**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF GARISSA**

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**FIRST GARISSA COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2013-2017)**

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**KENYA**

**VISION 2030**

**Towards A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Nation**

**A Revised Version, 2015**

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**Executive Summary**

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The County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017) is a positive step by the County Government of Garissa (CGG) in addressing the many underlying challenges facing the residents of Northern Kenya and more so in Garissa County. Issues of the Northern Kenya are multifaceted which calls for coherent and comprehensive CIDP. This CIDP therefore, sets out the road map that will direct the future course of Garissa County. It articulates the mission, vision and strategic goals and objectives as well as the strategies that the county government intends to follow in the next five years. The goal of the County Government of Garissa is to help develop a county where its residents wake up daily knowing that they have access to resources, services and opportunities and can make positive contribution to society.

Article 125 and 126 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that each county prepares an integrated development plan which will include both medium term and long term priorities to be achieved by the County. The first Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the period 2013-2017 was prepared by the department of Finance and Economic Planning in close collaboration with the Sectoral heads.

The CIDP is a product of broad-based consultative process in each of the 30 wards which brought together a cross-section of stakeholders within the County. It has been prepared within the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the Second Medium Term Plan 2012-2017, the constitution of Kenya 2010 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment. During the formative stages of developing the draft version of the Garissa CIDP in 2013, due to the limited time given, the National Office for Economic Development Coordination Directorate of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning provided the overall guidance and was responsible for formulation of County Planning Handbook and related guidelines.

This CIDP comprises of nine chapters. Chapter one provides background description of Garissa County, indicating its size, population, topography, climate, poverty index and unemployment rate. It describes the composition of the population and its distribution. It further describes the baseline data of the County across all sectors like infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, Enrolment in schools and ratios.

Chapter two presents situation analysis of the county focusing on all sectors. It analyzes the main socio-economic development challenges and proposes the strategies that will be adopted to deal with the challenges. It also reviews cross cutting issues such as poverty, gender and climate change across the county, while providing the SWOT analysis for each cross cutting issue. In the final part of the Chapter, the County strategic policy thrusts are provided.

Chapter three captures the intention to develop a Spatial Plan for the County which will inform the spatial planning policy of the County. It informs the determination of development proposals and applications that fall outside the scope of prevailing town planning and provide a countywide perspective of spatial challenges and interventions within the County. It refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales.

Chapter four presents linkages of the CIDP with MDGs, Vision 2030, Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other plans. The CIDP is linked to the National Development Plan and in view of this; CIDP and other plans provided in the County Government Act are aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. 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: a national government and 47 county governments and Article 126 of the Act further obligate each county government to prepare an integrated development plan. The status of implementation of MDGs in the county is also discussed in this chapter and it shows that the county is doing a lot on the eight millennium development goals and has managed to achieve some of the goals although more needs to be done to sustain them and achieve the remaining goals by the year 2015 which is the stipulated time for meeting these goals. Flagship projects of Kenya Vision 2030 in the County are also captured in the chapter.

Chapter five discusses the organizational structure of the County Government of Garissa. The institutional framework for implementation of County Government functions is anchored on organizational set up as stipulated in the County Government Act 2012. The organogram has two distinct institutions namely; Legislature comprising of the County Assembly, County Assembly Service Board and other structures working under it and the Executive headed by H.E. the Governor and deputised by H.E. the Deputy Governor and the County Executive Committee Members in charge of various government sectors and subsequent structures. The field services are provided by the sub-county administrators assisted by ward and village administrators including the village councils. The County government collaborates with the national government and key institutions of the national government as provided in the National Government Coordination Act, 2013 which include the office of the County Commissioner and the structures working under it as well as other stakeholders.

Chapter six discusses resource mobilization. It provides information on resource mobilization and management framework. The chapter includes the budget projection required under the law governing county government financial management and also indicates the financial resources that are available for capital project developments and operational expenditure. It also provides a financial strategy that defines sound financial management and expenditure control as well as ways and means of increasing revenues and external funding for the county and its development priorities and objectives.

Chapter seven presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, Kenya Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the second MTP

consultations; The Governor's Manifesto and other development consultations at the devolved levels. The information is presented based on all the sectors at the county level. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission are stated as well as the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders. In addition, the priority projects and programmes are presented as follows: the ongoing projects and programmes (flagship and others), the stalled projects and new projects proposals from the county consultations. Finally, strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector are included.

Chapter eight presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the County level to track progress in implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes, expected output, expected outcome, means of verification, budget estimates, sources of funds, the time frame, implementing agencies and implementation status based on projects and programmes identified in chapter seven. The County will constitute the County Planning Unit which in turn will have the County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M&E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the CIDP as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process and development aspects of Garissa County.

Chapter nine presents the summary of the implementation status of the projects and programmes in the CIDP across the county. The performance of the County is tracked upon progressive implementation of projects and programmes stipulated in the CIDP. The performance indicator is drawn from the indicative matrix provided in Chapter eight that detailed projects and programmes, expected outputs, expected outcomes, means of verification, budget estimates, sources of funds, the time frame, implementing agencies and implementation status. The conclusion on this chapter suggests revision and timing of certain projects and activities that either were not implemented or delayed in implementation. The conclusion takes cognizance of the fact that Financial Year 1-2013/14 was the baseline of the development of the CIDP and had full of delays in setting up the necessary operation infrastructure at the county government to facilitate timely implementation of projects and programmes in the CIDP.

**Revised Version**
**Edisonwoods Consulting Group (ECG) Ltd**
**Nairobi, April, 2015**

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**Foreword**

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The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010 ushered in a structure of government with a two-tier system: one at national and the other at county level. The role and functions of county government is stipulated in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Section 5 of the County Government Act (2012). The fourth Schedule part 2 of the Constitution provides for a county planning and development function as an avenue for counties to articulate their plans. The need for county planning is further amplified and given expression under the County Governments Act, 2012 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 among other legislative provisions. The Assignment of the functions between the National and the County Government's has necessitated significant change in the county's approach to development. The forty seven counties established under the constitution of Kenya 2010 are required to configure themselves into units with capacities to translate their functions into realisable and tangible services, resources and opportunities to be enjoyed by their citizens.

The County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) are developed across the counties as a tool for County Governments to establish their programmes and articulate their development agenda and priorities.   Under the CIDP counties are also able to set their respective sector objectives better than before under a pre-constitution unified national planning process.   An integral fact of the CIDP is that the integrated planning approach engenders public participation in the process.   This ensures that County priorities are relevant to the felt needs and that the county managers are made accountable to the citizens.

The Development of the First Garissa County CIDP has therefore been undertaken as a statutory requirement.  It is the primary effort by the leadership of the County Government of Garissa to address the challenges facing the county in regard to service delivery.   The plan has arrived at the county priorities through a participatory process between the county leadership, stakeholders and the residents of Garissa County. The Plan has also been able to select those strategies deemed to be effective in addressing the development challenges across the county.   These strategies have been carefully crafted to harness resources within and beyond the County with sufficient provisions to safeguard misapplication of the resources.

