manyatta</i>	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construct staff house.
Nana Dispensary maternity, staff house and incinerator <i>Nana</i>	To reduce antenatal maternal mortalities and upgrade quality of services	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house; 1 incinerator.	Construct maternity unit, staff house and incinerator.

ii) **Flagship projects: None**

iii) **Stalled Projects**

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
Walda Maternity	Walda/Uran/Moyale	Maternity unit	Insufficient funds
Heillu Maternity	Heillu/Township/Moyale	Maternity unit	Insufficient funds
Somare outpatient block	Somare/township/Moyale	OPD Block	Insufficient funds
Uran Maternity	Uran/Uran/Sololo	Maternity unit	Insufficient funds
Songa H/Centre	Songa/Karare/Saku	Fencing and incinerator	Insufficient funds
Kituruni Dispensary	Kituruni/Karare/Saku	Maternity and incinerator	Insufficient funds
BoruHaro Dispensary	Boruharo/Township/Saku	Staff house & incinerator	Insufficient funds
Gororukesa Dispensary	Gororukesa/Township/Saku	Staff house	Insufficient funds
Arose Dispensary	Butiye	Outpatient	Burnt down
Guru Mesa dispensary	Guru Mesa	Outpatient	Insufficient funds

### 7.5.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS is now considered more of a developmental rather than a health issue because of its cross-cutting implications on socio-economic, cultural, environmental and even political development. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus and focus on increasing accessibility to VCT services and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT). The sector also targets men to bring them on board in PMCT and encourage couples to consent to voluntary testing. The sector aims to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutritional supplements, anti-retroviral drugs as well as involving community care-givers to provide home-based care services for those infected with HIV/AIDS.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work towards greater involvement of women and youth in health issues. The sector will also seek to incorporate them in community trainings and community health services.

## 7.6. Education Sector

The education sector comprises four sub-sectors, namely, Education, Higher Education, Science and Technology, Teachers Service Commission, Research and Development in Education.

### 7.6.1. Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** To be the leader in the provision of quality education, vocational training, youth and sports programmes in the country.

**Mission:** To transform lives through quality education, vocational training, youth development and sports.

### 7.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Education is critical for the development of all other sectors. The county requires a skilled and knowledgeable labour force for any meaningful economic growth and sustainable development for poverty reduction. To achieve this, the county will improve the quality of education by employing more teachers, improving school infrastructure and increasing the number of educational and training institutions to ensure easy access.

Further, the county will promote adult education by mobilizing the community to join adult classes. This will assist in gaining general knowledge in social and economic development, hence reducing illiteracy as well as imparting other important information and knowledge required for development.

### 7.6.3. Role of Stakeholders

**Table 20.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Education Sector**

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide free and compulsory basic education to all children of school-going age; Develop education infrastructure/facilities.
CDF/LATF	Participate in development of education infrastructure.
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school-going children through education.
CBOs, CSOs and FBOs	Supplement government efforts in education.
Private sector	Provide and increase access in provision of education.

### 7.6.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

**Table 20.2: Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Increase enrolment and transition rate in ECDE, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions; Improve the quality of education at all levels.	Poor transition from one level of education to another; Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities.	Improve existing physical facilities; Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT-based school programmes.
	Increase adult enrolment and retention in learning centres.	Low number of candidates.	Publicize the adult education programme; Start IGAs for adult learners.
	Assessment of all ECD centres; Training of all teachers; Feeding programmes.	Lack of vehicles for transport; Low parental support; Limited funding for schools.	Community support campaigns; Provision of transport. Linkages with all education partners.
	Assessment of all education institutions for quality assurance	Inadequate staff; Low funding; Vastness of the county; Lack of transport.	Capacity building for all heads of schools/managers; Purchase of more vehicles; Panel assessment.
	Awareness on HIV/AIDS. Life skills curriculum implementation.	Inadequate funds; Lack of text books.	Mount seminars for teachers ; Teach moral values in schools.
	Human resource development	Inadequate skills; Inadequate personnel.	Training of the staff; Recruitment of additional staff.



### 7.6.5. Projects and Programmes Priorities

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled, outstanding project proposals and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects that are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

#### (a) Education Sub-Sector

##### i. On-Going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
School meals programme <i>Countywide</i>	To increase enrolment in schools.	300 schools	Restock school camel herds to provide milk; Starting other viable income generating activities; Distribution of WFP foodstuffs.
Free primary education programme <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access to education.	166 primary schools	Distribution of FPE funds to the beneficiaries; Purchase of necessary school materials.
Free day secondary education programme <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access to secondary education.	10 secondary schools	Distribution of the funds to the beneficiaries; Purchase of necessary school materials.
Construction of centres of excellence under ESP <i>One in each constituency</i>	To improve education standards.	4 schools	Construction of schools with all facilities.
Construction and rehabilitation of Qorka Boarding School <i>North Horr Constituency</i>	To increase enrolment in ASAL areas.	1 school	Construction of classrooms, dormitories and dining hall.

##### ii. New Project Proposals

Programmes/Project Name/Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sololo Boys Education Project II ADB Construction of two classrooms and a laboratory <i>Sololo</i>	To improve education standards.	2 classrooms; 1 laboratory	Construction of classrooms and a laboratory.
Sololo Boys Furniture Project <i>Sololo</i>	To improve education standards.	150 desks	Procurement of desks.
Amballo Nursery School <i>Amballo</i>	To increase enrolment rates.	1 classroom	Construction of a classroom.

Programmes/Project Name/Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Shurr Primary School 5 classrooms and 9 VIP toilets  <i>Shurr</i>	To improve education standards and sanitation.	5 classrooms; 9 toilets.	Construction of classrooms and toilets.
Dr. Godana Memorial Secondary School  <i>Maikona</i>	To increase access and improve education standards.	4 classrooms block; 1 laboratory; 1 library; 1 dormitory.	Construction of classrooms, library, laboratory and a dormitory.
Bubisa Secondary School  <i>Bubisa</i>	To improve access and increase enrolment rate.	4 classrooms block; 1 laboratory.	Construction of classrooms and a laboratory.
North Horr Girls Secondary School  <i>North Horr</i>	To improve enrolment rate and education standards.	4 classrooms; 1 laboratory.	Construction of classrooms and a laboratory.

(i) **Flagship Projects: None**

(ii) **Stalled Projects: None**

**(b) Pre-School Education (ECD) Sub-Sector**

(i) **On-Going Project: None**

(ii) **New Proposed Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location/ Ward / Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of pre-school classrooms  <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance access to ECD education; To offer conducive learning environment.	300 classrooms	Preparation of BQs tendering and awarding of tenders; Supervision.
Training of ECD teachers  <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure quality education; To enhance efficiency and competencies.	300 teachers	Preparation of training modules and training materials.
Conduct training for teacher trainees  <i>Countywide</i>	To increase the number of trained teachers in schools.	50 trainings	Procure/produce training materials and modules.
Partner and mainstream stakeholders in ECD sector  <i>Countywide</i>	To forge a partnership with other players in the ECD education sub-sector; To source for new ideas and resources.	30 stakeholders	Identification and mainstreaming of partners.
To build a sub-county centre for Early Childhood Education (DICECE)  <i>Marsabit Headquarters</i>	To have a resource centre that ECE teachers could visit and get inducted and prepare learning and teaching materials.	1 centre	Mobilizing resources and supervising the construction of the centre.

Programme/Project Name/Location/ Ward / Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provide furniture, teaching and learning material and WASH programmes like water, hygiene and a child-friendly environment	To enhance the learners' comfort and health.	300 centres	Local purchase order and supply of materials.
Supply play materials	Facilitate learning; To identify children with special needs; Planning future play experiences; To evaluate play.	300 centres countywide	Local purchase order and supply of materials.

(iii) **Flagship Projects: None**

v) **Stalled Projects: None**

#### 7.6.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Efforts will be made to support the girl child education through improving their retention rates and increasing their enrolment rate in primary and secondary schools. In addition, the sector plans to establish vocational training centres to absorb school dropouts to enable them acquire skills to make them productive.

The secondary school age population will also be targeted to create awareness on HIV/AIDS behaviour change to their peers. This age group has been identified as being vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Specific measures will be taken to introduce youth-friendly VCT centres and introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools.

Environmental issues will be inculcated in the education curriculum at all levels to produce environmentally conscious and sensitive graduates of the system.

### 7.7. Public Administration and International Relations Sector

The sector is represented in the county by the following sub-sectors - County Public Service, County Finance & Development Planning, County Administration, National Drought Management Authority, Research and Development.

#### 7.7.1. Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

#### 7.7.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is responsible for ensuring coordination of county government policies and programmes. To achieve this, the county will set up and empower institutions aimed at achieving the sector's goals. The county development committees will coordinate development activities, coordinate preparation of county development plans and ensure government policies are disseminated to community members. Community members will be empowered to participate in project identification, design and implementation. The sector will also play a key role in coordinating all development activities in

the county. The county will put in place monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the progress in the implementation of all development projects. The sector will also ensure that resources meant for development are utilized efficiently.

### 7.7.3. Role of Stakeholders

**Table 21.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Public Administration & International Relations Sector**

Stakeholders	Role
National/county governments	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; Training, employing and sustaining staff; Conduct performance appraisals and reward best performers.
County Public Service and Public Service Commission	Hire civil servants; Review schemes of service; Recommend and offer motivation to civil servants.
County Finance and Economic Planning	Provide leadership and coordinate formulation of economic policies; Provision of data for planning; Strengthen M&E structures at the grassroots.
County Administration	Strengthen coordination of development at all levels;
National Drought Management Authority	Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation; Ensure coordinated action of development with stakeholders; Protect livelihood of vulnerable households during disasters; Provide permanent solutions to disaster victims.

### 7.7.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects that are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

**Table 21.2: Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
National and County Government Development Planning	Coordinate preparation of CIDP; Monitoring and evaluation of projects; Provision of planning data through CIDC; Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies.	Lack of equipment; Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives; Low/no funding; Lack of vehicles; Poor linkage of CIDPs with the budget.	Capacity building on planning and regular M&E; Procurement of vehicles; Continued updating of CIDC; Interpretation and dissemination of policies; Undertaking regular CIDP reviews; Coordinate mainstreaming of gender, youth and special groups issues in development activities.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
National Drought Management Authority	Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation; Ensure coordinated action of development with stakeholders; Protect livelihoods of vulnerable households during disasters; Provide permanent solutions to disaster victims.	Low/no funding; Inadequate personnel; Poor cooperation from stakeholders.	Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation; Coordinate action of government and other stakeholders; Provide drought and climate change information; Protect livelihoods of vulnerable households during crises.
County Public Service	To improve on service delivery to the people;  To train all staff on requisite skills.	Inadequate personnel; Inadequate capacity in terms of equipment and funds.	Put all departmental heads under performance contracting; Job evaluation; Staff rationalization; To employ new rapid results initiative; Training of staff; Deployment of additional staff.

### 7.7.5. Projects and Programmes

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled, outstanding project proposals and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects which are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

#### a) Development Planning Sub-Sector

##### (i) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location/ Constituency/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Research and Development  <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance county data availability and reliability.	2 surveys per year.	Baseline surveys; Undertaking bi-annual data collection and analysis.
Construction and equipping of a modern county information resource centre  <i>County headquarters</i>	To create a one-stop computerised information centre.	1 modern County Information Documentation Centre.	Construction of an office; Equipping the office with modern equipment and computers.
Special interests, gender and youth mainstreaming trainings  <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure issues of special interest groups are incorporated in county policies and development.	2 trainings per year to county executives and assembly members.	Mainstreaming trainings on gender, youth and special groups.

(ii) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location/Constituency/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Projects Monitoring & Evaluation <i>Countywide</i>	To track the implementation of the county Integrated Development Plan and ensure coordinated planning.	Monthly M&E visits.	Coordinate field visits of all the development projects in the county; Producing reports.
Dissemination of government policies <i>Countywide</i>	To equip the county staff and community with knowledge of all government policies.	6 meetings per year.	Conduct training meetings on Vision 2030, MDGs and other new government policies.
Training on MTEF and budget process <i>Countywide</i>	To equip the county departments and community members with knowledge and skills on MTEF and budgetary processes.	4 meetings per year.	Organize budget training meetings for county departments and other stakeholders.
Community empowerment meetings <i>Countywide</i>	To empower and strengthen the capacity of the community in project management cycle.	4 community training meetings per year.	Organize training meetings on project proposals, procurement procedures and participatory monitoring.
Administrative support services <i>Countywide</i>	To facilitate effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development activities.	2 four-wheel-drive vehicles.	Purchase of four-wheel-drive vehicles.
Community Empowerment & Institutional Support Project (CEISP) <i>Moyale, Laisamis and Chalbi</i>	To strengthen the capacity of the communities in development and project management.	3 CEISP projects.	Construction of modern DPUs, furnishing and equipping them; Conducting various community empowerment trainings.

**b) National Drought Management Authority**

(i) On-Going Projects:

Programme/Project Name/ Location/ Constituency/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County Drought & Disaster Contingency (CDDE) Fund <i>Countywide</i>	To strengthen the institutional and financing framework for drought management.	1 CDDE fund developed	Establish and operationalize CDDE Fund for rapid access to finances for response activities.
County Disaster Information Centre and Integrated Drought Early Warning System <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure that early warning information is objective and relevant to provide early response and to inform DRR planning.	1 centre	Disaster information hub in place; Improve methodology for early warning data collection and analysis.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/ Constituency/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mainstreaming participatory disaster/ drought risk assessments and analysis at community level into county plans. <i>Countywide</i>	To reduce disasters/ drought vulnerability and enhance adaptation to climate change.	20 wards	Incorporate disaster/ drought risk reduction plans at ward level.
Support to the wards for selected DRR projects for vulnerable groups <i>Countywide</i>	To support resilience among vulnerable groups.	20 wards	Support resilience initiatives among vulnerable households.
Integrated knowledge management programmes for DRR <i>Countywide</i>	To expose the county leadership to national and international DRR forums.	1 programme	Capacity building initiatives for knowledge management.
Livelihood protection of vulnerable households during drought <i>Countywide</i>	To facilitate systems of drought emergency financing and response to drought risk;  To invest in strategic preparedness and response activities.		Operationalize and equip a standby response team; Promote volunteership in disaster readiness and response.
Establish and support county DRR committees (policy and resource mobilization, implementation and technical sub-committees) <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure coordinated action by county government and stakeholders in drought management.	1 operational committee	Set up DRR committees up to ward and village level.

iii) **Flagship Projects: None**

iv) **Stalled Projects/Programmes: None**

**c) County Public Services**

i) **On-Going Projects: None**

(ii) **New Project Proposals**

Programme/Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description
Recruitment/ Employee Resourcing <i>Countywide</i>	Attract qualified and competent applicants.	700 new employees	Recruiting and placement
Training and Development <i>Countywide</i>	To establish the training gaps in the human resources.	1,700 employees	Conducting TNA
	To upgrade employee skills.	1,700 employees	Skills upgrading
	To nurture and develop specialized skills.	200 employees	Impact specialized skills

Programme/Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description
Job Evaluation <i>Countywide</i>	To determine equitable wage differentials between different jobs in the county.	1,700 employees	Job evaluation
Staff Rationalization <i>Countywide</i>	To decide on the relevant staffing levels, qualifications and experience that suit an institution.	200 employees	Retrenchment
	Ensure rightful placement of the staff in the county.	150 employees	Redeployment
Human Resources Information Systems <i>Countywide</i>	To develop and lead information system plans that meet Human Resources automation, data, records and information management requirements.	1 HRIS system	Develop HRMIS Robust platform
Performance Management Systems <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure the best performance from people to achieve agency and team objectives and individual goals.	1,700 employees on PMS	Introduce performance management
Industrial Relations matters <i>Countywide</i>	To redress Industrial Court awards in relation to industrial relations matters.	100 cases	Establish good working relations
Change Management <i>Countywide</i>	To transition individual and teams to a desired future.	1,700 employees	Culture transformation and change management
Strategic Plan <i>County headquarters</i>	To develop a strategic plan that will guide the CPSB's operations.	1 strategic plan	Develop CPSB blueprint

d) Administration

i) New Projects

Programme/Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description
Improve public administration <i>Countywide</i>	Provision of government services at sub-county level; Coordination of county government programme at sub-county level.	4 sub-counties.	Construction of sub-county headquarters; Equipping of the offices; Installation of solar and lighting systems; Provision of internet services; Fencing.
Enhance public administration at ward and village levels <i>Countywide</i>	Provision of government services at ward and village levels. Coordination of county government programmes at ward/village levels.	20 wards and 60 villages.	Construction of ward offices; Equipping of the offices; Installation of solar and lighting systems; Provision of internet services; Fencing.





Public participation and civic education programme <i>Countywide</i>	To educate the public on governance; To involve the public in decision-making through their active citizen participation.	14 meetings/forums at village level per year; 4 meetings/forums per ward per year.	Conducting civic education meetings; Holding village level barazas; Dissemination of civic education materials.
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ii) **Stalled Projects: None**

iii) **On-Going Projects**

Programme/Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description
Enhance public administration at ward and village levels.  <i>Countywide</i>	Provision of government services at ward and village levels; Coordination of county government programmes at ward/village levels.	24 offices	Fencing; Construction; Provision of internet connection.

iv) **Flagship Projects: None**

#### 7.7.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will play a key role in advocating and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, PLWD, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as it fulfils its role of coordination, dissemination of government development policy and guidance. In implementing projects within the sector, service delivery will be improved, thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Environmental issues will be incorporated in all the aspects of development process.

### 7.8. Social Protection Culture and Recreation Sector

The sector is represented by the following sub-sectors in the county - Culture, Gender and Children Affairs, Special Programmes, Youth Affairs and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and PLWD.

#### 7.8.1. Sector Vision and Mission

- Vision:** To be an empowered, competitive county that enhances cohesiveness and prosperity for all.
- Mission:** To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive programmes through participatory of well-coordinated strategies, empowering the vulnerable and marginalized groups for sustained and balanced socio-economic development of the county.

#### 7.8.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Social protection facilitates the process of utilizing human resources to spur economic growth and reduction of poverty. This is done through straightening and empowering the people's skills, knowledge and ability to meet their needs, increase productivity and quality of life. The county will undertake specific programmes in the various sub-sectors.

*Gender:* Through this sub-sector, the county aims to improve the quality of life and to bring cohesiveness in the society. The county will mobilize and build the capacity of the community to undertake development activities in social and economic spheres. It will provide guidelines on equity in gender through participation and involvement of all categories including women, men, the youth



and other vulnerable groups in decision-making and general social and economic development.

*Youth Affairs:* The county will empower the youth with skills and knowledge to participate in development. Apart from empowerment, the sub-sector will identify opportunities with potential for the youth to invest for creation of jobs and generation of income to reduce poverty.

*Special Programmes sub-sector:* The county will introduce and support programmes such as arid and semi-arid projects, HIV/AIDS and PLWD to help the community to cope with certain situations prevailing in the county.

It is through this sector that the county coordinates children affairs. It will supervise all institutions and sectors dealing with matters of children in the county and safeguard their interest at all levels. It gives direction on child neglect and child rights violations, which include a right to education, food and shelter.

*Culture:* The department is mandated with preservation of the rich cultural heritage to build prosperity and cohesion among the diverse groups through activities such as cultural festivals, works of art, talent promotion, traditional games, building archives and a museum to preserve (still) culture.