The preparation of this CIDP required a significant level of reflection and consultation based on the development implementation of projects and programmes cross all sectors of the County Government. This therefore presented various challenges though it offered opportunities to embrace tried and successful approaches. This CIDP is the first strategy developed and approved by the County Government of Garissa, (executive and legislative arms) and represents a significant milestone in the context of the 50-year history of Kenya. It articulates our priorities and sets out a series of programs and projects that are believed will help transform Garissa County into 'the emerging Oasis of hope in the desert' in Northern Kenya.

I believe that as the implementation of the measures stipulated in the first CIDP begins, all county residents will be willing enough to be called upon to engage themselves more productively in their endeavours aimed at achieving the set vision. It is envisaged that the implementation of this plan will be strengthened by the institutional synergies that will be harnessed under the integrated approach to the baseline situation in the county. The plan as well provides key performance indicators and a concomitant action plan with a clear management structure. The Annex to the CIDP contains the projects offered for implementation through the various public consultative forums that were organized at the Sub County levels.

It is envisaged that the interest shown by the public in the making of this document will be sustained during implementation phase in order to keep the county managers accountable for delivery of the development programmes contained herein.

During my tenure, I wish to assure residents of Garissa County that the strategies and activities outlined in this plan will be rolled out to the lowest administrative units where specific plans of action will be developed.   The plan will be reviewed from time to time with a view to making it dynamic, relevant and more customer-focused.

I wish to thank the CEC Finance and his team for facilitating the entire process from planning to funding phase.  Special gratitude goes to Edisonwoods Consulting Group for their technical and professional coordination and integral input into the entire process, the County Planning Unit and all Members of the Technical team for their contribution to this integrated plan.  It is my sincere wish to appreciate the Honourable Speaker and his team of Honourable Members of the County Assembly for their support and input towards the production of this plan.

Finally let me re-affirm my Government's commitment to service improvement of our people's livelihoods through good leadership, innovative technology and efficient infrastructure.

**Hon. Nathif Jama Adam**
**His Excellency, the Governor**
**Garissa County**

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## Acknowledgement
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Finally, let me to single out the people of Garissa County through the various public participation forums for determining the development agenda of the county. To the many institutions and individuals whom I have not mentioned here though they actively participated in one way or the other in the process; accept our gratitude for your invaluable information. The County Government acknowledges that the greater challenge ahead is for us to ensure faithful and full implementation of this plan towards achieving the county's goals and aspirations in order to build a just, equitable and prosperous county.

**Mr. Abdihakim Sheikh Dayib**
**County Executive Committee Member**
**County Affairs, Revenue, Finance & Economic Planning**

## List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **ACT** | Artemisinin Combination Therapy |
| **AIDS** | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| **ARD** | Agricultural Research & Development |
| **ARV** | Antiretroviral |
| **ASALs** | Arid and Semi Arid Land |
| **ATC** | Agricultural Training Centers |
| **BDS** | Business Development Services |
| **BOO** | Build Own Operate |
| **BOOT** | Build Operate Own Transfer |
| **BOT** | Build Operate Transfer |
| **BPO** | Business Process Outsourcing |
| **CBO** | Community Based Organization |
| **CDF** | Constituency Development Fund |
| **CEAP** | County Environmental Action Plan |
| **CFA** | Community Forest Associations |
| **CIDP** | County Integrated Development Plan |
| **COTU** | Central Organization of Trade Unions |
| **CYP** | Community Youth Polytechnics |
| **DD** | Development Department |
| **DFID** | Department for International Development |
| **DRR** | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| **ECDE** | Early Childhood Development and Education |
| **FBO** | Faith Based Organization |
| **FGM** | Female Genital Mutilation |
| **FKE** | Federation of Kenyan Employers |
| **FM** | Frequency Modulation |
| **GAWASCO** | Garissa Water and Sewerage Company |
| **GDP** | Gross Domestic Product |
| **GII** | Gender Inequality Index |
| **GIS** | Geographic Information System |
| **GNI** | Gross national income |
| **GOK** | Government of Kenya |
| **HDI** | Human Development Index |
| **HDR** | Human Development Reports |
| **HIPC** | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries |
| **HIV** | Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus |
| **HQ** | Headquarters |
| **HR** | Human Resource |
| **ICT** | Information and Communication Technology |

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|---|---|
| **ICU** | Intensive Care Unit |
| **IDSR** | Disease Surveillance and Response |
| **IEBC** | Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission |
| **IEC** | Information Education and Communication |
| **IFMIS** | Integrated Financial Management Information Systems |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organization |
| **IMCI** | Integrated Management of Childhood Illness |
| **IMF** | International Monetary Fund |
| **JICA** | Japan International Cooperation in Africa |
| **KAA** | Kenya Airport Authority |
| **KEFRI** | Kenya Forest Research Institute |
| **KEWI** | Kenya Water Institute |
| **KFS** | Kenya Forest Service |
| **KIE** | Kenya Industrial Estates |
| **KPLC** | Kenya Power and Lighting Company |
| **Kshs** | Kenya Shillings |
| **M&E** | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| **MDG** | Millennium Development Goals |
| **MISC** | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| **MTEF** | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| **MTP** | Medium Term Plan |
| **NACC** | National Aids Control Council |
| **NCPB** | National Cereal and Produce Board |
| **NCPD** | National Council for Population and Development |
| **NEMA** | National Environmental Management Authority |
| **NHC** | National Housing Corporation |
| **NIB** | National Irrigation Board |
| **NWCPC** | National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation |
| **NYS** | National Youth Service |
| **OVCs** | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| **PAS** | Performance Appraisal System |
| **PLWAS** | People Living With AIDS |
| **PMF Act** | Public Finance Management Act, 2012. |
| **PMTCT** | Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission |
| **PPPs** | Public-Private Partnerships |
| **PWDs** | Persons with Disabilities |
| **STD**s | Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| **SWOT** | Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats |
| **SYPT** | Subsidized Youth Polytechnics |
| **TOWA** | Total War against HIV and AIDs |
| **UHF** | Ultra high frequency |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |

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|---|---|
| **UNFPA** | United Nations Fund for Population Assistance |
| **UNHCR** | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| **UNICEF** | United Nations Children's Fund |
| **USAID** | United States Agency for International Development |
| **VCT** | Voluntary Counseling and Testing |
| **VHF** | Very High Frequency |
| **VIL** | Veterinary Investigation Lab |
| **WAN** | Wide Area Networks |
| **WFP** | World Food Programme |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization |
| **WRMA** | Water Resource Management Authority |
| **WSTF** | Water Services Trust Fund |
| **YDI** | Youth Development Index |
| **YEDF** | Youth Enterprise Development Fund |

## Table of Contents

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## Chapter One: County Background Information
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### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. The chapter provides description of 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. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Appendix I.

### 1.1 Location and Size

Garissa County is one of the three counties in the North Eastern region of Kenya. It covers an area of 44,174.1Km$^2$ and lies between latitude $1^0$ 58'N and $2^0$ 1' S and longitude $38^0$ 34'E and $41^0$ 32'E. The county borders the Republic of Somalia to the east, Lamu County to the south, Tana River County to the west, Isiolo County to the North West and Wajir County to the north.

**Map 1: Location of Garissa County in Kenya**



*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013*

## 1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

### 1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Garissa County is basically flat and low lying without hills, valleys and mountains. It rises from a low altitude of 20m to 400m above sea level. The major physical features are seasonal *Laghas* and the Tana River Basin on the western side. The River Tana has tremendous effect on the climate, settlement patterns and economic activities within the county. Given the arid nature of the county, there is great potential for expansion of agriculture through harnessing of River Tana and *Laghas*.

The soils range from the sandstones, dark clays to alluvial soils along the *Laghas*, River Tana Basin and the Lorian swamp. White and red soils are found in Balambala Constituency where the terrain is relatively uneven and well drained. The soils have low water retention capacity but support vegetation. These soils have potential for farming.

The rest of the county has sandy soils that support scattered shrubs and grasslands which are ideal for livestock production. The county's land is highly erodible. The exploitation of the soil resource thus must take into account conservation measures due to their fragile nature. The mineral potential of the soils is not exactly known as no geological mapping has been done. Reconnaissance surveys have however, indicated some occurrences of clay, good quality building sand along *Laghas*, lime and gypsum in places such as Benane in Lagdera Constituency and in Dadaab Constituency.

### 1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

Garissa County is principally a semi-arid area falling within ecological zone V-VI and receives an average rainfall of 275 mm per year. There are two rain seasons, the short rains from October to December and the long rains from March to May. Rainfall is normally in short torrential downpour making it unreliable for vegetation growth. The southern parts of the County such as Hulugho, Masalani and Bura receive more rainfall than the northern parts. Balambala and Fafi Constituencies practice rain-fed agriculture on small scale. During the dry season, there is a general migration of livestock from the hinterland to areas near River Tana where water is readily available. However, some pastoralists move with their livestock to adjacent counties of Tana River and Lamu in search of pasture. Much of the County's livestock population are indigenous sheep, goats and cattle, found in the southern parts which receive more rain while camels occupy the drier north.

### 1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

Given the arid nature of the county, temperatures are generally high throughout the year and range from $20^0$C to $38^0$C. The average temperature is however $36^0$C. The hottest months are September and January to March, while the months of April to August are relatively cooler. The humidity averages 60g/m$^3$ in the morning and 55 g/m$^3$ in the afternoon. An average of 9.5 hours of sunshine is received per day. Strong winds are also experienced between April and August with the rest of the months getting calm winds.

## 1.3 Administrative and Political Units

### 1.3.1 Administrative Units

Garissa County has six sub-counties which include: Fafi, Garissa, Ijara, Lagdera Balambala and Dadaab. These correspond to constituencies in the County. There are 7 administrative units as

**Table 1: Garissa County Administrative Units and Size**

| S/ No. | Administrative\unit | Area (Km$^2$) | Divisions | Locations |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Garissa | 2,538.5 | 3 | 10 |
| 2 | Balambala | 3,049.2 | 4 | 12 |
| 3 | Lagdera | 6,519 | 3 | 10 |
| 4 | Dadaab | 6,781 | 3 | 12 |
| 5 | Fafi | 15,469 | 3 | 12 |
| 6 | Ijara | 6,709.6 | 4 | 11 |
| 7 | Hulugho | 3,107.8 | 3 | 16 |
| **Total** | | **44,174.1** | **23** | **83** |

*Source:* IEBC, 2012

Map 2 shows the administrative units in the county. These include Fafi, Ijara, Dadaab, Garissa, Balambala, Lagdera and Hulugho.

**Map 2: Garissa County Administrative/Political Units**
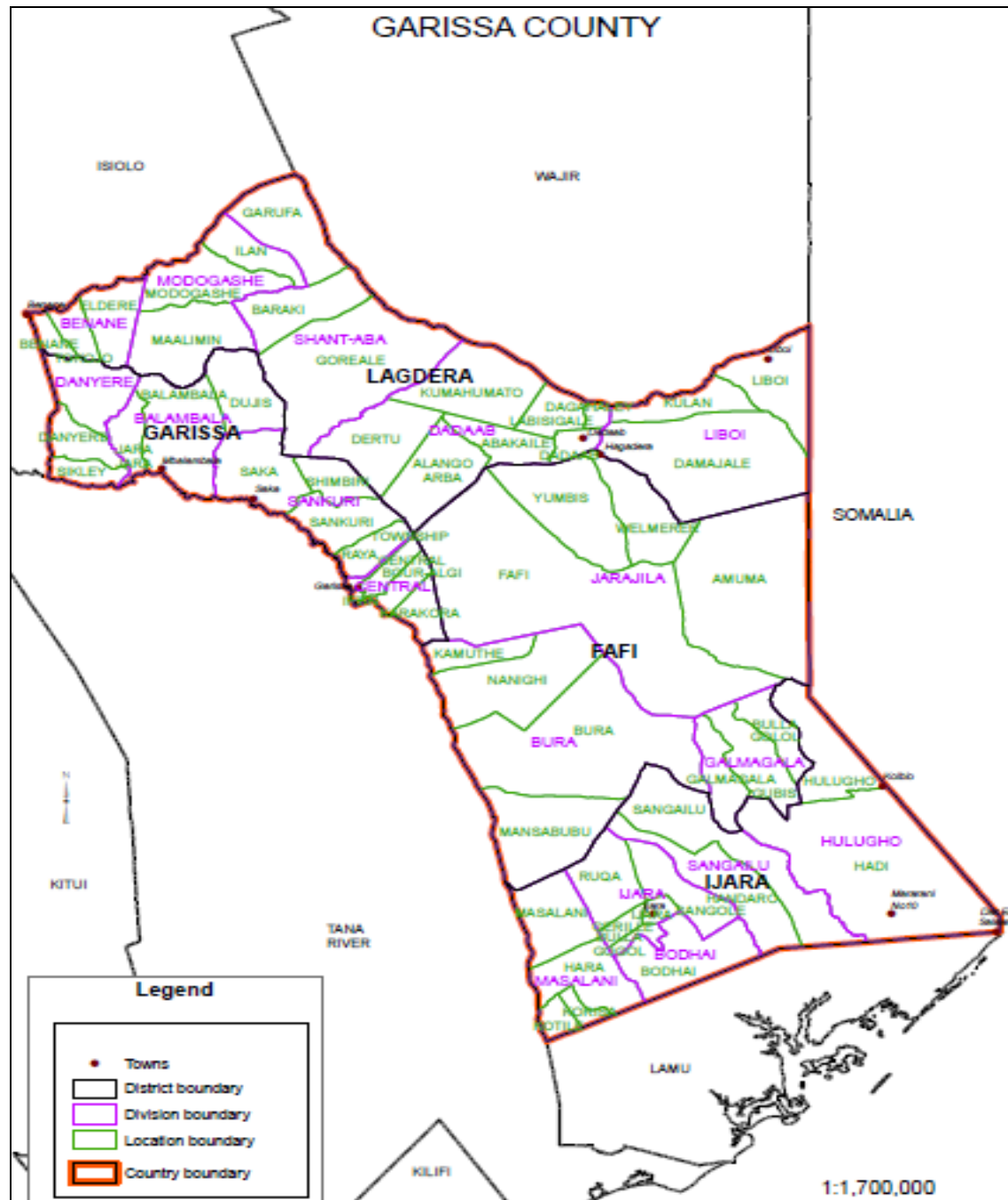


*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010*

### 1.3.2 Political Units

The County has six constituencies namely Fafi, Garissa Township, Balambala, Lagdera, Dadaab and Ijara. In addition there are thirty county electoral wards. Table 7 shows the constituencies and the county electoral wards in the county.