### 7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 22.1** *Role of Stakeholders in the Social Protection Culture and Recreation Sector*

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; Training, employing and sustaining teaching staff; Providing grants and learning materials for youth polytechnics; To facilitate capacity building and training; To promote sports for talent identification and to foster national cohesion.
Donors	Complement government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities.
Community	Participate in development activities; Contribute skilled and unskilled labour.
NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building, training and other essential services; Provide venues, facilities and publicity for adult education programmes; Establishing homes for the destitute; Helping in funding of projects; Peace building.
Area Children Advisory Committee	Identification and protection of OVCs; Advocacy for children rights.
Private sector	Infrastructural development; Support community initiatives.

#### 7.8.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 22.2: Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Development of cultural centres in the 4 sub-counties; Build cohesion among diverse groups; Conserve indigenous cultures, knowledge, plants, language and food; Conservation of cultural artefacts; Documentation, identification and gazettement of cultural artefacts; Conservation of Lake Turkana basin; Linking with other counties on cultural factors.	Conflict over resources; Tribal conflicts; Erosion of culture; Extinct languages; Financial constraints, vast land and encroachment of cultural sites.	Use of communal land; Food and cultural festivals; Building cultural centres; Planting indigenous trees; Mainstreaming special groups; Recognizing indigenous knowledge; Gazettement of cultural sites; Documentation of tangible and non-tangible culture.
Social Services	Gender mainstreaming; Special group mainstreaming i.e. the elderly, PLWHA; Minorities, children, women; physically challenged; Building a social hall, baraza parks and rehabilitation centres that will empower special needs groups; Social protection programmes; Community shelter-improvement programmes.	Inadequate funds; Lack of statistics and coordination; Vast area; Few financial institutions in rural areas.	Deploy sub-county personnel for better coordination; Collect data on special need groups; Mobilise for resources; Partnerships with private sector; Increase paying points for pay transfer.

#### 7.8.5. Projects and Programmes Priorities

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects that are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

##### a) Gender and Social Development Sub-Sector

##### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Older persons cash transfer OPCT programmes <i>All sub-counties</i>	To strengthen and expand accessible social welfare services.	5,000 persons	Giving out cash transfer of Ksh 2,500 per person per month.
Registration of self-help groups <i>Countywide</i>	To realize full potential of individuals and communities.	1,500 groups	Completion of forms; Verification of the constitution/ by-laws; Verification of the groups' objectives; Issuance of registration certificate.
PLWD group cash transfer programme <i>All sub-counties</i>	To address poverty and reduce vulnerability in the county through creation of a framework that provides and promotes immediate support to the poor and the vulnerable.	1,500 persons	Completion of forms; Household targeting persons with severe disabilities; Validation of forms; Cash transfer of Ksh 2,500 per month.

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Grants to groups/ community projects  <i>Countywide</i>	To empower groups economically.	3,000 groups	Conduct awareness campaigns and calls for proposals.
Conflict resolution  <i>Countywide</i>	To promote cohesion among groups and communities.	150,000	Hold meetings and trainings on leadership and management; Holding annual cultural festivals; Sports activities.
Women Enterprise Fund  <i>Countywide</i>	To support women-oriented small enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises; To facilitate marketing of products and services of women enterprises in both domestic and international markets.	250 groups	Call for proposals; Table banking; Women group fundraising.
National development fund for physically challenged  <i>Countywide</i>	To identify, train and settle the physically challenged to ensure they are economically independent and able to participate fully in national development.	5,000 persons	Formation of groups; Call for proposals; Registration of physically challenged with the National Council for Persons With Disabilities.
Baseline survey for self- help groups	Validating the group activities; Adopting the best practices of the group.	1,000 groups	Survey of activities of the groups; Validating the groups' activities; Compiling of reports.
Construction of 4 libraries  <i>All sub-counties</i>	To create resource centres.	4 libraries	Acquisition of land and building of libraries.

ii) New Project Proposals

Programme /Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gender mainstreaming  <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure issues of gender are incorporated in county policies and development.	4 gender awareness meetings	Conducting awareness creation meetings for mainstreaming gender in development; Awareness creation on 30 per cent representation in any development activity; Awareness creation to women on the bill of rights.
Baseline survey on the number of PLWD  <i>Countywide</i>	To establish the number of people who are physically challenged, to aid in planning.	4,000 persons	Identification and registration; Certification by medical experts; Development of a databank.
Construction of office block  <i>County headquarters</i>	To provide an environment conducive to work.	4 offices	Land acquisition, tendering, construction.
Procurement of plastic water tanks  <i>County headquarters</i>	To provide clean water.	4 tanks	Tendering and purchase of water tanks.

Programme /Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Furnishing the office <i>County headquarters</i>	To provide an environment conducive to work.	1 office furnished	Tendering and purchase of office equipment.
Gender-based violence <i>Countywide</i>	To take the lead in adopting and implementing the national action plan for an integrated approach to stop violence against women.	20 meetings	Create mechanisms and ways of supporting victims before, during and after judicial process; Promote and work with local communities by using gender-sensitive community generated methods of conflict resolution.
Rehabilitation centre for PLWD for tailoring and works of art  <i>Countywide</i>	To empower people living with disabilities through imparting skills.	4 centres	Identify land; Build and equip rehabilitation centres.
Relief of distress  <i>Countywide</i>	To empower disadvantaged households to access basic needs.	1,000 poor households	Identify the beneficiaries; Enrol and distribute relief.
Capacity building  <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance community skills.	3,000 members	Mobilization and training.
Purchase of motor vehicle  <i>County headquarters</i>	Improve mobility and service delivery.	1 vehicle	Purchase of a vehicle.
Construction of social halls  <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance and promote socio-cultural activities.	10 halls	Identify land; Build and equip social halls.
Older persons cash transfer OPCT programmes  <i>Countywide</i>	To strengthen and expand accessible social welfare services.	2,000 persons	Giving out Ksh 2,000 per person per month.
Physically challenged cash transfer (CT) programme  <i>All sub-counties</i>	To address poverty and reduce vulnerability in the county through creation of a framework that provides and promotes immediate support to the poor and the vulnerable.	1,500 persons	Completion of forms; Identify beneficiaries; Validation of forms; Cash transfer of Ksh 2,500 per month.
Survey of the state of alcohol and drug abuse in the county	To address the impacts of ADA in the county.	Across the 20 wards	Compile reports and identifying the common ADA.

iii) **Flagship Projects: None**

iv) **Stalled Projects: None**

**b) Children Sub-Sector**

i) **On-Going Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location /Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Parental and family care <i>Countywide</i>	To sensitize children and caretakers on duties and responsibilities.	40 meetings	Training of children and caretakers.
Child abuse and neglect <i>Countywide</i>	To strengthen AACs to oversee protection of children; To conduct public awareness on children's rights.	60 meetings	Meetings, workshops and child participation activities.
Social protection <i>Countywide</i>	To put in place social protection interventions for vulnerable families.	3,000 households	Upscaling of cash transfers for OVCs from 19 to all locations countywide.
Child participation <i>Countywide</i>	To involve children in various public awareness activities.	30 meetings	Mark World Orphans Day, World AIDS Day, Day of the African Child, County and National Children's Assembly.
Child protection <i>Countywide</i>	To protect children from abuse and deprivation.	30,000 children	Rescue children from abuse and neglect; Awareness creation.

ii) **New Project Proposals**

Programme/ Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Provision of bursaries <i>Countywide</i>	To provide bursaries to needy secondary school students.	1,000 students	Identify beneficiaries, prioritize and issue cheques.
Construction of a children's remand home <i>Marsabit</i>	To provide remand services to children.	1 remand home	Land acquisition, construction and equipping.
Construction of rehabilitation centres <i>Marsabit</i>	To provide rehabilitation and training services.	2 centres	Land acquisition, construction and equipping.
Organizational building capacity <i>Laisamis, Sololo, North Horr and Loiyangalani</i>	To open children's service offices.	4 offices	Acquisition of offices, tools and personnel.
Construction of children's rescue centre <i>Marsabit</i>	To offer rescue services to children in need of care and protection.	1 rescue centre	Acquisition of land and construction.



Programme/ Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Community shelter improvement programme	Shelter improvement in rural areas.	2,000 units	Identifying the beneficiaries and construction of semi-permanent houses.

### iii) Flagship Projects

Programme/ Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Social protection <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance social protection interventions for vulnerable families.	3,000 households.	Upscaling of cash transfers for OVCs from 19 to all locations countywide.

### iv) Stalled Projects: None

## c) Culture Sub-Sector

### i) On-Going Projects: None

### ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/ Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Promotion of indigenous knowledge on planting, protection and use of medicinal plants <i>Countywide</i>	To promote indigenous knowledge of herbal medicine through trainings and research to inform modern medicine.	5 promotions	Research, trainings, awareness, packaging, planting and protection of medicinal plants.
Mapping county cultural heritage	Preserving and promoting tangible and non-tangible culture.	5	Surveys, gazettelement.
Training of traditional birth attendants in partnership with the Ministry of Health <i>Countywide</i>	To empower traditional birth attendants in safe service delivery to complement modern methods.	10 trainings	Trainings, workshops, equipment provision.
Annual cultural festival <i>All sub-counties</i>	To build cultural cohesion.	4 cultural festivals	Songs, dances, games, traditional foods and artefacts displayed.
Construct a cultural centre <i>All sub-counties</i>	To create a one-stop-shop for tourists to sample our diverse cultures; To build an educational centre for our schools and anthropologists.	4 cultural centres	Buying of the land; Building of the centre; Installation of artefacts; Beautifying the compound and planting of trees.



Programme/ Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of art galleries and beadwork and handcraft centres <i>Countywide</i>	To create art galleries to capture the rich beadwork of the local communities for local and international markets like the World Trade Market in London.	4 art galleries	Acquisition of land; Building of the galleries; Empowering women by provision of beadwork, thread and other tools for the art pieces; Marketing of the centre.
Renovation of Loiyangalani Museum <i>Laisamis Sub-county</i>	To promote desert tourism.	1 museum	Artefacts sourcing; Replacing the roofing; Building of administration block; Taking over of Desert Museum from the National Museums of Kenya.
Construction of a museum at the county headquarters <i>Saku Sub-county</i>	To create a one-stop-shop for tourists to sample our diverse cultures and to capture the still cultures.	1 museum	Acquisition of land; Building of a museum; Planting trees and creation of a recreational centre.
Linkage of cultural institutions with formal institutions <i>Countywide</i>	To promote cultural institutions.	14 institutions	Training of cultural leaders.
Involving the younger generation in cultural events and education <i>Countywide</i>	Nurture the younger generation on the cultural system.	100 schools	Helping schools to enter county cultural festivals; Facilitating schools cultural festivals.
Promoting cross-border cultural exchange programme.	Promotion of cohesion and integration across the border.	5 exchange programmes	Exchange programmes.

### iii) Flagship Projects

Programme /Project Name and Location	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Cradle of Humankind <i>Lake Turkana basin</i>	To open up northern Kenya to tourism and investment.	3 tourist class hotels.	Research and consultancies; Sourcing of funds; Contracting services.



iv) Stalled Projects: None

**c) Youth and Sports Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Projects: None

ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/ Project Name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth skills index survey <i>Countywide</i>	To establish the number of skilled versus unskilled youths.	1 survey	Develop questionnaires; Distribute them to the youth; Collect and develop a databank against which training programmes are formulated.
Establishment of youth polytechnics <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance access of skills to trainees.	10 youth polytechnics	Community mobilization for land provision and ownership of the projects; Human capital; Construction of classrooms; Provision of equipment; Provision of water and sanitation.
Provision of SYPT to YP trainees <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access and retention.	5 youth polytechnics	Enrolment of trainees; Financial support;
Purchase of official vehicle, tools, machinery and equipment <i>County headquarters</i>	To enhance transport to the field on official duties.	1 vehicle	Purchase a vehicle; Provision of tools and equipment; Human capital.
Playgrounds <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure that sporting facilities are to the internationally required standards; To minimize idleness among the youth; To safeguard sporting and public utility lands against grabbing.	50 playgrounds	Liaise with Lands Department for surveying, mapping, etc. Fencing, water and sanitation and grading; Where viable, plant grass.
Recruitment of polytechnic staff <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure competencies and effectiveness of training programmes.	80 instructors	Advertisement of vacancies; Hiring and induction.
Training of sports personnel <i>Countywide</i>	To effectively manage and improve competences in sports.	1,000 officials	Identify and train personnel.
Peace tournaments, clinics, athletics events, camel derby etc. <i>Countywide</i>	To foster peace and integration among the youth and the communities; Minimize social vices among the youth.	10 peace tournaments	Purchase equipment; Recruit personnel; Transport and accommodate teams; Rewards.

Programme/ Project Name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Talent search <i>Countywide</i>	Identification, nurturing and linking of talents; To sell sports as an investment and income generating venture.	100 tournaments	Purchase equipment; Recruit personnel and talent scouts; Hire transport and accommodation; Rewards.
Entrepreneurship training <i>Countywide</i>	Promote business skills among the youth for effective management of youth enterprises.	2,000 youths	Conduct training workshops and seminars for the youth.
Dissemination of youth related policies <i>Countywide</i>	To ensure youth are aware of their rights and obligations as enshrined in the constitution.	2,000 youth	Publish NYP and organize sensitization campaigns.
Conduct campaigns on youth health <i>Countywide</i>	To improve access to comprehensive health information and services by the youth.	2,000 youth	Disseminate health information through seminars, workshops, posters and barazas.
Youth leisure and recreation <i>Countywide</i>	To promote positive use of leisure and recreation activities among the youth.	20 recreation facilities	Encourage involvement of youth in sporting activities, community service and volunteerism.
'Trees for jobs' programmes <i>Korr, Hurri Hills, Jaldesa and Moyale</i>	To increase participation of the youth in the protection, conservation and improvement of the environment. To economically empower youth.	Employ 1,000 young people to plant 1,000,000 seedlings.	Sponsor seedling nurseries by youth groups; Recruit youth/youth groups to plant and nurture seedlings; Pay engaged youth for each surviving seedling
ICT Training <i>Countywide</i>	To increase ICT access by youth.	1,000 youth	Equip youth with skills for self and/or employment /personal development.
Youth empowerment resource centres <i>Countywide per ward</i>	To impart knowledge and skills for job opportunities for the youth.	20 youth empowerment centres.	Procure furniture, computers, books / journals and other library materials; Personnel.
Construction of sub-county youth offices <i>Countywide</i>	Improve service delivery.	4 office blocks	Construction and equipping of the offices.
Internship programme	Increase competence, employability and enhance work experience of the youth.	2,000 young people	Identification of the youths, training and linkage to the job market.

## iii) Flagship Projects

Programme /Project Name and Location	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Twin workshops, hostels and administration blocks for polytechnics <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access to youth training programmes.	10 youth polytechnics.	Construction and equipping.
Conduct 'Trees for jobs' programmes <i>Korr, Hurri Hills, Jaldesa and Moyale, Nana, Sololo</i>	To increase participation of the youth in the protection, conservation and improvement of the environment; To economically empower the youth.	Employ 2,000 youth to plant 1,000,000 seedlings.	Sponsor seedling nurseries by the youth groups; Recruit youth/youth groups to plant and nurture seedlings; Pay engaged youth for each surviving seedling.
Construct youth empowerment centres <i>Loiyangalani, Maikona, Sololo, Nana</i>	To provide youth with one-stop facilities to address their challenges, to mainstream youth in socio-economic development; Increase youth empowerment.	20 YEC constructed and equipped.	Construction and equipping; Identification of stakeholders to offer various services e.g. Ministry of Health, APHIA Plus Maisha for VCT services.
Upgrading of Saku and Moyale stadiums <i>Saku and Moyale sub-counties</i>	Set up recreation and sports talents centres; Create avenue for income generation; Provide a one-stop shop for different sporting activities.	2 stadiums	Construction and equipping of the stadiums.

## iv) Stalled Projects: None

## 7.8.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream the issues of gender through empowerment of women and the youth. Efforts will be concentrated on developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

The county will work with local and multinational agencies, e.g. the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, to promote the development of women and the youth. UNV supports devolution-related projects in peace building and youth participation in development. The accumulated wealth of knowledge and experience through UNV programmes will be drawn upon to strengthen structures, processes and systems of the devolution model, to expand and improve active participation of youth and marginalized communities in devolution processes.

The sector will promote job creation, skills development and improved working conditions of these special groups. The sector will also mobilize the community in environmental conservation, factoring conservation issues in community trainings and capacity building.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. As such, the sector will be involved in community mobilization regarding HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, as well as mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.

## 7.9. Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sector is represented by the following sub-sectors in the county - Interior and Coordination of National Government, County Cohesion and Integration, National Drought Management Authority, Registration of Persons and Civil Registration, among others.

### 7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

**Mission:** To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

### 7.9.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county, through this sector, will create a favourable environment for the development process to take place. The county will ensure peace building and harmony, both of which are essential for investment and wealth creation.

Interior and Coordination sub-sector is a major player in county cohesion and peace building. The sub-sector ensures that the county is secure, peaceful and provides the necessary guidance to the public on government policies on administration. The Kenya Police work closely with provincial administration to enforce law and order and protect people and property.

The sector will ensure there is administration of justice, adjudication, provision of legal direction and judgment for fairness and justice. The probation sub-sector also works closely with the judiciary and public prosecution sub-sectors. The probation sub-sector is involved in rehabilitation and integration of offenders into the community.

Civil registration deals with registration of deaths and births. It issues death and birth certificates and produces statistics on the same. This helps policy makers to determine causes of deaths and the number of births in the county. The data also assists the government to allocate resources to deserving beneficiaries.

### 7.9.3. Role of Stakeholders

**Table 23.1: Governance, Justice, Cohesion, Law and Order Sector**

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide leadership and implement government policies; Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice.
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes.
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment, while maintaining respect to the rights of the citizen.
Private sector	Provide services, e.g. legal services, and partnership with the government in key programmes.
Civil society	Participate in creation of a secure environment, while maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.

#### 7.9.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 23.2: Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Interior and Coordination of National Government	Effective and efficient coordination of security and development;  Propagating government policies.	Inadequate resources;  Negative attitude from the community;  Inadequate personnel;  Limited education and capacity among chiefs.	Provision of adequate funds for efficient coordination of security and development issues;  Sensitization of the community on the roles and responsibilities of administration;  Lobby for more personnel;  Mobilize volunteer peace workers.
Cohesion and Integration	Sustainable peace building to enhance a coherent, prosperous county.	Negative ethnicity;  Political interference;  Illiteracy;  Negative cultural practices;  Historical marginalization by past regimes;  Poor conflict management and resolution skills;  Natural disasters e.g. drought.	Enhanced inter-ethnic dialogue, annual inter-communal cultural festivals;  Conduct political leaders/elites fora, capacity building initiatives for politicians/ political elites;  Conduct workshops/ seminars on peace building and conflict management;  Provide peace dividend projects/peace grants to youths/morans and sensitization workshops for the youth;  Sensitize and ensure all-inclusive development;  Mobilize volunteer peace-keepers.
National Drought Management Authority	Strengthen intra and inter-county peace and security infrastructure.	Negative ethnicity;  Illiteracy;  Natural disasters e.g. drought.	Strengthen intra and inter-county peace and security infrastructure.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Efficient registration.	Lack of office to house divisional staff;  Inadequate funding, making mobile registration difficult;  Pastoralist lifestyle makes registration difficult;  Difficulty in identification of genuine residents.	Conducting mobile registration;  Training to sensitize the pastoralist community of the importance of early registration;  Construction of offices in all divisions;  Vetting to curb illegal registration.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Prison	Rehabilitation of offenders and improvement of living conditions in prisons.	Inadequate funds; Inadequate prison facilities and equipment; Poor working conditions of officers.	Provision of proper houses and sanitary facilities.
Probation Services	Rehabilitation of offenders; Decongestion of prisons.	Ineffective collaboration among stakeholders in the county; Inadequate personnel; Lack of means of transport.	Support Community Services Order Act; Initiate close collaboration through development forums and involving other stakeholders in the activities of the sub-sector.

### 7.9.5. Projects and Programmes

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled, flagship projects and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. Flagship projects are directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

#### a) Interior and Coordination of National Government Sub-Sector

##### i) On-Going Projects/ Programmes: None

##### ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Peace building and conflict management programme <i>Countywide</i>	To promote peaceful coexistence and improve security.	4 meetings per year; 1 peace tournament per year.	Revitalize and train grassroots peace committees; Conduct training workshop/consultative meeting with local leaders; Support youth recreational activities.
Communication facilities <i>Countywide</i>	To improve security and effectiveness of service delivery.	150 AP lines to have radio calls.	Installation of radio calls in AP lines.
Training of chiefs <i>Countywide</i>	To promote effectiveness in service delivery.	58 chiefs.	Conduct training of chiefs.

iii) Flagship Projects: None

iv) Stalled Projects: None

**b) Cohesion and Integration Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Project/Programmes

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Peace stakeholders coordination  <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance collaboration and networking; To avoid duplication of projects and enhance proper resource utilization.	4 sub-counties	Official notification to non-state actors; Organize for stakeholder engagement; Develop a working template for information collection; Training of sub-county, ward and village administrators on peace and conflict resolution.
Situational analysis of conflict development and its risks on county development  <i>Countywide</i>	To develop appropriate mitigation measures.	4 sub-counties	Liaise with the ward administration, local village administration and other security focal persons; Brief relevant authorities on the perceived/real security risks; Empower the local peace committee through training and equipment; Training and facilitation of both local committee and national police reservists on conflict reporting; EW information dissemination and conflict resolution; Research, assessment of conflict situation in the county.
Cross-border fora meetings  <i>Forore-Magado, Dukana-Dilo, Sololo-Miyo, Moyale K-Ethiopia</i>	To strengthen cross-border relations.	2 sub-counties	Conduct regular cross-border meetings with stakeholders; Reconstitute and train cross-border peace committee on conflict prevention and management; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.
Inter-county peace meetings  <i>Saku, Laisamis</i>	To strengthen inter-county ties.	2 sub counties	Regular inter-county meetings; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mainstreaming peace and cohesion in departments <i>All departments</i>	To build a cohesive, all-inclusive and integrated county.	10 departments	Organize for countywide peace tournaments; Sensitize the public to participate in project identification; Provide peace dividend projects at strategic locations.
Peace and integration dialogue platforms <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance social interaction and cohesion.	4 sub-counties	Establish county cohesion and integration secretariat; Organize and hold professionals and leaders fora; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.
Traditional conflict management and resolution structures <i>Countywide</i>	To build capacities for traditional conflict management bodies.	4 sub-counties	Build capacity for elders through seminars on peace building; Facilitate exchange visits among elders from various communities; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.
Local peace committees support <i>Countywide</i>	Facilitate local peace structures; Carry out peace building programmes.	4 sub-counties	Provide grants to local peace committees at various levels; Provide ERFs (emergency response funds) to peace committees; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.
Institutional capacity development on cohesion and integration <i>Countywide</i>	To support 3 primary schools per sub-county in improving cohesion and integration of the county.	4 sub-counties	Reconstitute/form peace clubs in schools; Train pupils and teachers on conflict prevention and management; Create awareness among nomadic pastoralists on importance of education; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.
Resettlement of internally displaced persons <i>Moyale, North Horr</i>	To provide support to populations displaced by conflicts or natural disasters.	2 sub-counties	Provision of non-food household items to the victims; Provide counselling for trauma healing; Support livelihood recovery; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.
Peace dividend/ grants <i>Countywide</i>	To promote integration of initially conflicting communities.	4 sub-counties	Creating common water points to be shared among communities; Establish alternative livelihoods for reformed youth; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.





Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cross-border regional cooperation  <i>Moyale, Forore, Dukana</i>	To strengthen cross-border relations.	Marsabit-Ethiopia border	Conduct regular cross-border meetings with stakeholders; Reconstitute and train cross-border peace committee on conflict prevention and management; Mobilize volunteer peace workers.

### c) Registration of Persons Sub-Sector

#### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobile registration  <i>Countywide</i>	To improve efficiency in registration by reaching most eligible applicants.	448 mobile registrations	Issuance of ID cards to county citizens 18 years and above.

#### ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration and issuance of ID cards  <i>Countywide</i>	To improve efficiency in registration by reaching most of the eligible applicants.	5,000 IDs	Issuance of ID cards to county citizens 18 years and above.

#### iii) Flagship Projects: None

#### iv) Stalled Projects: None

### d) Civil Registration Sub-Sector

#### i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Capacity building of sub-county, ward and village administrators on registration of births and deaths countywide  <i>Sub-county, wards and villages</i>	To improve civil registration.	20 wards	Training of sub-county, wards and village administrators.



Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Capacity building of chiefs on registration of births and deaths  Countywide	To improve registration of deaths and births.	58 chiefs	Training of chiefs and assistant chiefs.

ii) **New Project Proposals**

Programme/Project Name /Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Radio calls installation  Countywide	To improve security and effectiveness of service delivery.	150 AP lines	Installation of radio calls in all AP lines.

iii) **Flagship Projects: None**

iv) **Stalled Projects: None**

**7.9.6. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

The sector is interlinked with all other sectors. Therefore, as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance, it will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors.

The sector will mainstream the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated on developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector, thus the sector will be involved in community mobilization to ensure that the community participates in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, as well as mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation issues, which will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

**7.10. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing**

This sector comprises the following sub-sectors - Water and Irrigation; Environment and Mineral Resources and Housing.

**7.10.1. Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean, cohesive and secure environment.

**Mission:** To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable county development.

**7.10.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

Through this sector, the county will ensure there is provision of clean water and sanitation. This will enable the community to live in an environment of reduced incidences of water-borne diseases and

cut down on the time spent fetching the commodity. The sector will also ensure sustainable use of environmental resources. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems will result in a clean environment for the residents and reduce the occurrence of water-borne diseases.

### 7.10.3. Role of Stakeholders

**Table 24.1: Role of Stakeholders in Environmental Protection, Water and Housing**

Stakeholder	Role
Private merchants and local community	Provision of labour, materials and services for identified projects.
Water, Environment and Natural Resources Department	Hand over major water works to autonomous bodies; Explore and exploit underground water; Enhance conservation of catchment areas, conservancies and rangelands; Enhance access to clean water and sanitation; Sustainable conservation of the environment.
ENNDA (Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority) and Ewaso North Conservation Authority	Participate in conservation of environment and water resources.
Water resource users associations	To enable communities and water users to participate in water resource management.
Irrigation and Drainage Department	Identify, design and implement irrigation projects; Sensitize and impart knowledge to farmers on adoption of irrigation farming methods.
National Environment Management Authority, KFS, KWS	Safeguarding the wetlands by ensuring that dams and swamps are not drained, cultivated or allocated; Sensitising the public on environmental conservation; Evaluation of EIAs and regular monitoring for adherence to relevant legislation.
Government (Ministry of Water, Environment and Local Authorities)	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Development partners	Complement government funding.
Farmers	Participate in conservation of environment and water.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in environmental planning and management; Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.

#### 7.10.4. Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 24.2: Sector and Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to safe drinking water; Enhancing management of existing water works.	Persistent drought and successive rain failure; Poor water management interventions; Pressure on water points from large livestock herds; Poor water harvesting techniques; Inadequate knowledge and capacity of water users associations.	Carry out feasibility surveys; Training for water users committees; Construction of water dams, pans and boreholes; Surface run-off harvesting; Roof catchments; Water treatment; Mobilizing private sector participation; Recruitment of new water service providers.
Environment	Promote rural afforestation ; Promote agroforestry; Enhance environmental conservation; Promote proper land tenure system; Soil and water conservation.	Poor attitude by communities towards environmental conservation; Over-exploitation of forest resources; Inadequate training facilities; Poor mining practices; Illegal charcoal burning.	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities; Gazettement of forests; Increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries; Control overgrazing and soil erosion; Promote alternative sources of energy to wood; Sensitization on the importance of environmental conservation; Supervision of mining activities.

#### 7.10.5. Projects and Programmes

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories, namely, on-going, stalled and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. On-going projects and programmes include flagship projects directly linked to Vision 2030 and other development projects.

##### a) Water Sub-Sector

##### (i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Maikona Water Supply <i>Maikona</i>	To supply clean and potable water to town residents and institutions.	6,000 people and 50,000 livestock.	Laying of 3-inch pipes for 3km; Construction of a 50,000-litre masonry tank at El Boji.
Completion of Losikirach Water Supply <i>Mt. Kulal</i>	To improve water supply coverage.	2,500 human population.	Purchase of GI pipes for effective distance of 3km and repair of existing masonry tank.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Odda borehole water supply <i>Golbo Ward</i>	To provide clean and portable water to the residents of Moyale town.	4,500 human and livestock population.	Procure and install submersible pump; Construction of 50 cubic metres masonry tank; Construction of 3-inch and 2-inch diameter G.I & PVC rising and distribution mains 3.2 km long; Power connection to KPLC grid; Construction of two water kiosks.
Completion of Kubiqalo piping <i>Qilta</i>	To improve water supply coverage.	4,000 human population.	Procure 2-inch GI pipe class B for effective distance 3 km pipeline; Increase pipe distribution.
Purchase of motor vehicles <i>County headquarters</i>	To enhance transport and service delivery.	2 Toyota Land Cruisers - done.	Purchase of two Toyota Land Cruisers - four seaters.
Purchase of water bowsers <i>County headquarters</i>	To provide water to very vulnerable target populations in areas with no permanent water sources.	3 water bowsers	Purchase 4 water bowsers of 10 cubic metres capacity.
Equipping of boreholes at Dr Godana and Maikona girls secondary schools <i>Maikona Ward</i>	To ensure steady supply of clean water to boarding schools.	2 Gensets; 2 submersibles; 2 secondary schools with enrolment of 500 students.	Purchase 2 Gensets and 2 submersible pumps and accessories; Rising mains and other auxiliary works at the borehole sources.
Rehabilitation of North Horr water supply <i>North Horr Ward</i>	To increase access to clean water by 40 per cent.	3,000 people and neighbouring schools.	Purchase and laying of 3-inch PVC pipe (2km); Purchase and laying of 1½ PVC pipes (1km); Construction of 2 water kiosks.
Equipping of Harillo borehole <i>Maikona</i>	To reduce trekking distance to water.	500 human population and 2,000 livestock population.	Purchase of Genset and submersible pump; Construction of troughs and masonry tank of 50-cubic metres and community water points.
Equipping Galas borehole <i>North Horr</i>	To improve water supply.	600 human population and 1,500 livestock population.	Purchase of Gensets and other accessories.
Rehabilitation of Dukana water supply system <i>Dukana</i>	To improve access to clean water.	1,000 persons and 10,000 livestock.	Drilling of replacement borehole; Purchasing and installation of pumping set; Infrastructure rehabilitation (pipeline, masonry tank, trough and kiosk).
Drilling of strategic boreholes <i>Maikona, Torbi and Dukana wards</i>	To increase water supply for livestock and humans in strategic areas.	30,000 persons and 100,000 livestock population; 15 boreholes.	Borehole sinking and equipping, troughs, pipeworks and masonry tank.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Sarima Borehole Projects <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>	To supply borehole water to improve access to water.	2,000 people, 3,000 livestock.	Drilling and equipping of 1 borehole at Sarima. Construction of 50-cubic metres ground level masonry storage tank; Construction of 2 livestock troughs; Construction of piping systems to tank and troughs.
Construction of Buriharamia Rural Water <i>Korr Ward</i>	To increase access to water supply.	1,500 human population.	Construction of raising main from Burharamia borehole to a hill 1.2km; Purchase and laying of 2-inch diameter G.I 6km from 100-cubic metre tank to Korr town for the proposal distribution main; Construction of a standard water storage 100-cubic metres tank; Purchase of pumping equipment Genset, preferably 30KVA Perkins engine.
Construction of Huwai pan <i>Gatab</i>	To increase quantity and access to water.	2,500 human and livestock population.	Pan construction.
Rehabilitation of Laisamis Urban Water Supply <i>Laisamis</i>	To improve access and increase revenue collection.	2,500 human population.	Repair and maintenance of pump sets, distribution system and storage tank.
De-silting of Lekechula pan <i>Korr Ward</i>	Improve capacity to enhance storage for livestock use.	10,000 livestock population.	Excavate and de-silt to the recommended capacity by machines.
El Molo piping rehabilitation <i>Loiyangalani</i>	Increase access to clean water.	3,000 human population.	Purchase 3-inch GI class B for the recommended distance; Reconstruction of intake weir.
Supply water to Logologo Model Health Centre <i>Logologo</i>	To enhance supply of water to health centre.	500 population.	Purchase Gi 2-inch pipes; Dig trenches for effective distance of 1.5 km.
Borehole projects <i>Korr, Logologo</i>	To increase supply of livestock water.	150,000 livestock.	Sink and equip replacement borehole at Guthas and Farakoren.
Drill strategic borehole project <i>Golbo, Sololo, Waldaa and Uran wards</i>	To increase access to water for both livestock and for domestic use.	20,000 persons and 150,000 livestock; 5 boreholes.	Survey, sink and equip 4 boreholes.
Rehabilitation of Rawana and Waldaa boreholes <i>Waldaa</i>	Improve access to clean water for both humans and livestock.	300 persons.	Construction of a 32-cubic metre elevated tank with steel platform mast; Water kiosk and 500m long distribution pipes.
De-silt Sololo Ramata pan <i>Sololo Ramata Ward</i>	To reduce trekking distance to water sources.	5,000 persons and 15,000 livestock.	De-silting and reinforcing pan embankment.
Rehabilitation of Odda Community Borehole <i>Odda</i>	To increase supply of water.	1,000 people.	Pipe works.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Missa Community Water Pan <i>Golbo Ward</i>	To increase storage capacity by 6,000 cubic metres; Improved access to water for domestic use and small irrigation.	300 human and 1,000 livestock.	Rehabilitation, de-silting, expansion of the pan.
Construction of new pan at Funan Nyatta Junction <i>Golbo Ward</i>	To increase water access for both human and livestock.	400 persons and 1,000 livestock.	Excavation of new 10,000 cubic metres pan.
Holale Urban Water Supply <i>Moyale Town Ward</i>	To improve access and connection.	10,000 persons.	Repair and maintenance of pump sets, distribution system and storage tank. New connections.
Uran borehole water project <i>Uran Ward</i>	To supply borehole water for both humans and livestock.	2,000 people and 2,000 livestock units.	Construction of a 50-cubic-metre ground level masonry storage tank; Construction of 2 livestock troughs; Construction of piping systems to tank and troughs.
Waldaa Sololo Water Project <i>Walda and Sololo wards</i>	To supply clean water for domestic use for Sololo Ramata/Makutano community.	Increase water quantity to Sololo by 30 per cent.	Rehabilitation of pipeline from Waldaa to Sololo Ramata/Sololo Makutano; Construction of 100-cubic-metre storage tank at Sololo/Makutano; Construction of water kiosk Sololo/Makutano.
Purchase of electrical and survey tools for BRRT <i>County headquarters</i>	To improve efficiency in repair of motors and borehole control panels.	5 master meters; 5 testers; 5 resistance insulators.	Purchase master meter, tester Avometer and insulation resistance.
Development Planning and Design office establishment <i>Saku Central Ward</i>	To update survey equipment; Improve performance delivery of the county.	5 trainings.	Purchase of 2 terrameters; Purchase of 1 total station complete with all accessories (survey equipment); 2 dippers.
Rehabilitation of Songa Water Supply Pipeline <i>Songa</i>	To improve water supply.	300 persons.	Pipeline rehabilitated.
Rehabilitation of Leyai pipeline <i>Karare Ward</i>	To improve water supply.	600 persons.	Pipeline rehabilitated.
Rehabilitation of Golole pan <i>Qilta Ward</i>	To improve access to water for domestic use and livestock.	150 persons and 1,000 livestock population.	Repair and excavation of Golole - about 6,000 cubic metres.
Expansion of distribution pipes to Majengo <i>Nagayo Ward</i>	To improve individual connections.	3,000 people.	Purchase of 2-inch GI pipe to cover 3km piping to Majengo, trenches and laying of pipes.
Rehabilitation of existing pipeworks - Marsabit Urban Water Supply <i>Central Saku Ward</i>	To improve access to domestic and livestock water.	30,000 persons.	Construction of masonry tank, 50 cubic metres, new pipeworks and rehabilitation of existing distribution pipes.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Marsabit Urban W/S (Bakuli) Mountain Location in Central Division  <i>Saku Sub-county</i>	To alleviate persistent water shortage in Marsabit town and environs.	100,000 residents.	Construction of Bakuli III concrete dam - 300,000 cubic metres; Purchase and installation of 5 surface centrifugal pumps; Rehabilitation of composite filtration unit; Fencing of water facilities; Rehabilitation of existing pipeline in town.
Drilling of borehole at Gadamoji  <i>Qilta Ward</i>	To increase water access.	1,000 persons and 4,000 livestock.	Hydro-geological survey and sinking of borehole.
De-silting of Bakuli I and Bakuli III  <i>Central Saku Ward</i>	To increase water supply to Marsabit town.	10,000 people.	Removal of silt and debris to capacity.
Registration of Marsabit Water and Sewerage Company  <i>Saku Ward</i>	To improve sanitation.	50,000 people.	Construct sewer and sewerage system within Marsabit town.
Construction of sewerage system  <i>Moyale Town Ward</i>	To improve sanitation.	60,000 people served.	Construction of sewerage system.
Sololo Makutano Water Project  <i>Obbu Division Makutano Ward</i>	To increase water supply - both livestock and human.	4,200 people ; 60 cubic metres storage tank; One water kiosk to be constructed.	Construction of pipeline from Sololo Ramata to Sololo Makutano; Construction of 600 cubic metres storage tank at Sololo/ Makutano; Construction of water kiosk at Sololo/Makutano.
Drilling of 50 contingency boreholes  <i>North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale</i>	To increase water supply - both livestock and human.	80,000 people.	Sink and equip boreholes.
Construction of 30 dams  <i>Moyale, North Horr, Laisamis</i>	To increase water supply to livestock in far-flung areas.	500,000 livestock population to be targeted in the rangelands.	Construct dams.
Construction of 30 rock catchments  <i>Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis</i>	To harness surface run- off; Increase water quantity.	1,000,000 livestock to have access.	Build weirs and embankment.
Support the planned water harvesting for micro-irrigation schemes in the county	To support community initiatives for water harvesting and storage dam and expanding command lands.	50 groups	Water storage capacity and command land increased; Formalization of grassroots water governance structures.



ii) New Projects

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of mega dams and medium level dams <i>Countywide</i>	Increase access and availability of water; To reduce distance to water level.	4 mega dams; 12 medium level dams.	Survey of the area; EIA; Design; Construction.
Expansion/de-silting of existing pans/dams <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access and availability of water.	De-silt 50 pans/dams.	Survey of the area; EIA; Design; Construction.
Construction of underground tanks <i>Countywide</i>	To provide adequate and potable water; Increase access and availability of water; To reduce distance to water level.	Construct 50 underground tanks.	Survey of the area; EIA; Design; Construction.
Rock catchment <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access and availability of water.	Construction of 20 rock catchments of capacity between 100 to 200 cubic metres.	Survey of the area; EIA; Design; Construction.
Promotion of roof catchment at household and institutions level <i>Countywide</i>	To provide adequate and potable water; To reduce distance to water source; Reduce water-borne diseases.	Distribute 50,000 tanks of 10,000 litres to households and institutions.	Identification of households and institutions;  Purchase of tanks and installation;  Distribution of the tanks.
Construction of sand dams <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access and availability of water; To reduce distance to water source; Reduce water-borne diseases.	Creation of 20 sand dams.	Survey of the area; EIA; Design; Construction.
Piping of water to major towns <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access and availability of water; To reduce distance to water source ; Reduce water-borne diseases.	Piping to over 10 major towns e.g. Maikona, Kalacha, Bubisa, Sololo, Dabel, Laisamis, Logologo, Korr, Loiyangalani, Illeret, North Horr.	Survey of the area; EIA; Design; Construction.
Equipping of existing drilled borehole <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access and availability of water; To reduce distance to water source; Reduce water-borne diseases.	Equipping of 20 boreholes.	Equipping.
Capacity building of water management committee <i>Countywide</i>	To build capacity of the WMC.	60 trainings.	Training need analysis; Training content; Preparations; Conduct training.
Bakului IV <i>Countywide</i>	To provide adequate and potable water; To reduce distance to water source; Reduce water-borne diseases.	Increase supply of water to population of over 40,000.	Survey; Design of the work; Construction of the dam.