**Table 2: County Electoral Wards by Constituencies**

| S/No. | Constituency | No. of County Electoral Wards |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Garissa Township | 4 |
| 2 | Balambala | 5 |
| 3 | Lagdera | 6 |
| 4 | Dadaab | 6 |
| 5 | Fafi | 5 |
| 6 | Ijara | 4 |
| Total | | 30 |

*Source:* Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

The number of registered voters in the county stood at 116,166 in 2012 which is 41.15 per cent of the eligible voters. However this is far below the eligible voters which currently stand at 326,361. Table 8 summarizes the registered and eligible voters per constituency.

**Table 3: Registered and Eligible Voters in the County**

| Constituency | Eligible Voters (2012) | Registered Voters (2012) | Percentage of Eligible Voters |
|---|---|---|---|
| Garissa Township | 61,260 | 31,366 | 51.2 |
| Balambala | 38,295 | 18,883 | 49.3 |
| Lagdera | 48,523 | 12,573 | 25.9 |
| Dadaab | 79,873 | 19,316 | 24.2 |
| Fafi | 49,873 | 17,533 | 35.2 |
| Ijara | 48,537 | 16,495 | 34.0 |
| County Total | 326,361 | 116,166 | 35.6 |

*Source:* Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

From Table 8, only 35.6 per cent of eligible voters in the county are registered. Garissa Township Constituency has the highest proportion of registered voters at 51.2 per cent followed by Balambala Constituency at 49.3 per cent. Dadaab Constituency recorded the lowest voter registration at 24.2 per cent. As shown by these figures, there is need for voter education to be conducted in the county in order to encourage voter registration.

## 1.4 Demographic Features

### 1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The county has a total population of 699,534 consisting of 375,985 males and 323,549 females as at 2012. The population is projected to increase to 785,976 and to 849,457 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively.

**Table 4: Population Projection by Age Cohorts**

| Age Group | 2009 (Census) | | | 2012 (Projections) | | | 2015 (Projections) | | | 2017 (Projections) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 47,827 | 42,961 | 90,788 | 53,737 | 48,270 | 102,006 | 60,377 | 54,234 | 114,611 | 65,253 | 58,614 | 123,868 |
| 5-9 | 57,477 | 49,596 | 107,073 | 64,579 | 55,724 | 120,304 | 72,559 | 62,610 | 135,169 | 78,420 | 67,667 | 146,087 |
| 10-14 | 58,435 | 44,656 | 103,091 | 65,656 | 50,174 | 115,830 | 73,768 | 56,374 | 130,142 | 79,727 | 60,927 | 140,654 |
| 15-19 | 44,737 | 33,416 | 78,153 | 50,265 | 37,545 | 87,810 | 56,476 | 42,184 | 98,660 | 61,038 | 45,592 | 106,629 |
| 20-24 | 30,424 | 26,458 | 56,882 | 34,183 | 29,727 | 63,911 | 38,407 | 33,401 | 71,808 | 41,509 | 36,098 | 77,608 |
| 25-29 | 19,776 | 22,645 | 42,421 | 22,220 | 25,443 | 47,663 | 24,965 | 28,587 | 53,552 | 26,982 | 30,896 | 57,878 |
| 30-34 | 16,271 | 18,138 | 34,409 | 18,282 | 20,379 | 38,661 | 20,541 | 22,897 | 43,438 | 22,200 | 24,747 | 46,946 |
| 35-39 | 12,137 | 14,486 | 26,623 | 13,637 | 16,276 | 29,913 | 15,322 | 18,287 | 33,609 | 16,559 | 19,764 | 36,323 |
| 40-44 | 13,670 | 11,736 | 25,406 | 15,359 | 13,186 | 28,545 | 17,257 | 14,816 | 32,073 | 18,651 | 16,012 | 34,663 |
| 45-49 | 8,211 | 6,219 | 14,430 | 9,226 | 6,987 | 16,213 | 10,366 | 7,851 | 18,216 | 11,203 | 8,485 | 19,688 |
| 50-54 | 8,594 | 5,631 | 14,225 | 9,656 | 6,327 | 15,983 | 10,849 | 7,109 | 17,958 | 11,725 | 7,683 | 19,408 |
| 55-59 | 3,965 | 2,333 | 6,298 | 4,455 | 2,621 | 7,076 | 5,005 | 2,945 | 7,951 | 5,410 | 3,183 | 8,593 |
| 60-64 | 5,133 | 3,344 | 8,477 | 5,767 | 3,757 | 9,524 | 6,480 | 4,221 | 10,701 | 7,003 | 4,562 | 11,566 |
| 65-69 | 1,886 | 1,199 | 3,085 | 2,119 | 1,347 | 3,466 | 2,381 | 1,514 | 3,895 | 2,573 | 1,636 | 4,209 |
| 70-74 | 2,695 | 2,057 | 4,752 | 3,028 | 2,311 | 5,339 | 3,402 | 2,597 | 5,999 | 3,677 | 2,806 | 6,483 |
| 75-79 | 925 | 673 | 1,598 | 1,039 | 756 | 1,795 | 1,168 | 850 | 2,017 | 1,262 | 918 | 2,180 |
| 80+ | 2,472 | 2,420 | 4,892 | 2,777 | 2,719 | 5,496 | 3,121 | 3,055 | 6,176 | 3,373 | 3,302 | 6,674 |
| Totals | 334,635 | 285,548 | 620,183 | 375,985 | 323,549 | 699,534 | 422,444 | 363,532 | 785,976 | 456,565 | 392,892 | 849,457 |

*Source:* KNBS, 2012

Garissa County has a child rich population, where 0-14 year olds constitute 48% of the total population. This is due to high fertility rates among women as shown by the percentage household size of 4-6 members at 35%. The lower proportion of 0-4 year olds is due to high infant and under five mortality rates.

There is low population aged 80 years and above. This is due to low life expectancy rate at 56 years for males and 65 years for females. Dependency ratio of 1.0 ie for every 10 workers there are 10 people not of working age. This has a negative impact on development since more resources are required to take care of this population.

Table 3 shows the population projection for special age groups. It is important because it provides data for planning for social facilities in health, education as well as in economic development.

**Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

| Age Groups | 2009 (Census) | | | 2012 (Projections) | | | 2015 (Projections) | | | 2017 (Projections) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Under 1 | 7,689 | 7,106 | 14,795 | 8,639 | 7,984 | 16,623 | 9,707 | 8,971 | 18,677 | 10,491 | 9,695 | 20,186 |
| Under 5 | 58,238 | 52,227 | 65,731 | 65,434 | 58,681 | 124,115 | 73,520 | 65,931 | 139,451 | 79,458 | 71,257 | 150,714 |
| Primary School Age (6-13) | 93,730 | 77,009 | 170,739 | 105,312 | 86,525 | 191,837 | 118,325 | 97,216 | 215,541 | 127,882 | 105,068 | 232,950 |
| Secondary School Age (14-17) | 85,597 | 64,333 | 149,930 | 96,174 | 72,282 | 168,456 | 108,058 | 81,214 | 189,272 | 116,785 | 87,774 | 204,559 |
| Youth Population (15-29) | 94,937 | 82,519 | 177,456 | 106,668 | 92,716 | 199,384 | 119,849 | 104,172 | 224,021 | 129,529 | 112,586 | 242,115 |
| Reproductive Age – female (15-49) | - | 133,098 | 133,098 | - | 149,544 | 149,544 | - | 168,023 | 168,023 | - | 181,594 | 181,594 |
| Labour Force (15-64) | 162,918 | 144,406 | 307,324 | 183,049 | 162,250 | 345,299 | 205,668 | 182,298 | 387,966 | 222,279 | 197,022 | 419,302 |
| Aged Population (65+) | 8,078 | 6,349 | 14,427 | 9,076 | 7,134 | 16,210 | 10,198 | 8,015 | 18,213 | 11,021 | 8,662 | 19,684 |

*Source: KNBS, 2012.*

**Infant Population**: The infant population is projected at 16,623 representing 2.4 per cent of the total county population. The population is projected to increase to 18,677 and to 20,186 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This calls for an increased investment in the immunization services and primary healthcare facilities.

**Under 5**: Garissa County has 124,115 children who are below five years old. This is about 17.7 per cent of the total population. With the large number of children falling under this age bracket, the county shall require enhanced immunization programmes and improved facilities for maternal health. There will also be need for enhanced Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) programmes in the county.

**Primary School Age Group (6-13):** In the county, there are 191,837 children who are within the primary school going age. Of this, 54.8 per cent are boys while 45.2 per cent are girls. There will be need to put up more primary schools to cater for the growing number of the school going children. The primary school enrolment is however low for both genders but worse for the girl child. There is therefore need to carry out enrolment drives throughout the county. In addition, a programme on the provision of sanitary towels will be introduced to retain the girl child in school.

**Secondary School Age Group (14-17)**: There are a total of 168,456 children who are within the secondary school going age. The secondary school age population for girls is 72,282 since most girls do not proceed to secondary school in the county due to early marriages. The county, therefore, needs to set aside some resources for campaigns to sensitize the community on the importance of the girl child education.

**Youth Population (15-29):** At 199,384, the youth constitutes about 48 per cent of the total population. The county's youthful population is therefore large and more resources should be allocated towards activities and programmes that will benefit the youth. These include setting up of more vocational institutions, technical institutions, and putting in place policies that promote job creation for the youth.

**Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49):** The reproductive female age group is 149,544 which constitute 21.3 per cent of the total population. The fertility rate on the other hand is high at 6.1 compared with the national fertility rate of 3.9. This is attributed to low use of contraceptives by the community. This age group is quite large and therefore the county needs to-
1. Provide adequate health facilities to cater for this growing population through intensification of reproductive health campaigns.
2. Set aside a specific budget line for RH/Family Planning services and commodities.
3. Support full implementation of the Adolescent and youth reproductive health policy and the National Policy for Population and Development
4. The county to establish youth friendly centres in the health facilities to cater for the youth reproductive health services

**Labour Force (15-64):** The County has a labour force of 345,299 persons compared with the total population of 700,050. The male female ratio of the labor force is 13:1. With this high labour force, there is need for the creation of more employment opportunities to cater for the growing number of those joining the labour force each year.

**Aged Population (65+):** The County has a very low aged population of 16,210 persons consisting of 9,076 male and 7,134 female as at 2012. There is however need to expand the Cash Transfer for the elderly in order to benefit more old and needy persons.

**Urban Population**
According to the current classification, the county has two townships namely Garissa and Masalani. There are six unclassified urban centres namely: Balambala, Bura East, Dadaab, Modogashe, Nanighi and Hulugho. Table 4 shows that the urban population constitutes about 23.5 per cent of the county's total population. Dadaab is a very unique urban centre in the sense that it hosts a large population of refugees; mainly from Somalia. The refugees freely interact with the host community on issues such as trade and inter-marriages among others. The overall level of urbanization in the county is very high due to the influx of people from the hinterland, mainly due to loss of livelihood as a result of persistent drought. This causes strain on the social and physical infrastructure in these urban centres.

**Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centre**

| Urban Centre | 2009 (Census) | | | 2012 (Projections) | | | 2015 (Projections) | | | 2017 (Projections) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | F/male | Total | Male | F/male | Total | Male | F/male | Total |
| Balambala | 4,108 | 2,927 | 7,035 | 4,616 | 3,289 | 7,905 | 5,186 | 3,695 | 8,881 | 5,605 | 3,993 | 9,598 |
| Bura East | 787 | 705 | 1,492 | 884 | 792 | 1,676 | 994 | 890 | 1,884 | 1,074 | 962 | 2,036 |
| Dadaab | 31,726 | 28,664 | 60,390 | 35,646 | 32,206 | 67,852 | 40,051 | 36,185 | 76,236 | 43,286 | 39,108 | 82,394 |
| Modogashe | 12,025 | 9,754 | 21,779 | 13,511 | 10,959 | 24,470 | 15,180 | 12,313 | 27,494 | 16,406 | 13,308 | 29,714 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanighi | 2,101 | 1,783 | 3,884 | 2,361 | 2,003 | 4,364 | 2,653 | 2,251 | 4,903 | 2,867 | 2,433 | 5,300 |
| Hulugho | 2,771 | 2,329 | 5,100 | 3,113 | 2,617 | 5,730 | 3,498 | 2,940 | 6,438 | 3,781 | 3,178 | 6,958 |
| **Total** | **53,518** | **46,162** | **99,680** | **60,131** | **51,866** | **111,997** | **67,562** | **58,274** | **125,836** | **73,019** | **62,982** | **136,000** |

*Source*: County Development Planning Office 2013

### 1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution
Table 5 gives the population distribution and density for the constituencies in Garissa County.