Programme/Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Drilling and equipping of strategic boreholes <i>Countywide</i>	To increase access and availability of water; To provide clean and safe water; Reduce distance to water source; Reduce water-borne diseases.	Drilling of 20 boreholes.	Hydrogeological survey; Design; Drilling; Equipping.
Solar power/wind power <i>Countywide</i>	Provide solar/wind powered pumps (hybrid)	50 boreholes equipped.	Survey of the area; EIA; Design; Construction.
Water trucking systems and equipment <i>Countywide</i>	To provide emergency services (borehole); To provide water analysis services; Provision of potable water.	4 crane-truck (borehole services); 4 water bowsers; Survey equipment.	Survey; Purchase of crane and water bowsers; Construction of water testing laboratory; Purchase of water testing equipment.
Establishment of water and sewerage services <i>Countywide</i>	To improve sanitation.	Two large towns.	Survey; Design; EIA; Establishment of treatment plants.
Rehabilitation of old existing boreholes and other infrastructures e.g. Gensets <i>Countywide</i>	To increase volume/yield.	Rehabilitate 20 boreholes.	Assessment; Flushing; Installation.
Desalination <i>Countywide</i>	To improve quality of water.	Desalinate 20 boreholes.	Water quality analysis; Desalinating technology.
Sensitize traditional water management and drought coping mechanism strategies <i>Countywide</i>	To promote effective water resource management; To reduce drought emergencies.	Sensitization campaign in 14 communities.	Campaigns; Seminars; Workshops.
Overhaul of piping system <i>Saku</i>	Increase water efficiency; Increase water quality; Reduce leakages.	Lay 30km radius piping extension system.	Design; Survey; Extension/construction works.
Rehabilitate water infrastructure at boreholes <i>Countywide</i>	Increase efficiency; Increase access and availability.	Rehabilitate 30 boreholes, water tanks, troughs, water kiosks and piping.	Assessments; Identification; Rehabilitation.
Utility vehicles <i>Countywide</i>	Increase service delivery.	6 Land Cruisers; 8 motorcycles.	Procure.
Recruitment of specialized personnel <i>Countywide</i>	Enhance efficient service delivery.	4 water engineers; 4 water inspectors; 4 water surveyors.	Advertise, interview and deploy.



### iii) Flagship Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Badasa Dam Badasa Location in Gadamoji Division  <i>Saku Constituency</i>	To alleviate water shortage in Marsabit urban areas.	Increase water quantity to town by 40 per cent.	Dam construction.
Construction of Bakuli IV  <i>Saku Constituency</i>	To reduce water shortage in Marsabit urban area.	Increase water quantity by 50 per cent.	Construction, design and piping to main supply; Rehabilitation of existing supply schemes.
Medium size earth pans/ dams  <i>Saku Constituency</i>	Increase access and availability of water; Promote surface rain water harvesting.	15 pans/dams; To reduce water shortage by 60 per cent.	Construction, design, supply of water.

### iv) Stalled Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling	Implementation Status
Walda/Sololo Water Project  <i>Sololo</i>	To supply clean water for domestic use.	4,200 people ; 60 cubic metres storage tank; One water kiosk to be constructed.	Construction of pipeline from Sololo Ramata to Sololo Makutano; Construction of 600 cubic metres storage tank at Sololo/ Makutano; Construction of water kiosk Sololo/ Makutano.	Under-funded.	70 per cent complete.
Badasa Dam  <i>Saku Sub-county</i>	To supply clean potable water	40,000 people; Storage capacity.	Construction; Design; Piping to Marsabit Water Supply.	Under-funded.	50 per cent complete.

## b) Environment and Natural Resource Management Sub-Sector

### (i) On-Going Projects

Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Matta-Arba Environmental groups  <i>Saku</i>	To promote sustainable natural resource management.	6 tanks of 10,000 litres.	Provision of 6 tanks of 10,000 litres; Establishment of tree nurseries.
Environmental education and capacity building  <i>Countywide</i>	To conduct environmental education, training and awareness.	58 locations.	Creation of environmental awareness through public barazas, seminars and workshops.



Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity building in environmental management for schools <i>Countywide</i>	To support and initiate environmental clubs in schools.	10 trainings.	Environmental lectures/ training for schools.
Training environmental groups <i>Countywide</i>	To conduct 10 trainings for EMCs, WUAs and LDCs on sustainable environmental management and grazing management.	10 trainings.	Increased awareness programmes for EMCs, LDC and WUAs.
Solid and liquid waste management <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance proper disposal and management of waste.	14 awareness campaigns.	Awareness campaigns; General cleaning activities.

(ii) New Projects

Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Climate change and entrepreneurship/ adaptation <i>Countywide</i>	To spread knowledge on climate change through awareness campaigns; To create alternative sources of livelihoods to vulnerable groups like women and the youth; To exploit wood and non-wood products; To build capacity of environmental officers and stakeholders; Encourage income generating activities through gums and resins production.	24 awareness campaigns; 16 workshops; 2 green points. 12 groups facilitated on eco-friendly livelihoods; Facilitate linkage of 4 officers with International Union on Conservation of Nature and other global functions on climate change; Form 10 community groups engaged in harvesting and production of gums and resins.	Awareness campaigns; Workshops; Participation of different groups in world celebrated days on environmental issues like World Environmental Day, International Day of Forests, county tree planting day, wildlife and water day; Facilitate projects on gums and resins, butterfly and bee farming, sericulture etc; Adopt clean energy like solar, biogas; Facilitate trainings and attendance of conservation and climate change conferences and meetings; Source reference and learning materials; Capacity building for the 10 groups.

Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Creation of community conservancies <i>Countywide</i>	To establish sustainable community conservancies; To promote biodiversity conservations; To promote income generation through eco-tourism; To increase employment opportunities; Peace and coexistence of communities; Rehabilitate degraded rangeland.	Creation of 9 community conservancies; Conduct 8 cross-border consultative meetings.	Survey to establish suitability of the area for conservancy; Establishment of conservancy; To facilitate protection of wildlife and threatened tree species across shared borders.
Conservation and protection of water towers <i>Countywide</i>	To increase tree cover; To promote conservation of flora and fauna; To reduce pressure on exploitation of forests; To reduce soil erosion and other degradation impacts; To increase water retention and availability; Management of invasive species.	Rehabilitate 3 water towers.	Establish tree nurseries; Increase tree cover; Promote soil conservation measures; Establish water points (weirs) within the towers; Protection of endangered tree species; Delineate and gazette; Protect and plant trees in specific sites; Formation of CFAs.
Farm and dryland forestry and other environmental extension services <i>Countywide</i>	Commercial tree planting for income generation e.g. bamboo farming, sandalwood, <i>Melia volkensii</i> , fruit orchards, fodder and timber trees; To reduce pressure on forests; To diversify livelihoods; To reduce charcoal burning from rangeland tree species.	Establish 20 strategic tree nurseries; Establish 4 community managed 100-acre fuel woodlots; 24 capacity-building sessions for EMCs, environmental clubs, farmers and community representatives; Supply 4 vehicles and 4 motorcycles for extension and other environmental services; One office unit constructed; Provision of energy-saving jikos.	Community mobilization on economic value of commercial tree planting; Development of community/individual fuel wood forests; Creation on adoption of appropriate tree planting techniques; Establishment of 20 tree nurseries; Logistical support for county environment and natural resource department.
Management of invasive species ( <i>Prosopis</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> , etc) <i>Countywide</i>	Rehabilitate degraded lands.	Management of invasive species - 500ha, reseeding and planting of appropriate grass and tree species (1,000ha).	Commercializing of invasive species like <i>Prosopis</i> , bush clearing, planting of trees and grasses.
Rangeland rehabilitation <i>Countywide</i>	To rehabilitate degraded rangelands.	Rehabilitate 1,000ha.	Grazing plans put in place and reseeding done.
Creation of biodiversity information centres <i>Countywide</i>	Conserve endangered species; Source and supply information on climate change and environmental conservation.	4 biodiversity centres.	Establish biodiversity centres.

Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
To create environmental parks/arboretums for community use <i>Countywide</i>	For beautification; Biodiversity conservation.	Establish four environmental parks.	Establishment of tree nurseries; Protection of sites; Establishment of the park.
Management plan for community forest participatory forest management <i>Countywide</i>	Proper management of community forest; Protection and conservation of endangered species,; Control of wildlife pests.	Create management plan.	Coming up with management plan.
Clean energy (carbon trading) <i>Countywide</i>	To promote clean energy (e.g. solar, wind); To create biogas production units in institutions.	Create 4 bio-centres for biogas production; Energy saving devices; Distribute solar lighting and solar lamps to 15,000 households and 20 institutions.	Creation of 4 bio-centres for biogas production in institutions; Distribution of solar lamps and solar for lighting to 15,000 households and 20 institutions; Training of communities on use of energy saving jikos (ceramic jikos)
Linking of development activities with appropriate conservation practices <i>Countywide</i>	To increase tree and grass cover in institutions around water development facilities; Rehabilitate degraded landscapes.	12 institutions; Rehabilitation of at least 500ha of degraded landscape.	Tree and grass planting.
Enforcing proper waste management and EIA/EA regulations <i>Countywide</i>	Adherence to the law (EMCA Act 1999)	All development projects.	Proper waste management at generation, collection, separation and disposal stages.
Green projects, eco-schools <i>Countywide</i>	Provision/construction of water tanks to schools, households for greening projects (planting trees); To ensure planting of more trees and their survival rates.	Support 16 green schools and 84 households.	Survey; Protection of sites; Provision of water tanks (5,000-lit water tanks); Planting of trees.
Soil and water conservation measures <i>Countywide</i>	To reduce soil erosion.	10 km of terraces; 10 underground water tanks.	Promote soil and water conservation measures like building of gabions, terracing in farming, check dams, trees and planting at water points.
Sustainable exploitation of natural resources <i>Countywide</i>	Conduct geological surveys to establish mineral deposits and other exploitable resources; To map natural resources/minerals in the county; To create clear strategies on how to exploit the resources; To encourage mineral prospecting.	Carry out geological surveys.	Survey to locate natural resources; Invite prospectors to explore the area; Create clear strategies on exploitation.

Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental and natural resource policies <i>Countywide</i>	To have county sector strategies and policies.	Develop sector strategies; Develop natural resource sector policies.	Strategy document; Policies as appropriate.
Capacity building of the existing environmental and water management committees <i>Countywide</i>	To enhance their knowledge on environmental issues; To create awareness on conservation measures in their wards/villages.	40 capacity building trainings.	Conduct trainings in different wards/villages.

## c) Housing

### i. On-Going Projects

Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ABT Centre <i>Central Saku, Dukana, Odha and Korr</i>	To train locals on appropriate building materials.	16 centres	Moulding of SSB and building of the centre.

### i. New Proposed Projects

Programme/ Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation of government estates <i>Central Saku</i>	To renovate houses occupied by county officers and senior officers within the county.	20 houses	Inspection, prioritization, tendering, award, inspection and certification of the completed works.
Registration of new government houses <i>Central Saku</i>	To maintain and increase government staff housing.	20 houses	Inspection; Filling of form MOH 362 A; Categorization into LG, HG or MG; Filling of statistical forms and sending them to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.
Construction of 250 low income housing units and upgrading informal settlements <i>Central Saku</i>	To add low income housing stock.	250 housing units	Construction of housing units.
Hydroform machines <i>Saku Constituency</i>	To lower the cost of building for low income groups; To provide cheap locally available materials; To protect and conserve the environment ; To empower the community to generate income.	4 machines	Hold workshops to train trainers and community; Procure and deliver 4 hydroform machines.
Fencing of compounds with GoK houses <i>Central Saku</i>	To improve on security and discourage speculators and private developers from encroaching.	5 acres of land	Establishing beacons and preparation of bill of quantities, tendering, award and certification of completed works.

### ii. Flagship Project: None

### iii. Stalled Project: None

#### 7.10.5. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Tree planting in schools has been on-going as a measure of increasing forest cover in the county. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment. The community will also be trained and their capacity built through various environmental groups and water users associations.



# 8

## CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## 8.0. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 8.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the national and county level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. It also shows indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes then costing implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators that are selected for the county, based on projects and programmes identified in chapter seven.

### 8.2 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

Section 47 (1) of the County Government Act 2012 requires counties to develop a performance management plan that will inform the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) by outlining the expected inputs, outputs and results. The county evaluation is planned at two stages - mid-term and end-term. There will be quarterly and annual reports to assess the progress made in implementing the CIDP and providing necessary information and feedback. At the national level, M&E is conducted through the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The county and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the county integrated development plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the county.

The County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) will be put in place to serve the needs of the county government, while complementing the national M&E system. The CMEC consists of members representing county and national government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. The CMEC will provide capacity building to instil M&E culture in county departments and agencies. The activities of the CMEC will include preparation of the county annual M&E report (CAMER), which will capture feedback to the national level. At the sub-county levels, there will be a sub-county M&E committee to coordinate M&E activities at sub-county, ward and village levels. An M&E unit will be established to act as the secretariat to coordinate the implementation of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES).

### 8.3. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

#### 8.3.1 Agriculture & Rural Development

##### a. Agriculture Sub-Sector

##### (i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Agriculture extension programmes <i>Countywide</i>	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted/number of farmers trained; Number of new agricultural farmers adopting appropriate agricultural technology.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Integrated food security <i>Countywide</i>	125 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted/number of farmers trained; Number of farmers engaging in food security initiatives.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Horticultural production <i>Moyale Constituency</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of farmers engaging in horticultural production.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Soil and water conservation. <i>Countywide</i>	12 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups trained; Number of farmers adopting soil and water conservation measures	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Farm demonstrations and field days Countywide	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of demonstrations/field days made; Number of farmers participating in farm demonstrations and field days.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Farmer training and establishment of income generating activities (IGA)	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of farmers trained engaging in IGAs.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>382 M</b>						

**(ii) New Proposed Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Irrigation infrastructure development Countywide	125 M	2013 - 2017	Number of acreage; Number of farmers benefiting from the irrigation infrastructure.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	New
Agro-processing; value addition for fruits and vegetables Countywide	32 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cottage industries; Number of farmer groups in the cottage industries.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Traded volumes.	Agriculture dept	County govt/ Development partners	New
Natural resources management and drought resilience Countywide	145 M	2013 - 2017	Number of water pans; Hydroponics demos set up; Number of greenhouses in production; Number of farmers adopting technologies.	EIA Reports; Designs and BQs; Completion certificates; Field reports.	Dept of Agric./Water/ MOPW	County govt/ Development partners	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
County agricultural showground <i>County headquarters</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	County showground established Number of exhibitors expressing interest to exhibit in the showground.	Stakeholders meeting minutes; EIA reports; Designs and BQs; Completion certificates; Field reports.	Dept of Agric./Water/ MOPW/Dept of Lands/NEMA	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
County Agricultural Resource Centre <i>County headquarters</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	County resource centre established; Number of farmers attending the resource centre.	Stakeholders meeting minutes; EIA reports; Designs and BQs; Completion certificates; Field reports.	Dept of Agric/ MOPW/Dept of Lands/NEMA	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Farmers resilience, conservation and establishment of water sources <i>Countywide</i>	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of greenhouse farming demonstration sites; Number of community members accessing water from the established water sources; Number of water sources established.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Promotion of on-farm and off-farm income generating activities <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings Number of farmers engaging in on-farm and off-farm income generating activities.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
<b>Countywide Total cost</b>	<b>587 M</b>						

iii) Flagship projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Flood based farming/ Spate irrigation <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of fodder and flood irrigation infrastructure; Number of farmers benefiting.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Kitchen gardening and agriprenership support <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups supported; Number of households supported; Number of farmers adopting kitchen gardening and agriprenership.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
County Agricultural Land Use Master Plan <i>Countywide</i>	15 M	2015 - 2017	Masterplan established.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Food and fodder crop production <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of food and fodder flood irrigation infrastructure; Number of beneficiaries.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Fibre crop production <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings; Number of farmers adopting fibre crop production.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Development of 1 training farm <i>Saku</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Training farm established; Number of farmers trained.	Departmental reports	Dept of Agric/ Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Piloting crop insurance (NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of farmers insured.	Departmental reports	NDMA/Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Support the planned water harvesting for irrigation at the micro-irrigation schemes throughout the county (NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of water reservoirs; Number of storage facilities; Cubic metres of water stored; Number of beneficiaries.	Departmental reports	NDMA/Development partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>265 M</b>						

Total Agriculture Sub-Sector = Ksh 1.234 B

## b. Livestock Sub-Sector

### (i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Livestock marketing. <i>Countywide</i>	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of markets established.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Disease control and standard methods in animal health <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of animals covered.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Animal disease monitoring and surveillance <i>Countywide</i>	35 M	2013 - 2017	Number of field days/trainings.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Animal health and extension service delivery systems <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups supported.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Veterinary public health infrastructural development <i>Marsabit, Laisamis Moyale</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of modern slaughterhouses constructed.	Completion Reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Beekeeping improvement through ADB-ASAL and ENNDA <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beekeeping groups formed; Number of groups and individual farmers adopting bee improvement technologies.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Environmental protection <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of laboratories constructed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>365 M</b>						

i) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Livestock improvement through ADB-ASAL livestock and rural livelihood support project <i>Countywide</i>	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of markets established.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going



Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Livestock extension services through NALEP Ewaso Nyiro North Dev Authority and ADB <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted; Number of livestock keepers benefiting from livestock extension services.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Routine control of trade sensitive diseases <i>Countywide</i>	140 M	2013 - 2017	Number of animals vaccinated.	Vaccination reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
County veterinary diagnostic laboratory <i>County headquarters</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Veterinary diagnostic laboratory established.	Operating laboratory.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Start-up kit for veterinary clinical ambulatory services <i>Countywide</i>	7 M	2013 - 2017	Number of kits bought; Number of livestock farmers accessing the services.	Kits availed and working.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Slaughterhouses and slaughter slabs <i>Maikona, North Horr; Turbi Bubisa, Dukana Merille and Loiyangalani</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of slaughterhouses constructed; Percentage increase in number of animals slaughtered.	Slaughterhouses and slabs.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Range water project <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of water troughs built.	Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
Construction of hay sheds <i>Countywide</i>	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of sheds established.	Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Office infrastructure and enabling environment for work	400 M	2013 - 2017	Number of office blocks constructed and equipped; Number of vehicles bought.	Construction reports; Vehicles working.	Livestock and Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
<i>Countywide</i> Digital pen technology	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of disease incidences reported; Number of animals identified.	Monthly disease reports and animal identification reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
<i>Countywide</i> Quarantine station	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of stations established.	Quarantine reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
<i>Location to be identified</i> Abattoir	50 M	2013 - 2017	Abattoir established.	Livestock slaughter figures and export reports.	Veterinary dept	County govt/ Development agencies	On-going
<i>Segel</i> <b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.067 B</b>						