**Table 7: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency**

| Constituency | 2009 (Census) | | 2012 (Projections) | | 2015 (Projections) | | 2017 (Projections) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Density/ (Km$^2$) | Population | Density/ (Km$^2$) | Population | Density/ (Km$^2$) | Population | Density/ (Km$^2$) |
| Garissa Township | 116,953 | 173 | 131,405 | 194 | 147,642 | 218 | 159,566 | 236 |
| Balambala | 73,109 | 15 | 82,143 | 17 | 92,293 | 19 | 99,747 | 20 |
| Lagdera | 92,636 | 14 | 104,083 | 16 | 116,944 | 18 | 126,389 | 19 |
| Dadaab | 152,487 | 22 | 171,329 | 25 | 192,500 | 28 | 208,048 | 37 |
| Fafi | 95,212 | 6 | 106,977 | 7 | 120,196 | 8 | 129,904 | 8 |
| Ijara | 92,663 | 9 | 104,113 | 9 | 116,978 | 11 | 126,426 | 13 |
| **Total** | **623,060** | **14** | **700,050** | **16** | **786,553** | **18** | **850,080** | **19** |

*Source: KNBS, 2013*

The table shows that Garissa Township has the highest population at 131,405 with a density of 194 persons per km$^2$. This is attributed to the fact that it is the entry point and the administrative centre for the North Eastern region in addition to having relatively well developed infrastructural facilities. Fafi has the lowest population density of seven persons per km$^2$. The county is sparsely populated with majority of the population being concentrated in areas with infrastructural facilities such as Garissa Township. . The average population density is 16 persons per km$^2$ in the county. Garissa Township Constituency has the highest population density of 194 persons per square kilometer. The town constituency attracts many people and is also the administrative centre for the North Eastern region and has relatively well developed infrastructural facilities. Fafi constituency has the lowest population density of seven persons per square kilometer. This is because of its expansive nature and relatively poor infrastructure.

**Table 8: 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 |
| Garissa Township | 60,469 | 56,484 | 116,953 | 67,941 | 63,464 | 131,405 | 76,336 | 71,306 | 147,642 | 82,502 | 77,064 | 159,566 |
| Balambala | 40,733 | 32,376 | 73,109 | 45,766 | 36,377 | 82,143 | 51,421 | 40872 | 92,293 | 55,574 | 44,173 | 99,747 |
| Lagdera | 51,776 | 40,860 | 92,636 | 58,174 | 45,909 | 104,083 | 65,362 | 51,582 | 116,944 | 70,641 | 55,748 | 126,389 |
| Dadaab | 81,388 | 71,099 | 152,487 | 91,445 | 79,884 | 171,329 | 102,744 | 89,756 | 192,500 | 111,043 | 97,005 | 208,048 |
| Fafi | 50,408 | 44,804 | 95,212 | 56,637 | 50,340 | 106,977 | 63,635 | 56,561 | 120,196 | 68,775 | 61,129 | 129,904 |

| Constituency | 2009 (Census) | | | 2012 (Projections) | | | 2015 (Projections) | | | 2017 (Projections) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Ijara | 50,165 | 42,498 | 92,663 | 56,364 | 47,749 | 104,113 | 63,328 | 53,650 | 116,978 | 68,443 | 57,983 | 126,426 |
| Total | 334,939 | 288,121 | 623,060 | 376,327 | 323,723 | 700,050 | 422,826 | 363,727 | 786,553 | 456,978 | 393,102 | 850,080 |

**Source:** KNBS, County Development Planning Office

Table 6 shows the population projection by constituency.

## 1.5 Human Development Approach

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure in the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human 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. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Hunan Development Reports (HDR) measure a country's development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goal: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of $40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis. It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI).

## 1.5.1 Human Development Index

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure

the broad level of social economic wellbeing. These indices uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and income.

The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes. 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.

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance use, and crime. The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

### 1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)
It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. 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.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651(Draft 7th Human Development Report). This is however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALS) having high Gender Inequality Indices. In addition, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth. Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

### 1.6 Infrastructure and Access

### 1.6.1 Road Networks and Airstrips
The county has a total road network of 1,804.5Km which comprise 29.9Km of bitumen surface, 1,479Km of earth surface and 304Km of gravel surface. County roads are in poor condition and most of them are rendered impassable during rainy season thus curtailing all movement by road in

the county. The county has three bridges, on River Tana, which are in good condition. Movement across *Laghas* is facilitated through concrete drifts that are also rendered impassable during floods. There are eight airstrips in the county with Garissa, Lagdera, Hulugho, Fafi, Balambala and Ijara having one each while Dadaab has two. The county has no railway line.

## 1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications
The county is served by three mobile phone service providers, with coverage of 62 per cent. However, a large section of the county still has no network coverage especially in Balambala and Fafi. The total landline connection stands at 800. There are four post offices, in Garissa, Modogashe, Dadaab and Masalani. The county is served by several internet cyber cafes.

## 1.7 Financial Institutions
The county is served by a total of twenty two financial institutions. These include eight commercial banks, thirteen village banks and one micro-finance institution. Examples of these financial institutions are Kenya Commercial Bank, National Bank, Cooperative Bank, Barclays Bank, Equity Bank, First Community Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust among others. In addition there are also ten SACCOs including Garissa Teachers, Rema among others and two insurance companies including Takaful. Most of these financial institutions are based in Garissa town.

## 1.8 Education Institutions
The county has 184 ECDE centres, 131 primary schools and 18 secondary schools. There is one Teachers Training College, one Technical Training College (North Eastern Technical Training College), three Polytechnics based in Garissa, Bura and Ijara although these two are not operational, one Kenya Medical Training College, public university campuses are also being set up in the town. In addition, there are six accredited private colleges. These colleges include Garissa Commercial College and Garissa School of Health Sciences among others.

## 1.9 Energy Access
About 78.8 per cent of the county's population use firewood as a source of energy for cooking purposes while 18.2 per cent of the population use charcoal. Electricity is only available in Garissa, Ijara, Dadaab, Bura East and Modogashe, and their environs with only 0.7 per cent of the population having access to electricity. In Dadaab, plans are under way to install two generators to supply power. In addition the Ministry of Energy has installed solar systems in health facilities, schools and watering points. Other sources of energy such as biogas and solar are used on a limited scale.

## 1.10 Urban Centers and Markets
The county has six urban centres (with a population of less than 10,000 inhabitants) namely Nanighi, Hulugho, Dadaab, Modogashe, Bura East and Balambala. This is in addition to Garissa and Masalani Townships (with over a population of 10,000 inhabitants). There are 19 market centres located in different parts of the county.

## 1.11 Housing and Shelter
Housing remains a big challenge in the county with a high percentage of the population living in *manyattas*. The distribution of housing in the county by wall material is varied. Majority of

residents, 43 per cent, use grass straws, while 19.4 per cent live in houses with mud/wood walls. Only 12.9 per cent of residents reside in brick/block walled houses.