Total Livestock Sub-Sector = Ksh 1.432 B

### c) Fisheries Sub-Sector

#### (i) On-Going Projects

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Completion of office block	250,000	2013 - 2014	Office block established and operational	Completion certificate	Fisheries Dept	County Govt	On-going
<i>County headquarters</i> <b>Total Cost</b>	<b>0.25 M</b>						

(ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Credit facilities for fishing communities: BMU members <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups supported; Amount of credit disbursed to groups.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development partners	New
Fish landing sites, packing bay, drying and storage racks <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of landing sites/bays and storage racks developed; Number of fish farmers using the facilities.	Quarterly reports and annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Fish processing plants <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of processing plants; Number of fish farmers using the processing plants; Percentage increase in process fish output.	Completion certificate.	Fisheries dept/ MOPW	County govt	On-going
Lake Turkana patrol boats <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boats purchased.	Procurement documents; Logbook.	Fisheries dept	County govt	Complete
Fishing policy <i>L. Turkana</i>	3 M	2013 - 2017	Number of fisheries policy; Fish policy in place.	Departmental reports	Fisheries dept	County govt/ Development partners	New
Enhancement of fish harvesting and catch per unit effort (CPUE) <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of storage facilities; Fish tonnes harvested; Number of fish equipment procured.	Departmental reports	Fisheries dept	County govt/ Development partners	New
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>178 M</b>						

## (iii) Flagship Project

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Tunnel dryer or greenhouse solar dryer for drying fish <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of solar dryers installed; Number of fish farmers using the solar dryers for drying fish.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development partners	New
Solar powered coolers for fresh fish <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of solar powered coolers installed; Number of fish farmers using fish coolers.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/ Development partners	New
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>35 M</b>						

Total Fisheries Sub-Sector = Ksh 213.25 M

## d) Cooperative Sub-Sector

## (i) New Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Stimulus fund steering growth of cooperatives <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2014	Number of cooperative unions formed; Membership (number of new members); Amount of credit disbursed through cooperatives.	Quarterly reports.	Trade dept	County govt	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
ICT integration of cooperative societies Countywide	60 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cooperatives that have integrated ICT.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	On-going
Financial management in all cooperatives Countywide	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cooperatives with improved financial management systems.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	On-going
Policy, Legal and Reforms	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cooperative unions supported; Number of cooperative unions adopting policy and legal reforms.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	On-going
Mobilize new cooperative societies Countywide	39 M	2013 - 2017	Number of new cooperatives mobilized; Number of new members of cooperatives.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	On-going
<b>Total</b>	<b>234 M</b>						

ii) Flagship Project

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establish cooperative unions Countywide	5 M	2014	Number of cooperative unions formed.	Quarterly reports	Trade dept	County govt	On-going

Total Cooperative Sub-Sector = Ksh 239 M

**e) Lands Sub-Sector****(i) On-Going Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Jirne Adjudication Section	0.2 M	2013 - 2014	Number of ha demarcated.	Demarcation report	Department of Land	GoK/ County government	On-going
<i>Saku Constituency</i>							
Songa Adjudication Section	0.1 M	2013 - 2014	Number of objections heard and determined.	Demarcation report	Department of Land	GoK/ County government	On-going
<i>Saku Constituency</i>							
Sagante I Adjudication Section	0.1 M	2013 - 2014	Number of plots demarcated.	Demarcation report	Department of Land	GoK/ County government	On-going
<i>Saku Constituency</i>							
Badassa Adjudication Section	0.2 M	2013 - 2014	Number of plots demarcated.	Demarcation report	Department of Land	GoK/ County government	On-going
<i>Saku Constituency</i>							
Laisamis Local Physical Development Plan (PDP)	0.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of plans produced.	Reports produced	Department of Land	County government	On-going
<i>Laisamis Urban Centre Laisamis Constituency</i>							
Preparation of part development plans for various public institutions	0.4 M	2013 - 2014	Number of plans produced.	Reports produced	Department of Land	County government	On-going
Development control	0.3 M	2013 - 2014	Number of applications received.	Reports produced	Department of Land	County government	On-going
<i>Marsabit County</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.8 M</b>						

(ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of County Land Registry	1 M	2013 - 2014	Number of certificate of titles issued.	Gazettement as a unit of registration of land.	County government	County government	On-going
County headquarters Land adjudication and settlement	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of ha demarcated; Number of title deeds issued.	Demarcation report.	County government	County government	On-going
Countywide Land use and land cover assessment	3 M	2013 - 2017	Number of reports.	M&E reports; Site meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
Countywide Establishment of County Land Management Board	12 M	2013 - 2017	Number of meetings held.	M&E reports; Meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
County headquarters Establishment of sub-county land commissions	12 M	2013 - 2017	Number of meetings held.	M&E reports; Meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
All sub-counties Construction of lands offices, purchase of office equipment, furniture and tools	60 M	2013 - 2017	Number of office equipment, furniture and tools purchased.	M&E reports, Site meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
County Physical Development Plan	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of reports.	M&E reports; Meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
Countywide							

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Town Planning <i>Moyale and Moyale</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of reports.	M&E reports; Meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
Boundary identification <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of reports.	M&E reports; Meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
Survey and settlement scheme for IDPs <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of IDPs settled.	M&E reports, Meeting reports.	County government	County government	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>223 M</b>						

ii) **Flagship Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establish computerised land management information system (GIS) <i>County headquarters</i>	50 M	2013 - 2014	Number of systems established; Number of title deeds issued.	Departmental reports.	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Integrated strategic urban development plans <i>Moyale and Marsabit towns</i>	20 M	2013 - 2014	Number of plans developed.	Departmental reports.	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Spatial plan for the county <i>Countywide</i>	12 M	2013 - 2014	Number of plans developed.	Departmental reports.	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New



Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Liquid waste management <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	40 M	2013 - 2014	Number of sewerage systems developed.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>122 M</b>						

Total Lands Sub-Sector Cost = Ksh 346.8 M

#### f) Urban Development Sub-Sector

##### (i) New Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Solid waste collection and management <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of units developed; Number of dump sites established.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Disposal of liquid waste (oxidation pools and lagoons) <i>Marsabit, Moyale towns</i>	20 M	2013 - 2014	Number of mini pools and lagoons developed.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Slaughterhouses <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	20 M	2013 - 2014	Number of slaughterhouses developed and maintained.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Town beautification <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	25 M	2013 - 2014	Number of recreational parks created.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Public toilets <i>Marsabit, Moyale</i>	15 M	2013 - 2014	Number of toilets constructed.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establish disaster management component	50 M	2013 - 2014	Number of fire stations established.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Marsabit, Moyale							
Establish county inspectorate units	10 M	2013 - 2014	Number of units established and operationalised.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Marsabit, Moyale							
Technical manpower support	40 M	2013 - 2014	Number of staff hired.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Countywide							
Policy formulation	8 M	2013 - 2014	Number of policies developed.	Departmental reports	County government	County govt/ Development partners	New
Countywide							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>238 M</b>						

Total Cost Urban Development Sub-Sector = Ksh 238 M

**g) Forestry and Wildlife Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
AFD Infrastructure Development Project	1 B	2013 - 2017	Number of offices constructed and operational.	BQS and tender documents; Handing over report; Certificate of completion.	Wildlife department	AFD	5%
Saku, Laisamis and North Horr							

Effective knowledge management	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of training reports.	Training reports	Wildlife department	AFD	5%
<i>Countywide</i>							
Natural resource management	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of project reports.	Project reports	Wildlife department	AFD	5%
Policy and legislative framework	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of reports.	Policy documents	Wildlife department	AFD	5%
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.019 B</b>						

ii) New Proposed Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Gums and resins value chain development	5 M	2014/2017	Number of households involved; Quantity of gums marketed.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County government.	Development partners; County government.	New
<i>Moyale and Laisamis</i>							
Honey value chain development	5 M	2014/2015 2016/2017	Number of households involved; Quantity of gums sold.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County government.	Development partners; County government.	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Development of charcoal industry	5 M	2014/2015 2016/2017	Number of CPAs registered; Number of kilning technologies adapted.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County government; CBOs and Development partners	Development partners; County government.	New
<i>Moyale and Marsabit Central</i>							

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Develop commercial and dryland forestry Countywide	10 M	2014/2015 2016/2017	Area (ha) woodlots established; Area (ha) of forest protected.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County government	Development partners; County government.	New
Protection of Mt. Kulal as a water catchment area Loiyangalani	10 M	2014/2015 2016/2017	Number of CFAs registered and forest maps produced; Area protected.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County government; CBOs and NGOs	Development partners; County government.	New
Establishment of urban forestry Countywide	5 M	2014/2015 2016/2017	Number of arboretums established.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County government	Development partners; County government	New
Improve forestry infrastructure Countywide	10 M	2014/2015 2016/2017	Number of completion certificates.	Quarterly reports	KFS; County government	Development partners; County government	New
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>50 M</b>						

**Total Forestry and Wildlife Sub-Sector = Ksh 1.069 B**

**Ksh 1 B (already funded)**

**Total CIDP 2013-2017 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Projected Expenditure = Ksh 4.772 billion**

### 8.3.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector

#### a) Transport Sub-Sector

##### i) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
KCB roundabout-Marsabit Boys	2 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site minutes; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Saku Constituency Marsabit Central Ward							
Marsabit town roads	450 M	2013 - 2017	Number of km tarmacked.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Marsabit Town							
Marsabit town street lights	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of street lights installed.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Saku							
Marsabit-Arbijahan	70 M	2013 - 2017	Number of km graded.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Saku							
Main road-quarry	1 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Saku							
Stadium-Manyattaginda via Manyattaote	2 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Saku							
Town-Nyayo road	5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Saku							
Town-Shambole via Manyattachille	4.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Saku							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Grave yard - airstrip dispensary road <i>Saku</i>	4.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Main road - Komboni Primary <i>Saku</i>	5 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Main road (Muslim agency) - Main road (Mbt Boys) via Majengo <i>Saku</i>	3 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Link roads in Majengo <i>Saku</i>	4.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Shauryako road <i>Saku</i>	6 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Leyal - Mata Lama hill <i>Karare ward</i>	1.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Main road - Pargichon - Hajale <i>Karare Ward</i>	3 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Leyal-Songa - Illpus - Kituruni <i>Karare Ward</i>	10 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Manyattajillo - Kubi Kallo <i>Sagante/Jaldesa ward</i>	4 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Dirib - Jaldesa - Shura	5.5 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante/Jaldesa Ward</i>							
Malakole - Sasura Girls	6.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante/Jaldesa Ward</i>							
Boruharo - Matamuka	1.5 M	2016 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante/Jaldesa Ward</i>							
Kubibagasa-Kachacha	2.5 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante/Jaldesa ward</i>							
Sagante - Gar Karsa	10 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante/Jaldesa Ward</i>							
Town - Badassa via Forest	14 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante/Jaldesa Ward</i>							
Town - Badassa	30 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante/Jaldesa Ward</i>							
Harobota - Golole	1.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Sagante - Jaldesa ward</i>							
Town - Livestock Market	5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
<i>Moyale Constituency Township Ward</i>							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Moyale town roads <i>Moyale Constituency Township Ward</i>	450 M	2013 - 2017	Number of km tarmacked.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Moyale town street lights <i>Moyale Constituency Township Ward</i>	10 M	2013 - 2014	Number of street lights installed.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Town - Sessi via Hospital Road <i>Moyale Constituency Township Ward</i>	2 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Town - Biashara Street - Lami via Hajjo <i>Moyale Constituency Township Ward</i>	9 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Link roads in Biashara Street <i>Moyale Constituency Township Ward</i>	5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Township Pry - Goromuda via Muslim Pry <i>Moyale Constituency Township Ward</i>	4.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Hellu - Mansile Road (new) <i>Manyatta/Hellu Ward</i>	30 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going



Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Livestock - Manyatta Primary	2 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Manyatta/Hellu Ward							
Manyatta Mosque - Moyale Girls	0.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Manyatta/Hellu Ward							
Kinisa - Allo Bulla	1.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Manyatta/Hellu Ward							
Manyatta road to Hellu Primary	2.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Manyatta/Hellu Ward							
Bambaga - Hellu Police Post	1 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Manyatta/Hellu Ward							
Link roads in Lami Location	1 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Manyatta/Hellu Ward							
Sessi - Butiye	3 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Butiye Location							
Qate Junction - Bori	6 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Butiye Location							
Sessi - Somare	1 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Butiye Location							
Dabel - Godoma (cut line)	2 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Golbo Ward							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Wattiti - Godomagudo	2.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Golbo Ward							
Odda - Mansile	0.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Golbo Ward							
Link roads in Odda	4 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Golbo Ward							
Rawana - Elleborr	1.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Uran Ward							
Yasare - Anona via Uran	32 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Uran Ward							
Rawana - Funanqumbi	1 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Uran Ward							
Lataka - Elleborr - Rawana	4 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Uran Ward							
D.F - Dadachobbu	3 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Obbu Ward							
Adadigarba Road	3.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Obbu Ward							
D.F - Ambalo	3 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Obbu Ward							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Sololo - Madoadi - Wayegodha	1.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Sololo Ward							
Sololo - Makutano - Town	2 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Sololo Ward							
Link roads in Sololo town	1.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Sololo Ward							
Logologo - Korr	45 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Laisamis Constituency Korr/Ngurunit Ward							
Ngurunit - Mpagas	3 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Laisamis Constituency Korr/Ngurunit Ward							
Korr - Namarei	3 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Laisamis Constituency Korr/Ngurunit Ward							
Gudas - Soriadi	2 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Logologo Ward							
Lbarook - New Health Centre	0.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Logologo Ward							
Town - El Barook Girls Sec Sch.	4.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Logologo Ward							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Merille - Koya <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	3 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Merille - Lontolio <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	3.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Silapani - Sakardala <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	1 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Koya - Kom <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	6 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Merille - Nolotota <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	1 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Kamotonyi - Lendigiro <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	1 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Laisamis - Ndikir - Utauli <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	3 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Laisamis - Tirgamo Water Supply <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	2 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Lokilipi Escarpment <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>	12 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Loiyangalani - Serima <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>	2.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Mt. Kulal roads <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>	10 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Yellow Rock - Teleki Volcano	1 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/ maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Loiyangalani Ward							
Loiyangalani - Lardapach - Arapal Road	24 M	2014 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Loiyangalani Ward							
Marsabit - Kargi Road	45 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Kargi/South Horr							
Kargi - South Horr	3 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Kargi/South Horr							
Kargi - Korr	15 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Kargi/South Horr							
Kargi - Kurkum - Yell	2.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Kargi/South Horr							
Illeret - Ethiopia border	1.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
North Horr Constituency Illeret Ward							
Illeret - Sibilo	5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
North Horr Constituency Illeret Ward							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Illeret - Derathe <i>North Horr Constituency Illeret Ward</i>	5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Dukana - Bulloq <i>Dukana Ward</i>	10 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Balesa - Dukana <i>Dukana Ward</i>	3 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
El-Gade - Balesa <i>Dukana Ward</i>	3.2 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Balesa - El-Hadi <i>Dukana Ward</i>	3.8 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Sabare - Bulluck <i>Dukana Ward</i>	4.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Balesa - Huri Hills <i>Dukana Ward</i>	4.8 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
El-Hadi - Forole <i>Dukana Ward</i>	6.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Dukana - Ethiopia border <i>Dukana Ward</i>	3 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Dukana - BalesaSaru <i>Dukana Ward</i>	4.8 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Daradhe - Bulukh <i>North Horr Ward</i>	2 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Gus - Moite <i>North Horr Ward</i>	3.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Matiti Hills - Moite <i>North Horr Ward</i>	3 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
El-Beso - Bololo <i>North Horr Ward</i>	1.5 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Qorqa-el-beso <i>North Horr Ward</i>	1.5 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Sarimo - Galasa - Koromto <i>North Horr Ward</i>	2 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Gus - Malabot - North Horr <i>North Horr Ward</i>	2.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
North Horr - Funangos - Bololo <i>North Horr Ward</i>	1.5 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Hurri Hills - Kalacha junction <i>Maikona Ward</i>	20 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Hurrin Hills - Toricha - Maikona <i>Maikona Ward</i>	4 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Burgabo - Hurri Hills <i>Maikona Ward</i>	2.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Turbi - Forole <i>Maikona Ward</i>	2.8 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Torich - Burgabo <i>Maikona Ward</i>	1.5 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
El-Gathe - Kurawa <i>Maikona Ward</i>	1.2 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Maikona - Medate - Buro <i>Maikona Ward</i>	2 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Hurri Hill - Forole <i>Maikona Ward</i>	10 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Toricha - Elle Dimtu (New) <i>Maikona Ward</i>	5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Kalacha - Olom - Arapal <i>Maikona Ward</i>	6 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
El-gathe - Hurri Hills <i>Maikona Ward</i>	4.5 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Dosawachu - Burgabo - Hurri Hills <i>Turbi Ward</i>	4 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Burgabo - Forolle <i>Turbi Ward</i>	1.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Bubisa - Shurr <i>Turbi Ward</i>	3 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded/ maintained	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going



Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Turbi - Koronderi <i>Turbi Ward</i>	1 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Turbi - Amballo <i>Turbi Ward</i>	2.5 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Kukuru - Demo <i>Turbi Ward</i>	1.2 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Turbi - Forole <i>Turbi Ward</i>	3.5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Bubisa - Maikona <i>Turbi Ward</i>	6 M	2014 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Shegel - Bubisa <i>Turbi Ward</i>	5 M	2013 - 2015	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Turbi - SapasGange <i>Turbi Ward</i>	2.5 M	2015 - 2016	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Sotowes - Demo - Basir <i>Turbi Ward</i>	5.5 M	2016 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Emergency funds for roads <i>Countywide</i>	120 M	2013 - 2017	Number of km graded/maintained.	Site meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	On-going
Road signs <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of road signs installed.	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County government	New
Rehabilitate/upgrade access roads in the county	2.089 B	2013 - 2018	Number of kms.	Inspection reports.	Department of roads	GoK, County government; NDMA; Development partners	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>3.8578 B</b>						

## (ii) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Merrille - Marsabit Road		2013 - 2017	Kms	Completion certificate	Kenya National Highway Authority	GoK/Development partners.	On-going
Marsabit - Turbi Road		2013	Kms	Completion certificate	Kenya National Highway Authority	GoK/Development partners.	On-going
Turbi - Moyale Road		2013	Kms	Completion certificate	Kenya National Highway Authority	GoK/Development partners.	On-going
Upgrading of roads within Marsabit 4km and Moyale town CBD 3km	350 M	2013	Kms	Completion certificate	Department of Roads	County government/ Development partners.	New
Establishment of evacuation centres	9 M	2015 - 2017	Centres established	Completion certificate	Public works	County government; Development partners.	New
Rehabilitation/ upgrading of flood damaged roads, water intakes and pipelines	500 M	2015 - 2017	Kms of road and pipeline.	Completion certificate	Department of Roads	County government; Development partners.	New
Construction of low-cost housing	500 M	2015 - 2017	Number of houses; Number of beneficiaries.	Completion certificate	Department of Housing	County government; Development partners.	New
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.359 B</b>						