## 1.12 Land and Land Use

### 1.12.1 Mean Holding Size
The mean holding size is not known since the land is communally owned. Less than one per cent of the population have title deeds. In terms of land use, the county's population is predominantly pastoralists. This implies that the main land use is nomadic pastoralism. There are farming activities along River Tana with an average farm size of 1.3 hectares. The farms are owned by individual groups. The land has however not been planned and is characterized by demarcating different sections for different activities.

### 1.12.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds
Only one per cent of the population own title deeds as majority of the population live on communal land. This has therefore seen increased cases of land related inter-clan conflicts in the recent past consequently leading to loss of human lives.

### 1.12.3 Incidence of Landlessness
Land in the county is communally owned. It is held in trust for the community by Garissa County Government. Majority of the local communities in the county, live in informal settlements.

## 1.13 Community Organizations/Non State Actors

### 1.13.1 Cooperative Societies
The county has a total of 25 registered cooperative societies; five livestock marketing, three Agricultural Multi-Purpose, two Bee-Keeping, three consumer, 10 SACCOs, one building and construction and one Jua Kali. Of these, 11 are active while 14 are dormant. The total membership is 1,164 with a total share capital of Kshs. 9,501,223.

### 1.13.2 Non-Governmental Organizations
The county has 70 Non Governmental Organizations and other donor agencies operating in different sectors. The influx of the NGOs and other agencies has been exacerbated by the presence of the Dadaab refugee camp. The non-state actors participate in several sectors such as education, agriculture, livestock, social protection among others. The Non Governmental Organizations and other UN agencies that are active in Garissa include WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, CARE International, VSF Belgium, GIZ, Mercy USA, Woman Kind Kenya and Pastoralists Girls' Initiative, among others.

### 1.13.3 Self-Help Groups
The county has a large number of women and youth groups. In the last two years, a total of 98 youth groups and 59 active women groups have been registered in the county. The activities the groups undertake include, bee-keeping, small scale, farming and small scale business.

### 1.14 Crops, Livestock and Fish Production

### 1.14.1 Main Crops Produced
The main crops grown are: watermelons, mangoes, vegetables, tomatoes, paw paws, bananas, cowpeas, simsim, maize, beans and green grams. These are usually produced on a small scale under irrigation along the River Tana.

### 1.14.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops
The total acreage under food crops in the county is 981 Ha while that under cash crop is 1,800 Ha. These are mainly found along River Tana. The average farm size in Garissa County is 1.3 hectares. These are individual group farms dominantly found along River Tana.

### 1.14.3 Main Storage Facilities
The main storage facilities are raised shafts within *Manyatta* huts and shopping centres. There are also five National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB) stores located in Garissa town each with a capacity of 4,500 metric tonnes. These are mainly used for the storage of relief food.

### 1.14.4 Main Livestock Bred
Livestock rearing is the backbone of the county's economy. The main livestock bred are cattle (Boran), goats (Galla), sheep (black headed Persian) and camel (dromedary one humped). The main livestock products are meat, milk, hides and skins.

### 1.14.5 Main Fishing Activities
Fish farming in Garissa County is done on a small scale along the River Tana and in fish ponds. There are five fish ponds with a total area of 1,200 m$^2$. The main types of fish caught are mud fish, cat fish, bone fish, tilapia and eel. There are six landing beaches found along River Tana in Garissa, Fafi, Balambala and Masalani.

### 1.14.6 Promotion of Agribusiness
More than 80 per cent of the County population depends on livestock for their livelihoods. The County has plans to establish agro processing industries to add value to livestock products such as camel milk, hides, skins and bones and promote and revive the cooperative movement, strengthen linkages and transfer of research findings from research institutes to the farmers and promote the marketing of all the farm products. To improve agricultural productivity, the sector will carry out sensitization on modern farming practices in order to optimize the potential of agriculture land in the County. In addition the sector will promote cooperative movements which comprises of three subsectors; cooperative development, livestock production and marketing.

### 1.15 Forests and Agro-forestry

### 1.15.1 Main Forest Types and Size
There are two non-gazetted indigenous forests in the county, namely Boni and Woodlands. Most of the forests in the county are woody trees and shrubs which are mainly browsed by camels and goats and to some extent by grazers. Some species provide forage long into the dry season in

form of fallen leaves and seed pods. There are 40 Community Forest Associations (CFA) in the county.

## 1.15.2 Main Forest Products
The main forest products are Gum Arabica, Resins, Poles/Posts, Firewood, Charcoal and Herbal Medicine. At the moment, these products are marketed outside the county. Handicrafts and housing materials are also made from forest products such as *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge).

## 1.15.3 Promotion of Agro Forestry and Green Economy

### a) Income Generating Activities
These include charcoal selling, poles/posts selling, gum and resin selling, firewood selling to the military camps and honey.

### b) Protection of Water Catchment Areas
Protections of water catchment areas include planting trees along the banks of River Tana and around the boreholes. There is also the protection of natural vegetation along the river line.

### c) Prevention of Soil Erosion
Soil erosion is prevented in the county by planting trees across seasonal water ways such as *Laghas,* building of gabions and protection of existing vegetation. This initiative is mainly done by the communities with technical expertise from the Ministry of Agriculture and other development partners.

### d) Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy for Industries
There is a widespread of the *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) tree in the county. The tree is basically used for provision of wood fuel and charcoal at household level.

### e) Improvement of Soil Fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees
This is carried out through the preservation and protection of the acacia nitrogen fixing plant which grows naturally in the county and planting of legume plants such as lenceana lecosphala.

### f) Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition
Planting of indigenous fruit trees is encouraged by planting *vitex doniana*, *psidium guajav*a, *kei apple, zizijam* species and *tamarindus indica*.

### g) Provision of Carbon Sinks
This is done by planting trees to protect existing local vegetation. These trees will absorb the carbon dioxide produced hence purifying the environment and reducing global warming. The ecosystem in the county is quite fragile with the ever increasing number of refugees who have destroyed large hecterage of vegetation for provision of firewood.

### h) Beautification Activities
Urban tree planting is currently carried out in Garissa town by different organizations such Kenya Forest Service (KFS), the Garissa Municipal Council, Fafi Integrated Development Association

(FaIDA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources among others. Communities are also planting trees in their homesteads for beautification. The program has however faced a number of challenges including persistent drought and destruction by livestock.

**i) Animal feeds Production Venture**
Proposis pod mill is carried out in Wadhajir farm which produces animal feeds.

**j) Growing and Processing for Medicinal Purposes/ Value Plants and Products**
*Azadirachta Indica* is the main tree and is claimed to treat 40 diseases such as malaria, typhoid among others. The tree is mainly grown in Garissa and produces shampoo, tea leaves and medicated soap. Acacia resin, which is also used as medicine, is also abundant in the county. However, this is only sold in the local market. There is therefore merit in harnessing the potential of growing and processing medicinal plants within the county.