**Total Cost Transport Sub-Sector = Ksh 5.216 B**

**a) ICT**  
**(i) On-Going Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Procurement and installation of computer equipment <i>Countywide</i>	40,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of computer equipment purchased and installed.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept; UN agencies; Other partners.	County govt; Development partners	On-going
Establishment of Local Networks, Wide Area Networks, Security and Enterprise Development <i>Countywide</i>	160,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of departments networked.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept; UN agencies; Other partners.	County govt; Development partners	On-going
Installation of Integrated Financial Management System and Infrastructure <i>County headquarters and sub-county headquarters</i>	55,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of IFMIS systems established.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept; UN agencies; Other partners.	County govt; Development partners	On-going
Capacity building and user support programmes <i>Countywide</i>	15,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of staff trained; Number of trainings conducted.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept; UN agencies; Other partners.	County govt; Development partners	On-going
Maintenance of computer system and technical backstopping <i>Countywide</i>	5,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of computers maintained.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept; UN agencies; Other partners.	County govt; Development partners	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
State-of-the-art software such as Geographical Information System, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System and software for revenue collection	100,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of software developed; Number of programmes developed.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept UN agencies Other partners	County govt; Development partners.	On-going
<i>County headquarters</i>							
Installation of communications server	30,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of offices connected	Departmental reports	ICT Dept UN agencies Other partners	County govt; Development partners.	On-going
<i>County headquarters</i>							
Capacity building and end-user support programmes	10,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of staff trained; Number of trainings conducted.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept UN agencies Other partners	County govt; Development partners.	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Maintenance of computer system and technical backstopping	5,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of computers and equipment maintained.	Departmental reports	ICT Dept UN agencies Other partners	County govt; Development partners.	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>420,000,000</b>						

(ii) **Flagship Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Infrastructure, Connectivity and Interoperability <i>Countywide</i>	848,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of offices connected.	Departmental reports	Department of ICT	County govt; Development partners	On-going and the timeline falls beyond 2017
Public Service Delivery and Interoperability <i>Countywide</i>	2,540,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of systems installed; Type of systems procured.	Departmental reports	Department of ICT	County govt; Development partners	On-going and the timeline is expected to go beyond 2017
Human Capital and Workforce Development <i>Countywide</i>	943,000,000	2013 - 2017	Number of staff trained; Number of trainings held.	Departmental reports	Department of ICT	County govt; Development partners	On-going and the timeline is expected to go beyond 2017
Policy Environment and Legal Frameworks <i>Countywide</i>	32,500,000	2013 - 2017	Number of departments networked.	Departmental reports	Department of ICT	County govt; Development partners	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>4,363,500,000</b>						

**Total Cost ICT Sub-Sector = Ksh 4,783,500,000** <sup>25</sup>

<sup>25</sup> The ICT budget goes beyond the CIDP time frame and 40 per cent (Ksh 1.92 B) will be financed by the county government

### c. Energy Sub-Sector

#### (i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Wind Farm at Loiyangalani	1 B	2013 - 2017	Number of Megawatts produced.	Surveys and reports	PPP	GoK/ Development partners	On-going
Loiyangalani Rural Electrification Project	500 M	2013 - 2017	Number of connections; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports produced	REA/County government	REA	On-going
Countywide Rural Electrification & Kenya Power project generation plant	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of equipment supplied; Number of beneficiaries.	Inspection reports	REA/County government	REA & Kenya Power	On-going
North Horr, Laisamis							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.7 B</b>						

#### (ii) New Proposed Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Energy saving jikos	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of jikos constructed; Number of beneficiaries.	Surveys and reports	County government	County government	New
Countywide Electrification of off-grid areas	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of connections; Number of households benefiting.	Reports produced	REA / County government	County government/ Development partners	New
Countywide							

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Solar equipment supplier	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of suppliers sourced; Number of solar equipment supplied.	Inspection reports	County government	County government/ Development partners	New
County headquarters							
Solar street lighting	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of solar street lights installed.	Site meetings; Reports produced	County government	County government/ Development partners	New
Urban centres							
Solar pump-driven boreholes	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boreholes with solar pumps; Number of beneficiaries.	Site meetings; Reports produced	County government	County government/ Development partners	New
Countywide							
Carrying out specific feasibility study to ascertain potential wind zones and related costs of site development	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of potential sites identified.	Reports	County government	County government/ Development partners	New
Countywide							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>135 M</b>						

Total Cost Energy Sub-Sector = Ksh 1.835 B

Total Cost of Energy, Infrastructure and ICT = Ksh 7.3268 B

## 8.3.3 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs Sector

a) **Tourism Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Projects: None

ii) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Site mapping and publicity <i>Countywide</i>	8 M	2014 - 2015	Number of sites mapped and published	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
Community eco-tourism conservancies <i>Countywide</i>	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of conservancies established	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
Miss/Mr Tourism pageant <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of events organized	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
Renovation of Koobi Fora solar eclipse site <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013	Number of structures renovated	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
Networking with partners <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of partners networked	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
Benchmarking ASAL regions <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of reports	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New



Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Tourist class hotels through public private partnership	800 M	2013 - 2017	Number of hotels constructed	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.03 B</b>						

#### b) Trade

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Business skills transfer	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of people trained.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
New tier-3 market structures	160 M	2013 - 2017	Number of market structures constructed.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Old markets upgrading	100 M	2014	Number of markets upgraded.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Construction of youth markets	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of youth markets constructed; Number of youths benefited.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Establish trade link with counties	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of links established; Value of goods traded.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
<i>Countywide</i>							

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
External trade development <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of new markets developed.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
Set up county chamber of commerce <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of members recruited.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
Business extension services <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of traders visited and advised.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
County Enterprise Fund <i>Countywide</i>	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>585 M</b>						

c) Industrialization

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Organize investor conferences <i>Countywide</i>	45 M	2013/2014	Number of investor conferences organized; Number of start-up projects initiated.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
Domestication of national industrialization policies and laws <i>Countywide</i>	3 M	2014	Number of operational industrialization laws and policies.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Investment in abattoirs Countywide	200 M	2014 - 2017	Number of abattoirs established; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Trade dept	GoK/Developing partners	New
Mobile slaughters Countywide	50 M	2014 - 2017	Number of mobile slaughters established.	Reports	Trade dept	GoK/Developing partners	New
Fish cooling plant - Lake Turkana Countywide	100 M	2014 - 2017	Number of fish cooling plants established; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Trade dept	GoK/Developing partners	New
Tourism-rich historical sites Countywide	50 M	2014 - 2017	Number of new hotels constructed; Bed capacity; Revenue generated.	Reports	Trade dept	GoK/Developing partners	New
Exploration of minerals - [Oil+Iron Ores+Gold+Salt] Countywide	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of exploration licences issued; Revenue generated.	Reports	Trade dept	GoK/Developing partners	New
Energy - [Wind + Solar] Countywide	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of new investments.	Reports	Trade dept	GoK/Developing partners	New
Private investment in education Countywide	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of learning institutions.	Reports	Trade dept	GoK/Developing partners	New
Industrial development centres Countywide	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of centres established.	Reports	Trade dept	County govt	New
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>998 M</b>						

Total Cost General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs Sector = Ksh 2.613B

## 8.3.4 Health Sector

## (a.) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Water harvesting from roofs	10 M	2013 - 2017	Additional cubic metres of water.	Tender documents; Meeting reports.	GoK/Development partners	County government and partners	On-going
Marsabit Hospital Countywide	400 M	2013 - 2017	Number of medical camps held; Number of persons reached through medical camps; Mortality rate; Reduced disease incidence rate.	Activity reports; Patient records.	GoK/ Development partners	County government and partners	On-going
Emergency preparedness and response Countywide	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of people served/treated.	Patient records.	GoK/ Development partners	County government and partners	On-going
Development of community strategy Countywide	14 M	2013 - 2014	Number of functional units.	Reports, supervisory visits.	County health services	County government and partners	On-going
Household sanitation Countywide	30 M	2013 - 2017	Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation.	Survey reports; Monitoring and evaluation reports.	GoK/Development partners	GoK, UNICEF	On-going
School water and sanitation Countywide	6 M	2013 - 2017	Proportion of schools with effective health clubs; Number of new WASH facilities established.	Monthly school returns/reports.	GoK/Development partners	GoK,UNICEF	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Health centre water and sanitation <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013 - 2017	Health facility utilization rate	Monitoring reports.	GoK/Development partners	GoK, UNICEF	On-going
Hygiene education and promotion <i>Countywide</i>	14 M	2013 - 2017	Number of participatory hygiene education trainings held; Number of beneficiaries reached.	Training reports; Monitoring reports.	GoK/Development partners	GoK, UNICEF	On-going
Nutrition programmes <i>Countywide</i>	290 M	2013 - 2017	Improved nutrition status of under-5s and vulnerable groups.	Survey reports; DHIS monthly reports.	GoK, UNICEF, WVK, Concern WW, FHK, WFP	GoK, UNICEF, WVK, Concern WW, FHK, WFP	On-going
Disease surveillance <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of surveys.	Number of reports, surveys.	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Institutional capacity building <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of vehicles purchased; Number of motorcycles purchased.	Procurement documents ; Project progress reports.	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK, UNICEF	On-going
Reduce the incidence of malaria <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of households benefited; Malaria prevalence rate.	Distribution vouchers/ registers; Reports.	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK, UNICEF	On-going
Strengthen prevention and mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of OVCs supported; Number of home based care trainings conducted; Number of condoms distributed; HIV prevalence rate.	Progress/monitoring reports.	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK, NACC, AMREF/ Development partners	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Waste management <i>Urban centres</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Proportion of households/business premises with refuse pits/receptacles.	Quarterly/annual reports	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK	On-going
Immunization programme <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Percentage of children immunized; Under-5 immunization rate.	Report	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK	On-going
Reproductive health programme <i>Countywide</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Percentage reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality; Percentage increase in CHWS & TB.	Reports	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK	On-going
Malaria prevention and treatment <i>Countywide</i>	15 M	2013 - 2017	Percentage reduction in malaria prevalence.	Reports	Health dept/ Development partners	GoK	On-going
Build institutional capacities of level 1 & 2 health facilities (NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	45 M	2013 - 2017	Number of referral systems established.	Reports	NDMA/ Development partners	GoK	On-going
Strengthen outreach and mobile clinics among communities in drought prone wards/level 1 and 2 -(NDMA) <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of mobile clinics established; Number of beneficiaries reached.	Reports	NDMA/ Development partners	GoK	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
High impact nutrition intervention (HINI) in drought prone wards -(NDMA)	85 M	2013 - 2017	Number of HINI programmes implemented; Number of beneficiaries reached.	Reports	NDMA/ Development partners	GoK	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Strengthen health information systems, coordination mechanisms and implement a motivational package (NDMA)	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of information systems established.	Reports	NDMA/ Development partners	GoK	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.366 B</b>						

#### b) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
<b>2013/2014 New projects proposed (Total cost = Ksh 135.2 M)</b>							
3 maternity units	18 M	2013/2014	Number of maternity units constructed; Bed capacity.	Reports; Site minutes.	County government (MoH)	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Rehabilitation and construction of new mortuaries	75 M	2013 - 2017	Number of mortuaries constructed and rehabilitated.	Reports; Site minutes.	County government (MoH)	County govt/ Development partners	New
7 staff houses	14 M	2013/2014	Number of houses constructed for staff.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County government (MoH)	County govt/ Development partners	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of dispensary <i>Maikona</i>	6 M	2013/2014	Number of units completed.	Report, tender, completion certificate.	County government (MoH)	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
6 ambulances	45 M	2013/2014	Number of ambulances procured.	Tender documents, LPO.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	Complete
3 incinerators	0.9 M	2013/2014	Number of incinerators constructed and completed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
1 utility vehicle	8.5 M	2013/2014	Operational vehicle available.	Log books.	County govt	County govt/ Development partners	Complete
1 water tank	1 M	2013/2014	One tank constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
4 laboratories	16 M	2013/2014	Number of laboratories constructed and operational.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
6 pit latrines	1.8 M	2013/2014	Number of latrines constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Moyale Hospital, 3 health centres and 5 dispensaries, laboratory equipment	15 M	2013/2014	Number of equipment purchased.	Tenders, LPO, vouchers.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
2 hospitals, laundry equipment	3 M	2013/2014	Number of equipment purchased.	Tenders, LPO, vouchers.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	Complete
2 hospitals, kitchen renovation and equipment	3 M	2013/2014	Number of equipment and units completed.	Tenders, LPO, vouchers.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New



Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
One inpatient ward	3 M	2013/2014	Number of inpatient wards constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Laboratory for county hospital and 6 health facilities	18 M	2014/2015	Number of laboratory units completed.	Tender, LPO, completion certificate.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Surgical ward	20 M	2014/2015	Number of units completed.	Tender, LPO, completion certificate.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
County hospital							
9 maternity units	54 M	2014/2015	Number of maternity units completed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
13 staff houses	26 M	2014/2015	Number of houses constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
2 OPD blocks	12 M	2014/2015	Number of OPD units completed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
8 ambulances	60 M	2014/2015	Number of ambulances procured.	Tender documents/ LPO.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	Complete
2 incinerators	0.6 M	2014/2015	Number of incinerators constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
3 water tanks	3 M	2014/2015	Number of water tanks constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Medical College	150 M	2015 - 2016	Number of units completed.	Tender, LPO, completion certificate.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
County hospital							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
5 maternity units	30 M	2015 - 2016	Number of maternity units constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
14 staff houses	28 M	2015 - 2016	Number of houses constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
OPD block	6 M	2015 - 2016	Number of OPD blocks completed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
5 ambulances	37.5 M	2015 - 2016	Number of ambulances procured.	Tender documents/ LPO.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
2 incinerators	0.6 M	2015 - 2016	Number of incinerators constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
3 water tanks	3 M	2015 - 2016	Number of water tanks constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
3 laboratories	9 M	2015 - 2016	Number of laboratories constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Inpatient ward	3 M	2015 - 2016	Number of inpatient wards constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Construction of one administration block	3 M	2015 - 2016	Number of inpatient wards constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Oxygen concentrator	20 M	2015 - 2016	Number of equipment purchased.	Tenders, LPO, vouchers.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	Completed

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Borehole	4 M	2015 - 2016	Number of boreholes drilled.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Purchase of medical equipment	20 M	2015 - 2016	Number of equipment purchased.	Tenders, LPO, vouchers.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
1 maternity theatre	10 M	2015 - 2016	Number of maternity theatres constructed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
11 maternity units	66 M	2016/2017	Number of maternity units constructed.	Monthly progress reports.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
22 staff houses	44 M	2016/2017	Number of houses constructed.	Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
3 OPD blocks	18 M	2016/2017	Number of OPD blocks completed.	Monthly progress reports.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
1 ambulance	7.5 M	2016/2017	Number of ambulances procured.	Log book.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
2 incinerators	0.6 M	2016/2017	Number of incinerators constructed.	Monthly progress report.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
1 utility vehicle	8.5 M	2016/2017	Number of vehicles procured.	Log book.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
6 water tanks	6 M	2016/2017	Number of water tanks constructed.	Monthly progress reports.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
5 laboratories	15 M	2016/2017	Number of laboratories constructed.	Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
1 placenta pit	0.5 M	2016/2017	Number of placenta pits constructed.	Monthly progress reports.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
1 inpatient ward	3 M	2016/2017	Number of inpatient wards constructed.	Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Lyster generator	2 M	2016/2017	Number of generators purchased.	Monthly progress reports.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Fencing 2 health facilities	8 M	2016/2017	Number of fenced facilities.	Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
4 motorcycles	0.4 M	2016/2017	Number of motorcycles purchased.	Monthly progress reports.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
OPD waiting shed	1 M	2016/2017	Number of sheds constructed.	Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
Roof gutters	0.2 M	2016/2017	Number of gutters installed.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	New
OPD renovation	2 M	2016/2017	Number of OPDs renovated.	Monthly progress reports; Site minutes.	County govt/ partners	County govt/ Development partners	On-going
Build institutional capacities of level 1 & 2 health facilities	190.65 M	2013/2018	Wards with functional referral systems.	Reports	Department of Health	GoK, county govt, Development partners	On-going
Strengthen outreach and mobile clinics among communities in drought-prone wards/ level 1 and 2	30.11 M	2013/2018	Number of outreach and mobile clinics.	Reports	Ministry of Health	GoK, county govt, Development partners	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
High impact nutrition intervention (HINI) in drought-prone wards	50 M	2013 - 2018	Number of health facilities implementing HINI in drought-prone areas.	Reports	Ministry of Health	GoK, county govt, Development partners	On-going
Strengthen health information systems, coordination mechanisms and implement a motivational package in the county	279.78 M	2013 - 2018	Timely data informing decision making.	Reports	Department of Health	GoK, county govt, Development partners	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>1.386 B</b>						

(c) Stalled Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Revival stalled projects Countywide	40 M	2013/2014	Number of revived stalled projects completed.	Reports; Site minutes.	County government, CDF	County development funds, CDF	Some still stalled and some are revived

Total Cost Health = Ksh 2.792 B

8.3.5 Education Sector

(i) On-Going Projects

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
School feeding programme Countywide	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries.	Quarterly reports	MoE	GoK	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Free primary education	500 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries.	Progress reports	MoE	GoK	On-going
Free day secondary education programme	600 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries.	Progress reports	MoE	GoK	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Centre of excellence	30 M	2013/2014	Number of facilities constructed; Number of beneficiaries.	Progress reports	MoE	GoK/ESP	On-going
<i>North Horr Girls</i>							
Centre of excellence	30 M	2013/2014	Number of facilities constructed.	Progress reports	MoE	GoK/ESP	On-going
<i>Saku High School</i>							
Centre of excellence	30 M	2013/2014	Number of facilities constructed.	Progress reports	MoE	GoK/ESP	On-going
<i>Walda</i>							
Centre of excellence	30 M	2013/2014	Number of facilities constructed.	Progress reports	MoE	GoK/ESP	On-going
<i>Logologo Girls</i>							
Construction and rehabilitation of Qarka Boarding School	30 M	2013/2014	Number of facilities constructed.	Progress reports	ARL	GoK	On-going
<i>North Horr Constituency</i>							
Construction and equipping of girls and boys boarding school at Nana	13 M	2015/2016	Number of students benefited.	Progress reports	County govt and partners	County govt and partners	On-going
Construction and equipping of new secondary school at Godoma	30 M	2015/2016	Number of facilities and equipment; Number of students benefited.	Progress report	County govt and CDF	County government; CDF Moyale and partners	On-going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Sololo Boys Education Project II ADB: Construction of two classrooms and a laboratory	4.3 M	2013/2014	Number of classrooms and laboratories constructed.	Site visits; reports.	MoE/ADB	ADB	50%
<i>Sololo</i> Sololo Boys Furniture Project	0.375 M	2013/2014	Number of furniture items purchased; Number of students benefited.	Frequent site visits; delivery notes and receipts.	MoE/ADB	ADB	On-going
<i>Sololo</i> Amballo Nursery School	0.45 M	2013/2014	Number of classes and number of pupils benefiting.	Site visits and progress reports.	MoE/MCC	MCC	Completed
<i>Amballo</i> Shurra Primary School: 5 classrooms and 9 VIP latrines	7.5 M	2013/2015	Number of classrooms and VIP latrines constructed.	Site visits and progress reports.	CDTF/DEO	CDTF	On-going
<i>Shurra</i> Dr. Godana Memorial Secondary School	21 M	2013/2015	Number of rooms constructed; Percentage increase in enrolment; Percentage decrease in school dropout.	Quarterly report.	DEO	CDF	On-going
<i>Maikona</i> Proposed Bubisa Secondary School	10 M	2014 - 2017	Percentage increase in enrolment; Number of classrooms constructed.	Field visits and quarterly report.	DEO	CDF	On-going
<i>Bubisa</i> North Horr Girls Secondary School	10.4 M	2014 - 2017	Percentage increase in enrolment; Percentage increase in school retention rate.	Field visits and quarterly report.	DEO	CDF	On-going
<i>North Horr</i>							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Support middle level colleges in the county	58.33 M	2013 - 2018	Number of middle level colleges supported.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going
Scholarships for girls' education in the county administered	25 M	2013 - 2018	Number of scholarships for girls; Number of students benefited.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going
Construct and equip 2 community learning resource centres (CLRCs) in arid and pastoral wards	100 M	2013 - 2018	Number of community learning resource centres; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going
Establish/construct 3 alternative basic education/non-formal secondary centres in arid and pastoral wards	91.67 M	2013 - 2018	Number of alternative basic education/ non-formal secondary centres; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going
Construct 2 feeder schools in two arid wards	350 M	2013 - 2018	Number of feeder schools; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going
Support construction /rehabilitation of 2 low-cost boarding schools	100.76 M	2013 - 2018	Number of low-cost boarding schools constructed or rehabilitated; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going
Support establishment of one computer laboratory in each ASAL & pastoral area primary school	10.51 M	2013 - 2018	Number of computer laboratories; Number of schools with computer labs.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going



Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Recruit and deploy teachers to arid and pastoral wards	6.21 M	2013 - 2018	Number of teachers recruited and deployed; Teacher: pupil ratio.	Reports	Ministry of Education & partners	GoK, county govt, development partners	On-going
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.1895 B</b>						

### (ii) New Proposed Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of pre-school classrooms <i>Countywide</i>	350 M	2013 - 2017	Number of classrooms constructed Enrolment rate.	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County government	On-going
Training of ECD teachers <i>Countywide</i>	3 M	2013 - 2017	Number of teachers trained; Number of ECD centres with trained teachers.	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County government	On-going
Monitoring and evaluation of ECD programmes <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of M&E reports.	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County government	New
Conduct workshops for trainers, trainees and parents/guardians <i>Countywide</i>	4 M	2013 - 2017	Number of workshops conducted; Number of parents/guardians trained.	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County government	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Partner and mainstream stakeholders in ECD sector	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of meetings.	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County government	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
To build a sub-county centre for ECD	10 M	2013/2017	Number of centres constructed.	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County government	New
<i>Moyale/Marsabit</i>							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>371 M</b>						

Total Cost Education = Ksh 2.5605 B

### 8.3.6. Public Administration and International Relations Sector

#### a) Development Planning Sub-Sector

##### i) New Project Proposals

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Research and Development	50 M	2015 - 2017	Number of surveys completed.	Survey reports	Department of Finance and Economic Planning	County government/ GoK/Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Construction and equipping of modern County Information Resource Centre	15 M	2013/2014	Number of units constructed; Number of equipment purchased.	Reports produced	MDP	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>County headquarters</i>							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Community empowerment meetings	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings made	Quarterly reports	MDP	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>90 M</b>						

ii) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Surveys and Studies	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of surveys done; Number of studies done.	Annual reports	MDP	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Projects M&E	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of monitoring reports.	Annual reports	MDP	County government/ Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Dissemination of government policies	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings and forums made.	Quarterly reports	MDP	County government/ Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Training on MTEF and budget process	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings; Number of staff trained.	Quarterly reports	MDP	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Administrative support services	8 M	2014/2017	Number of vehicles purchased.	Log books	MDP	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
CEISP project	24.7 M	2011/2015	Number of DPUs constructed; Number of equipment purchased.	Progress reports	MDP	GoK/ADB	On-going
<i>Moyale, Laisamis and Maikona</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>147.7 M</b>						

**b) County Public Services Sub-Sector****i) New Project Proposals**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Recruitment/employee resourcing <i>Countywide</i>	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of staff recruited against the requirement.	Recruitment report	MDP	County government/Development partners	On-going
Training and Development <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of training, development and capacity building activities.	Training and development reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	On-going
Job Evaluation <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of job grading and structures reports.	JEP reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	On-going
Staff Rationalization <i>Countywide</i>	400 M	2013 - 2017	Number of employees retrenched and redeployed.	Staff retrenchment report and staff deployment reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	On-going
Human Resources Information Systems <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of monitoring and evaluation reports.	Monitoring and Evaluation reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	On-going
Performance Management Systems <i>Countywide</i>	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of quarterly appraisal reports.	PMS in place and monthly reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	On-going
Industrial Relations Matters <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of industrial cases.	Quarterly HR reports on industrial relations	MDP	County government/Development partners	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Change Management Countywide	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of in-reach programmes conducted.	Quarterly reports on Change Management and Culture Transformation	MDP	County government/ Development partners	New
Strategic Plans Countywide	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of plans.	Annual reports	MDP	County government/ Development partners	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>655 M</b>						

c) National Drought Management Authority

(i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
County Drought & Disaster Contingency Fund Countywide	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of CDDE fund developed	Annual reports	NDMA	NDMA/Development partners	New
County Disaster Information Centre and Integrated Drought Early Warning System Countywide	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of centres established	Annual reports	NDMA	NDMA/Development partners	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Mainstreaming participatory disaster/drought risk assessments and analysis at community level into county plans <i>Countywide</i>	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of community plans established.	Annual reports	NDMA	NDMA/Development partners	On-going
Support to the wards for selected DRR projects for vulnerable groups <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups supported.	Annual reports	NDMA	NDMA/Development partners	On-going
Integrated knowledge management programmes for DRR <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of programmes established.	Annual reports	NDMA	NDMA/Development partners	On-going
Livelihoods protection of vulnerable households during drought <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups supported.	Annual reports	NDMA	NDMA/Development partners	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establish and support county DRR committees (policy and resource mobilization, implementation and technical sub-committees)	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of committees supported; Number of operational DRR committees.	Annual reports	NDMA	NDMA/Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>730 M</b>						

#### d) County Administration Sub-Sector

##### (i) New Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Improve public administration	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of functional offices.	Annual reports	Administration dept	Admin/Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Enhance public administration at ward and village level	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of functional offices.	Annual reports	Administration dept	Admin/Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Public participation and civic education programme	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of forums conducted; Number of people trained.	Annual reports	Administration dept	Admin/Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>300 M</b>						

## ii) On-Going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Enhance public administration at ward and village level <i>Countywide</i>	120 M	2013 - 2017	Number of offices maintained.	Annual reports	Administration dept	Admin/Development partners	On-going

Total Cost Public Administration and International Relations Sector = Ksh 2.042 B

## 8.3.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector

## i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Older Person's Cash Transfer Programme <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries; Amount of money disbursed.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Registration of self-help groups <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups registered.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Persons With Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer (CT) Programme <i>All sub-counties</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries; Amount of money disbursed.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going



Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
National Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries/groups supported; Amount of money disbursed.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Women Enterprise Fund <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups supported; Amount of money disbursed.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Gender mainstreaming <i>Countywide</i>	4 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Gender based violence <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Grants to groups/ community projects <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of groups; Amount of money disbursed.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Conflict resolution <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of meetings conducted.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Parental and family care <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trained parents and children.	Reports	Children Department	GoK/County government	On-going
Child abuse and neglect <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cases reported.	Reports	Children Department	GoK/County government	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Social protection <i>Countywide</i>	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of supported households.	Reports; Payrolls	Children Department	GoK/County government	On-going
Child participation <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of activities undertaken; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Children Department	GoK/County government	On-going
Child protection <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of workshops.	Reports	Children Department	GoK/County government	On-going
Persons With Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer (CT) Programme (All sub-counties )	100 M	2013 - 2017	700 persons.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
<b>Totals</b>	<b>653 M</b>						

### ii) New Project Proposals

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of children's remand home <i>Marsabit</i>	10 M	2014 - 2017	Number of remand homes.	Certificate of practical completion	Children department	GoK/County government	New
Construction of rehabilitation schools <i>Marsabit</i>	20 M	2014 - 2017	Number of rehab schools.	Certificate of practical completion	Children department	GoK/County government	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Organizational building capacity (Children's offices)	5 M	2013 - 2014	Number of operational offices; Number of children's cases handled.	Reports	Children department	GoK/County government	New
<i>Laisamis, Sololo, North Horr and Loiyangalani</i>							
Construction of children's rescue centre	10 M	2014 - 2017	Number of rescue centres; Number of children rescued.	Certificate of practical completion	Children department	GoK/County government	New
<i>Marsabit</i>							
Relief of Distress	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of households.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Community capacity building on children's right	7 M	2013 - 2017	Number of people trained on children's rights.	Reports	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Purchase of motor vehicle	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of vehicles.	Reports; Motor vehicle logbook	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>County headquarters</i>							
Social Hall	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of halls.	Reports; Certificate of practical completion	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>Marsabit</i>							
Construction of office block	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of office blocks.	Tender documents; Certificate of completion	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>County headquarters</i>							
Procurement of plastic water tanks	1 M	2013 - 2017	Number of water tanks.	Tender documents	Dept of Gender	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>County headquarters</i>							

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Furnishing the office <i>County headquarters</i>	1 M	2013 - 2017	Assorted furniture.	Tender documents	Dept of Gender	GoK/ Development partners	On-going
Develop programmes for skill acquisition i.e. youth skills index <i>County headquarters</i>	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of programmes developed; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
Establishment of village polytechnics <i>All sub-counties</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of polytechnics established; Enrolment rate.	Reports	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
Monitoring and evaluating of programmes <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of reports.	Reports	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
Identifying and developing playgrounds <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of playgrounds.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
Organize peace tournaments, clinics, athletics and camel derbies <i>All sub-counties</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of tournaments.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
Organize talent search tournaments <i>All sub-counties</i>	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of tournaments.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Upscale uptake of Youth Development Fund Enterprise	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of additional youth benefiting from fund.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
<i>Countywide</i> Conduct entrepreneurship trainings	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	New
<i>Countywide</i> Dissemination of the National Youth Policy	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of forums.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
<i>Countywide</i> Conduct campaigns on youth health	8 M	2013 - 2017	Number of forums.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	New
<i>Countywide</i> Youth Leisure and Recreation	12 M	2013 - 2017	Number of facilities established.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
<i>Countywide</i> Conduct 'Trees for jobs' programmes <i>Korr, Hurri Hills, Jaldesa and Moyale</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of youths employed; Number of trees planted.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	New
Youth and ICT	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of ICT equipment.	Delivery notes	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
<i>Countywide</i> To equip youth empowerment resource centres	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of equipment purchased; Number of youth benefited.	Delivery notes	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
<i>All sub-counties</i>							

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Develop a policy paper on the 30% tender awards to the youth <i>County headquarters</i>	1 M	2013 - 2017	Number of policy documents.	Reports produced	Department of Youths	County government	New
Establishment of youth offices <i>All sub-counties</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of offices constructed.	Certificates of completion.	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
Purchase of official vehicle, tools, machinery and equipment <i>County headquarters</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of vehicles, tools, machinery and equipment purchased.	Delivery notes; Logbooks.	Department of Youths	County government	New
Staff recruitment for the polytechnics <i>All sub-counties</i>	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of instructors hired.	Advertisements; Appointment letters.	Department of Youths	County government	On-going
Train sports personnel <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013 - 2017	Number of officials trained.	Reports	Department of Youths	County government	New
Indigenous knowledge promotion <i>Countywide</i>	4 M	2013 - 2017	Number of promotion drives.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
Training of traditional birth attendants in partnership with the Ministry of Health <i>Countywide</i>	3 M	2013 - 2017	Number of health attendants trained.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Annual cultural festivals <i>Locations to be identified</i>	25 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cultural festivals organized.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	On-going
Cultural and recreational centres <i>Locations to be identified</i>	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cultural villages and centres.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	On-going
Art galleries and beadwork centres <i>Locations to be identified</i>	30 M	2016	Number of art galleries; Number of beneficiaries.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	On-going
Loiyangalani Museum renovation and artefacts addition <i>Loiyangalani</i>	15 M	2015	Number of facilities renovated.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	On-going
Creation of a museum through partnership with the National Museums of Kenya, and the national government <i>Location to be identified</i>	50 M	2016	Number of facilities constructed.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
Creation of libraries <i>Locations to be identified</i>	100 M	2014 - 2017	Number of libraries constructed.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Development of cultural regulations	2 M	2014	Number of regulations made.	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	New
<i>County headquarters</i>							
<b>Totals</b>	<b>736 M</b>						

iii) **Flagship**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Social Protection	200 M	2014 - 2017	Number of beneficiaries supported.	Certificate of practical completion	Social Services	County government	New
<i>Countywide</i>							

Total Cost Social Protection Culture and Recreation Sector = Ksh 1.589 B

8.3.8. Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

a) **Cohesion and Integration**

(i) **On-Going Projects**

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Peace stakeholders coordination	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of forums conducted.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							



Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Situational analysis of conflict development and its risks on county development <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Cross-border fora meetings <i>Forore-Magado, Dukana-Dilo, Sololo-Miyo, Moyale K-Ethiopia</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of forums conducted; Number of people trained.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Inter-county peace meetings <i>Saku, Laisamis</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of peace meetings conducted.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Mainstreaming peace and cohesion in departments <i>All departments</i>	10 M	2013 - 2017	Number of mainstreaming forums conducted; Number of departments mainstreaming peace and cohesion.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Peace and integration dialogue platforms <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of integration platforms conducted.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Traditional conflict management and resolution structures <i>Countywide</i>	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of conflict resolution structures established and supported.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Local peace committees support <i>Countywide</i>	15 M	2013 - 2017	Number of local peace committees supported.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Institutional capacity development on cohesion and integration <i>Countywide</i>	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of institutions supported.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Internally displaced persons resettlement <i>Countywide</i>	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of IDPs settled.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
<i>Moyale, North Horr</i>							
Peace dividend/ grants <i>Countywide</i>	150 M	2013 - 2017	Number of peace grants facilities established.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
Cross-border regional cooperation <i>Moyale, Forore, Dukana</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of forums conducted.	Annual reports	Cohesion dept	Cohesion/ Development partners	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>720 M</b>						

b) Registration of Persons

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Conducting mobile registration <i>Countywide</i>	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of registrations & ID cards issued.	Quarterly report	Registration of Persons	GoK/Development partners	New

(ii) New Proposed Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Peace building and conflict management programme	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of peace meetings conducted.	Quarterly reports	County and Deputy County Commissioner	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Countywide Security communication facilities	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of security facilities.	Quarterly reports	Police	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Countywide Training of chiefs	40 M	2013 - 2017	Number of trainings.	Quarterly reports	County and Deputy County Commissioners	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Countywide Total	190 M						

C) Interior & Coordination of National Government

(i) On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Capacity building of chiefs on registration of deaths and births	20 M	2013 - 2017	Number of registrations made	Quarterly reports	Civil registration dept	GoK/Development partners	On-going
Countywide							

- c) Civil Registration
- i) New Proposed Projects: None

Total Cost Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector = Ksh 950 M

### 8.3.9. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector

#### a) Water Sub-Sector

- i. On-Going Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
El Boji Water Supply <i>Maikona Ward</i>	4 M	2013	Number of new connections.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	On-going
Completion of Losikirach Water Supply <i>Loiyangalani Ward</i>	3 M	2013	Number of new connections.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	On-going
Ododa community borehole water supply <i>Golbo Ward</i>	2 M	2013	Kilometres covered.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	On-going
Completion of Kubiqalo piping <i>Qilta Ward</i>	3 M	2013	Number of kilometres piped.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>12 M</b>						

### ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Motor vehicles	6 M	2013/2014	Number of vehicles purchased.	Quarterly reports; Log books.	Water dept	County government	New
County headquarters	8 M	2013	Number of bowzers purchased.	Quarterly reports; Log books.	Water dept	County government	New
Equipping of boreholes at Dr Godana Sec School and Maikona Girls	5.17 M	2013/2014	Number of boreholes equipped	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Maikona	2 M	2013/2014	Number of facilities rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Rehabilitation of North Horr water supply	3.5 M	2013	Number of operational boreholes.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
North Horr Ward	4 M	2014	Number of operational boreholes.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Equipping Galas borehole	2.9 M	2014	Number of boreholes rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
North Horr Ward							
Rehabilitation of Dukana water supply system							
Dukana Ward							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Strategic boreholes <i>Countywide</i>	32.4 M	2013	Number of boreholes drilled.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County Government	New
Sarima borehole projects <i>Mt. Kulal</i>	6 M	2013	Number of operational boreholes.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Burharamia rural water rehabilitation <i>Burharamia</i>	5 M	2014	Number of facilities rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Laisamis Rural Water Supply rehabilitation <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	3 M	2014/2015	Number of facilities rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Desilting of Lekechula pan <i>Logologo Ward</i>	2.6 M	2014	Number of pans desilted.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Borehole Projects <i>Korr (Farakoren, Mpagas, Urewen), Logologo Ward (Gudhas)</i>	16 M	2013	Number of boreholes drilled.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Replacement of old pipes and rehabilitation of Gatab Springs <i>Gatab</i>	2 M	2014/2015	Number of pipes replaced.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
El Molo piping rehabilitation <i>Mt. Kulal</i>	2 M	2014	Number of pipes replaced.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Logologo Health Centre borehole	3 M	2013	Number of operational boreholes.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Logologo Rehabilitation and embankment reinforcement Huwai pan	6 M	2013	Number of pans rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Mt. Kulal Moyale Boreholes Project	22 M	2013	Number of boreholes drilled.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Moyale Rehabilitation of Rawan borehole	2 M	2013	Number of boreholes rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Rawan Desilting of Sololo Ramata pan	6 M	2013	Number of pans desilted.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Sololo Missa Community Waterpan	5 M	2013	Number of pans constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Missa Construction of new pan at Funan Nyatta Junction	4 M	2013	Number of pans constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Golbo Holale Urban Water Supply	3 M	2013	Number of facilities rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Moyale Town Ward							

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Piping water from Uran borehole for livestock	1.52 M	2013	Number of kilometres piped.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Uran							
Rehabilitation of Waldaa/ Sololo water supply	5 M	2013/2014	Number of facilities rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water Dept	County government	New
Sololo							
Purchase of electrical tools for borehole team	0.2 M	2013	Number of tools purchased.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Countywide							
Development planning and design office establishment	1.5 M	2013	Number of offices established.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Countywide							
Rehabilitation of Songa Water Supply pipeline	4 M	2013	Number of kilometres rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Songa							
Rehabilitation Leyai Pipeline	4 M	2013	Number of kilometres rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Leyai							
Rehabilitation of Golole pan	2 M	2013	Number of pans rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Golole							



Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Expansion of distribution pipes to Majengo <i>Saku</i>	5 M	2013	Number of pipes rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Rehabilitation of existing pipelines - Marsabit Urban Water Supply <i>Marsabit Town</i>	5.4 M	2013	Number of pipes rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	New
Drilling and equipping borehole at Gandamoji <i>Gandamoji</i>	7.5 M	2013	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Desilting of Bakuli I and Bakuli III <i>Saku</i>	4.6 M	2013	Number of facilities desilted.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Marsabit Urban W/S (Bakuli) Mountain Location in Central Division <i>Saku Ward</i>	30 M	2014/2015	Number of additional cubic metres supplied.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Registration of Marsabit Water and Sewerage Company <i>Saku Ward</i>	100 M	2014, 2015, 2016/2017	Number of companies registered.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Moyale sewerage system	50 M	2014, 2015, 2016/2017	Number of sewerage systems constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Moyale Town Sololo - Makutano water project	15 M	2014/2015	Number of projects established.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Obbu Division Makutano Ward Drilling of 20 contingency boreholes	200 M	2015/2016, 2016/2017	Number of boreholes drilled.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale Construction of 10 dams	100 M	2014/2015 2015/2016 2016/2017	Number of dams constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Moyale, North Horr, Laisamis Construction of 10 rock catchments	100 M	2014/2015/2016/2017	Number of rock catchments constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis Support the planned water harvesting for micro-irrigation schemes in the county	154.18 M	2013/2018	Number of water supplies; Number of livestock productions sustained.	Reports	NIB, WFP, Ministry i/c water, NDMA	Govt, county govt, development partners	On-going
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>949.47 M</b>						

iii) Additional New Proposed Projects

Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of mega dams and medium level dams <i>Countywide</i>	400 M	2013 - 2017	Number of dams constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Expansion/desilting of existing pans/ dams <i>Countywide</i>	500 M	2013 - 2017	Number of dams/ pans desilted.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Construction of underground tanks <i>Countywide</i>	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of tanks constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Rock catchment <i>Countywide</i>	140 M	2013 - 2017	Number of rock catchments constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Promotion of roof catchment at household and institution level <i>Countywide</i>	750 M	2013 - 2017	Number of roof catchments established.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Construction of sand dams <i>Countywide</i>	80 M	2013 - 2017	Number of sand dams constructed.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New

Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Piping of water to major towns <i>Countywide</i>	60 M	2013 - 2017	Number of projects done.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Equipping of existing drilled boreholes <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boreholes equipped.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Capacity building of water management committee <i>Countywide</i>	18 M	2013 - 2017	Number of management groups trained.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Bakuli IV <i>Countywide</i>	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of cubic metres added.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Drilling and equipping of strategic boreholes <i>Countywide</i>	200 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boreholes drilled & equipped.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Solar power/wind power <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boreholes connected.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Water trucking systems and equipment <i>Countywide</i>	60 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boozers purchased.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New

Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of water and sewerage services <i>Countywide</i>	100 M	2013 - 2017	Number of systems established.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Rehabilitation of old existing boreholes and other infrastructures e.g. Gensets <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boreholes rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Desalination <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boreholes desalinated.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Sensitize traditional water management and drought coping mechanisms <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013 - 2017	Number of sensitization campaigns done.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Overhaul of piping system <i>Saku</i>	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of kilometres done.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Rehabilitate water infrastructure at boreholes <i>Countywide</i>	30 M	2013 - 2017	Number of boreholes rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New

Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Utility vehicles	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of vehicles purchased.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Countywide							
Recruitment of specialized personnel	50 M	2013 - 2017	Number of staff recruited.	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	New
Countywide							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>3.12 B</b>						

Water Sub-Sector Total Cost = Ksh 4.081 B

**b) Environment Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Project

Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Matta-Arba Environmental Groups Support Programme	5 M	2013	Number of groups supported.	Quarterly reports	Dept of environment	County government/ Development partners	On-going
Gadamoji Division							
Capacity building	3 M	2013/2014/2015 / 2016/2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	On-going
Countywide							
Capacity building	6 M	2013/2014/2015 / 2016/2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	On-going
Countywide							

Training environmental groups	8 M	2013/2014/2015/ 2016/2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
Solid and liquid waste management	9 M	2013/2014/2015/ 2016/2017	Number of trainings conducted.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	On-going
<i>Countywide</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>31 M</b>						

ii) New Proposed Projects

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Climate Change and Entrepreneurship/Adaptation	50 M	2015 - 2017	Number of groups supported; Number of campaigns conducted; Number of trainings conducted.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Creation of community conservancies	150 M	2015 - 2017	Number of conservancies created; Number of beneficiaries.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Conservation and protection of water towers	100 M	2015 - 2017	Number of water towers rehabilitated; Number of trees planted.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Farm, dryland forestry, and other environmental extension services <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2015 - 2017	Number of tree nurseries established; Number of groups trained.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Management of invasive species ( <i>Prosopis, Lantana camara</i> , etc) <i>Countywide</i>	30 M	2015 - 2017	Number of hectares rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Rangeland rehabilitation <i>Countywide</i>	50 M	2015 - 2017	Number of hectares rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Creation of biodiversity information centres <i>Countywide</i>	30 M	2015 - 2017	Number of centres established.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
To create environmental parks/arboretums for community use <i>Countywide</i>	60 M	2015 - 2017	Number of parks created.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Management plan for community forest-participatory forest management <i>Countywide</i>	8 M	2015 - 2017	Number of plans developed.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New



Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Clean energy (carbon trading) Countywide	40 M	2015 - 2017	Number of bio-centres established; Number of energy saving devices installed (solar,wind).	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Linking of development activities with appropriate conservation practices Countywide	45 M	2015 - 2017	Number of institutions supported; Number of hectares established.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Enforcing proper waste management and EIA/EA regulations Countywide	9 M	2015 - 2017	Number of EIA reports developed.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Green projects, eco-schools Countywide	50 M	2015 - 2017	Number of institutions/ households supported.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Soil and water conservation measures Countywide	100 M	2015 - 2017	Number of underground tanks established.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Sustainable exploitation of natural resources Countywide	80 M	2015 - 2017	Number of surveys conducted.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New

Programme/Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Environmental and natural resource policies	9 M	2015 - 2017	Number of policies developed.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Countywide							
Capacity building of the existing environmental and water management committees	50 M	2015 - 2017	Number of trainings conducted; Number of groups trained.	Quarterly reports	Dept of Environment	County government/ Development partners	New
Countywide							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>911 M</b>						

Total Cost Environment Sub-Sector = Ksh 942 M

**c) Housing Sub-Sector**

i) On-Going Projects

Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Appropriate Building Technology Centre (ABT) Saku Constituency	6 M	2014 - 2017	Number of housing technology centres created	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK/Development partners	New

ii) New Proposed Projects

Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Appropriate Building Technology Centre (ABT)	10 M	2014 - 2017	Number of housing technology centres created	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Renovation of government estates	10 M	2014 - 2017	Number of houses renovated	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Registration of new government houses	0.5 M	2014	Number of houses registered	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Construction of 250 housing units for low income and upgrading informal settlements	50 M	2014 - 2017	Number of housing units constructed	Quarterly reports produced	Housing department	GoK/Development partners	New
<i>Countywide</i>							
Fencing of 5 acres of GoK lands	1.5 M	2013/2014	Number of kilometres fenced	Completion certificate	Housing department	County government	New
<i>County headquarters</i>							
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>72 M</b>						

Total Cost Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector = Ksh 5.1015 B

# APPENDICES

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: County Fact Sheet - Vital Statistics

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>County Area</b>	
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	70,961.2
Water mass (km <sup>2</sup> )	4,956
Gazetted forests (ha)	15,280.7
Non-gazetted forests (ha)	60,000
No. of National Parks/Reserves	4
Arable land (km <sup>2</sup> )	15,827.5
Non-arable land (km <sup>2</sup> )	54,440.2
Total urban areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	-
No. of towns	2
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Lowest altitude (metres above sea level)	300
Highest altitude (metres above sea level)	1,865
<b>Temperature Range:</b>	
High (°C)	30.2
Low (°C)	10.1
<b>Rainfall:</b>	
High (mm)	1000
Low (mm)	200
Wind speed in km per hour	381.5
<b>Demographic Profiles (projections)</b>	
Total population (2012)	316,206
Total male population	164,105
Total female population	152,101
Sex ratio	100:93
<b>Projected Population</b>	
(2015)	343,399
(2017)	372,931
<b>Infant Population (2012)</b>	
Female	4,208
Male	4,422
Total	8,630
<b>Population Under Five (2012)</b>	
Female	24,141
Male	25,419
Total	49,560
<b>Primary School Age Group (2012)</b>	
Female	40,780
Male	50,442
Total	91,222
<b>Secondary School Age Group (2012)</b>	
Female	17,624
Male	21,181
Total	38,805

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
<b>Youthful Population (2012)</b>		
Female	40,780	
Male	46,099	
Total	86,879	
<b>Labour Force (2012)</b>		
Female	74,002	
Male	81,245	
Total	155,247	
<b>Reproductive Age Group</b>		
Female	65,089	
<b>Aged Population (2012)</b>		
Female	6,250	
Male	6,871	
Total	13,121	
<b>Eligible Voting Population (2012)</b>		
Saku	23,450	
Laisamis	31,432	
Moyale	47,550	
North Horr	41,699	
Total (county)	144,131	
<b>Total Registered Voters (2012)</b>		
Saku	20,318	
Laisamis	20,998	
Moyale	38,562	
North Horr	24,530	
Total (county)	104,408	
<b>Urban Population (2012)</b>		
Moyale	40,663	
Marsabit	16,213	
Sololo	5,551	
Laisamis	2,875	
Loiyangalani	5,565	
Total	70,868	
<b>Rural Population (2012)</b>		
Female	116,718	
Male	128,933	
Total	245,651	
<b>Population Density (2012)</b>		
Highest	25	
Lowest	2	
County	4	
	<b>County</b>	<b>National</b>
Crude Birth Rate	45/1000	38.4/1000
Crude Death Rate	7.3/1000	10.4/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	10/1000	24/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	42/1000	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	21/1000	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	1127/100000	495/100000
Under Five Mortality Rate (UMR)	51/1000	79/1000

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
<b>Life Expectancy:</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>National</b>
Male (yrs)	65	58
Female (yrs)	64	61
Total number of households	56,941	8,767,800
Average household size	5	
Physically disabled persons (No.)	9,720	
<b>Distribution of Population by Disability Type (per cent):</b>		
Lame	1	25.7
Blind	0.97	7.8
Deaf	0.6	5.9
Dumb	0.4	9.0
Mental	0.3	18.4
Other	0.1	31.5
<b>Poverty Indicators:</b>		
Absolute poverty:		
Percentage (per cent)	80	
Number	197,926	
Contribution to national poverty (per cent)	1	
<b>Urban Poor:</b>		
Percentage (per cent)	39	
Number	96,489	
<b>Rural Poor:</b>		
Percentage (per cent)	92	
Number	267,872	
<b>Food Poverty:</b>		
Percentage (per cent)	83	
Number	205,348	
<b>Income Per Capita:</b>		
Sectorial contribution to household income:		
Agriculture (per cent)	2	
Rural self-employment (per cent)	10	
Wage (per cent)	7	
Urban self-employment (per cent)	18	
<b>Crop Farming</b>		
Average farm size (small scale) (ha)	0.8	
Percentage of farms with title deeds (per cent)	1	
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	5,060	
Total arable land (ha)	1,582,750	
Main storage facilities - bags, wooden granaries	-	
Population working in agriculture (per cent)	2	
<b>Livestock Farming</b>		
Number of ranches : Company ranches	0	
Group ranches	0	
<b>Main Livestock Bred:</b>		
Cattle	424,603	
Goats	1,143,480	
Sheep	960,004	
Camels	203,320	
Donkeys	63,861	
Poultry	50,690	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Total number of ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries/ bee hives	2,691
<b>Milk Production:</b>	
Quantity (lts)	288,674
Value (Ksh)	11,546,960
<b>Beef Production:</b>	
Quantity (kgs)	325,481
Value (Ksh)	48,822,150
<b>Mutton Production:</b>	
Quantity (kgs)	1,308,710
Value (Ksh)	209,393,600
<b>Egg Production:</b>	
Quantity (trays)	727,500
Value (ksh)	7,275,000
<b>Camel Meat Production:</b>	
Quantity (kgs)	82,800
Value (Ksh)	8,280,000
<b>Fisheries Production:</b>	
Fishermen (No.)	1,400
Fish farm families (No.)	400
Fish ponds	0
Main species of fish catch:- tilapia, labeo, Nile perch	
Fishing effort - A fishing trip takes an average of (days)	10
Landing beaches (No.)	10
Gazetted landing beaches	4
Fishing gear (No.)	
Fishing nets	2,000
Hooks	500
Traps	0
Motor Boats	10
Dhows	0
Canoes	20
Fish harvest:	
Weight (Tonnes)	152
Value (Ksh) M	14
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	
Mammal species (No.)	44
Bird species (No.)	200
Plant species (No.)	47
National parks/reserves (No.)	3
Wildlife estate private (No.)	0
Total protected areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,594
KWS camps (No.)	3
<b>Forestry</b>	
Number of gazetted forests	1
Number of non-gazetted forests	2
Size of non-gazetted forests (km <sup>2</sup> )	750
Size of gazetted forests (km <sup>2</sup> )	1.58



INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Cooperatives:</b>	
Number of cooperative societies	55
Active cooperative societies	32
<b>Health</b>	
<b>Number of health posts:</b>	
District hospitals	2
Hospitals (mission/NGO)	3
Nursing homes	1
Health centres	6
Dispensaries	38
Private clinics	7
Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility (per cent)	
1.1 - 4.9 km	21.9
5 km and more	78.1
Average distance to health facility (kms)	25
Doctor/Population ratio	1:63,825
Nurse/Population ratio	1:1868
HIV prevalence (per cent)	1.8
Children vaccination (per cent)	63.6
Contraceptive acceptance (per cent)	8.3
Antenatal care (ANC) (per cent)	76.2
Place of delivery (per cent)	
Hospital	12.0
Health centre	0.9
Dispensary/ clinic	3.3
Maternity home	1.8
At home	82.0
Delivery assistant (per cent)	
Doctor	2.2
Midwife/ Nurse	12.2
TBA	58.7
Trained TBA	21.7
Self	1.8
Other	1.6
Morbidity rate (per cent)	
Male	21.5
Female	21.3
Total	42.8
Malaria control	
Children under 5 who slept under bed net (per cent)	
Untreated net	21.9
Treated net	22.4
Five most prevalent diseases (per cent)	
Malaria/fever	44.8
Flu	19.1
Respiratory diseases - lower	5.3
Eye problem	4.5
Headache	3.7

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Pre-School:</b>	
Number of ECD centres	207
Number of ECD teachers	261
Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 46
Total enrolment	12,218
Average years of attendance	3
<b>Primary School:</b>	
Number of primary schools	129
Number of teachers	680
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:60
Total enrolment	41,200
Gross enrolment rate (per cent)	49
Drop-out rate (per cent)	43
Average years of attendance	7
Completion rate (per cent)	57
Community distribution by distance to the nearest public primary school (per cent)	
0 - 1 km	7.9
1.1 - 4.9 km	7.7
5 km and more	84.4
<b>Secondary Schools:</b>	
Number of secondary schools	16
Number of teachers	120
Total enrolment	3,131
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26
Drop-out rate (per cent)	10
Average years of attendance	4
Completion rate (per cent)	84
Community distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school (per cent)	
0 - 1 km	9.9
1.1 - 4.9 km	17.5
5 km and more	72.7
<b>Tertiary Institutions</b>	
Public universities (No.)	0
Private universities (No.)	0
University campuses/colleges (No.)	0
National polytechnics (No.)	0
Science & technology institutes (No.)	0
Other public colleges (No.)	0
Youth polytechnics (No.)	4
<b>Literacy: (Population aged 15+)</b>	
Ability to read:	
Can read (per cent)	27.7
Cannot read (per cent)	71.5
Ability to write:	
Can write (per cent)	22.9
Cannot write (per cent)	74.6
<b>Water and Sanitation:</b>	
Households with access to piped water	3,050

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Households with access to potable water	8,250	
Number of permanent rivers	0	
No. of shallow wells	853	
No. of protected springs	18	
No. of unprotected springs	17	
No. of dams	9	
No. of pans	53	
No. of boreholes	60	
No. of households with roof catchment systems	1,045	
Mean distance to nearest water point (km)	25	
Household distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water		
0	7.6	
1 - 4	15.4	
5 - 14	23.7	
15 - 29	19.0	
30 - 59	20.5	
60+	13.7	
Household with latrines (per cent)	34.3	
<b>Distribution of households by main source of water (per cent)</b>		
	County	National
Piped into dwelling	0.3	6.9
Piped	6.6	23.1
Rain/harvested	0.5	0.1
Borehole	19.3	11.0
Protected well	9.7	7.4
Protected spring	1.9	7.0
Unprotected well	36.8	5.7
Unprotected spring	1.8	4.4
Stream	0.6	21.6
Jabias	1.3	0.3
Water vendor	10.6	6.5
Pond	6.4	2.1
Dam	3.4	2.0
Lake	1.3	1.1
Others	0.1	0.3
<b>Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (per cent)</b>		
Flush toilet	0.2	
VIP latrine	6.5	
Pit latrine	25.8	
Uncovered pit latrine	13.5	
Covered pit latrine	12.3	
Bucket	12.3	
Other	0	
None	65.7	
<b>Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (per cent)</b>		
Collected by local authority	0.4	
Collected by private firm	0	
Garbage pit	12.1	
Burning	19.7	
Public garbage heap	1.9	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Farm garden	8.9	
Neighbourhood community group	57.1	
<b>Energy:</b>		
Households with electricity connection (No.)	1,273	
Trading centres connected with electricity (No.)	4	
Household distribution by main cooking fuel (per cent)	County	National
Firewood	91.7	16.9
Paraffin	1.4	64.6
Electricity	0.2	0.8
Gas (LPG)	0.2	5.0
Charcoal	6.1	16.9
Biogas	0.1	0.1
Solar	0.0	11.6
Other	0.2	0.3
Household distribution by main lighting fuel (per cent)		
Fuel wood	48.0	4.5
Electricity	7.5	22.7
Solar	1.2	1.6
Gas lamp	2.9	1.0
Pressure lamp	0.1	0.6
Lantern	23.0	30.5
Tin lamp	12.2	38.5
Others	5.1	0.7
Household distribution by cooking appliance type (per cent)		
Traditional stone fire	91.1	
Improved traditional stone fire	1.7	
Ordinary jiko	2.2	
Improved jiko	3.2	
Kerosene stove	1.6	
Gas cooker	0	
Electric cooker	0	
Other	0.2	
<b>Transport and Communication:</b>		
Road length in km		
Bitumen surface	0	
Gravel surface	397	
Earth surface	2,034	
Total	2,431	
Railway line length	0	
Railway stations	0	
Sea/lake ports	0	
Airstrips	6	
Number of telephone connections	557	
Mobile network coverage (per cent)	20	
Number of cyber cafes	5	
Number of private courier services	0	
Number of post offices	2	
Number of sub-post offices	1	
Licensed stamp vendors	1	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>		
Number of trading centres	29	
Number of registered retail traders	1,182	
Number of registered wholesale traders	44	
<b>Industry</b>		
Manufacturing industries	0	
Bakeries	0	
Jua kali associations	0	
Jua kali artisans	2	
<b>Tourism</b>		
Number of tourist class hotels	1	
Number of campsites	3	
<b>Financial Services</b>		
Commercial banks	3	
Micro-finance institutions	2	
Building societies	0	
Village banks	0	
Insurance companies/ branches	0	
<b>Housing</b>	County	National
Distribution of households by ownership of dwelling unit (per cent)		
Owner occupied	89.7	68.0
Rented	13.3	32.0
Household distribution by main wall materials (per cent)		
Stone	1.6	16.6
Brick / block	5.0	16.8
Mud / wood	30.0	36.7
Mud / cement	10.7	7.7
Wood only	8.1	11.1
Corrugated iron sheet	1.0	6.6
Grass straw	12.1	3.2
Tin	3.4	0.2
Other	28.1	0.9
Household distribution by main floor materials (per cent)	County	National
Cement	16.4	41.0
Tiles	0.3	1.6
Wood	0.3	0.8
Earth	82.7	56.5
Other	0.4	0.2
Household distribution by main roofing material (per cent)	County	National
Corrugated iron sheet	27.5	73.2
Tiles	0.2	2.2
Concrete	0.1	3.6
Asbestos sheet	1.0	2.3
Tin	1.5	0.3
Grass	24.3	13.7
Makuti	11.8	3.2
Mud / dung	0.8	0.8
Other	32.8	0.7



INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>Government Houses by Category</b>	
LG	138
MG	43
HG	7
<b>Self-Help, Youth and Women Groups</b>	
Youth groups	504
Women groups	310
Self-help groups	480
<b>Active</b>	
Youth groups	302
Women groups	170
Self-help groups	405

## Appendix 2: References

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