## 1.16 Environment and Climate Change

### 1.16.1 Main Contributors to Environmental Degradation
Activities that have contributed greatly to environmental degradation in the county include: illegal encroachments and settlements, logging and over-grazing, mushrooming of settlements on grazing land, increase in population, climate change, influx of refugees and charcoal burning. Frequent floods during rainy season have also contributed greatly to environmental degradation.

### 1.16.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation
Various challenges experienced due to environmental degradation in the county include: shift in rainfall patterns (more frequent, severe and prolonged droughts and flash floods at times), rising temperatures, extreme harsh weather and unpredictable rainfalls.

### 1.16.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County
Possible impacts of climate change in the county include: increase in water demand by livestock due to increased temperature, decrease in the availability of feed for livestock due to the vegetation species composition and land use changes hence pastoralists are forced to trek long distances in such of both water and pasture for their livestock. There is a possibility of spread of both human and animal diseases as a result of changing climate conditions especially vector-borne diseases such as Rift-valley fever in animals and malaria.

### 1.16.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies
Climate change adaptation will be critical to achieving sustainable development in the county. Households must pursue livelihood strategies that are resilient to changing climate. Community based adaptation has been recognized as part of an efficient, sustainable and effective response to climate change. The possible adaptation strategies for the county include, identifying development principles to guide the utilization of natural resources in support of sustainable livelihood options, identifying strategic responses to address the challenges identified.

The county climate change mitigation measures include strengthening of the early warning system, afforestation programmes and sensitization of the community on Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Recovery. The other adaptation strategies to be put in place include, restocking and

destocking of livestock. In this regard, there's need for the county government to implement population management policies to deviate future problems of having a high population size against the available resources such as productive land. The county government will as well need to invest in efforts to support the provision of energy saving means of cooking to community members that rely on wood fuel.

## 1.17 Mining

### 1.17.1 Ongoing Activities

### 1.17.2 Mining Potentials
There are no major mining activities taking place in the county. However, there is presence of gypsum traces in the county which is used in the production of cement. The viability of exploiting of this mineral has not been investigated.

## 1.18 Tourism

### 1.18.1 Main Tourist Attractions
The county has a high potential for tourism development. The potential include a wide range of wildlife species such as, *Hirola,* lions, giraffes, tigers and zebras, a rich Somali traditional culture and a highly developed hospitality industry in Garissa Town. The proximity of the county to the tourist coastal town of Lamu makes it ideal for linkage through a tourist circuit. This coupled with the rich traditional culture of the Somali people would boost tourism in the region. Garissa County heavily relies on domestic tourism from the many local and international Non Governmental Organizations operating in the area throughout the year.

### 1.18.2 Main Wildlife
The main wildlife types found in the county are: Elephants, Lions, Cheetahs, Leopards, Hippopotamus, Crocodiles, Hunters, Hart Beasts, Grants Gazelles, Thompson Gazelle, Gerenuk, Civil Jackals, Spotted Hyena, Buffalos, Grey Zebras, Topi, Giraffes, Dik-dik and Baboons. The wild animals are not confined to parks, they move freely.

### 1.18.3 Tourist Class Hotels
There are five tourist hotel facilities in the county with a bed capacity of 312. Two of the hotels are three stars while the rest are unclassified.

### 1.19 Industry
The county had only one industry, Maua Milling. However, the industry has been closed down due to the current insecurity problems facing the county.

## 1.20 Employment and Other Sources of Income

### 1.20.1 Wage Earners
The employment level in the county is 30,214. Of those employed, 62.2 per cent are male while 37.8 per cent are female. The major sources of employment are government departments, Non

Governmental Organizations, donor agencies and business organizations. Most of these wage earners are in formal employment.

**1.20.2 Self-Employed**

A small number of the county population is self employed. This represents three per cent of the total population with urban centres having two per cent while one per cent is in the rural area. The self employed are mainly engaged in milk vending, *jua kali*, hawking and livestock selling among others.

**1.20.3 Labour Force**

The county has a labour force of 345,299 persons consisting of 183,049 male and 162,250 female. This represents 49.4 per cent of the total population in the county.

**1.20.4   Unemployment Levels**

The unemployment rate in the county stands at 28.4 per cent; it is therefore imperative that the county invests more in activities that will create employment for the un-employed.

**1.21 Water and Sanitation**

**1.21.1 Water Resources and Quality**

Garissa County has one permanent river (River Tana), 25 shallow wells, 65 boreholes, 177 water pans and one dam. The Garissa Water and Sewerage Company (GAWASCO) supplies treated water to the residents.  Water from other sources is generally unsafe and as such it is treated at the household level by use of aqua tabs, water guard and other chlorine based purifiers supplied by the relevant government departments. Other areas of the county rely on shallow wells, boreholes and water pans. The county is generally water scarce with acute water shortages experienced during the dry season. Various interventions have been undertaken to mitigate against these water shortages. These include water tinkering and the activation of the rapid response team charged with the responsibility of repairing boreholes during drought.

**1.21.2 Water Supply Schemes**

There is only one water supply company namely Garissa Water and Sewerage Company, GAWASCO, which supplies water to approximately 27,725 households in Garissa Town and its environs. There are nine river based water supply schemes that provide water to communities living along River Tana. These are basically managed by the Water Users Associations.

**1.21.3 Water Sources (Distance to nearest Water Sources)**

Garissa County is water scarce with only 23.8 per cent of the population having access to safe water. Access to piped water is limited to the sub-county headquarters where approximately 27,725 households have connection. The main source of water in the county is River Tana and seasonal *Laghas*. The average distance to the nearest water point is 25Km. However, for residents of Garissa Town, this distance has reduced considerably.

**1.21.4 Sanitation**

The proportion of the population of the county that uses pit latrines as a means of sanitation is 46.76 per cent while 2.6 per cent use VIP latrines. A majority of the population at 50.63 per cent

use other means of sanitation such as bushes. There is only one sewerage connection that is currently being constructed in Garissa town. However other towns in the county do not have sewerage connections.

## 1.22 Health Access and Nutrition

### 1.22.1 Health Access (Facilities and Personnel)
Garissa County has a total of 126 health facilities. Out of these, 68 are level two facilities, seven are level four, 21 are private clinics, 19 are level three facilities and one is a level five facility based in Garissa Town. There are also three Non Governmental Organization dispensaries and five mission health facilities which are included in the above figure. Good health care services are mostly in the urban areas. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 35Km. Most of the health facilities are along the river where there are settlements. The number of trained health personnel is also very low with the doctor population ratio being currently 1:41,538 while the nurse population ratio is 1:2,453.

### 1.22.2 Morbidity
The five most prevalent diseases in Garissa County are Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Stomach-ache, Diarrhoeal diseases and Flu; with a prevalence of 46.6 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 6.6 per cent, 2.7 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. HIV and AIDS general prevalence rate is said to be low at 1 per cent as compared to the 5.6 per cent at the national level, however the adult prevalence rate is at 2.1 per cent as compared to 6.04 per cent at the national level. This however is a sharp increase from zero per cent recorded during the Kenya Demographic Health Survey of 2003. This rise can be attributed, among other reasons, to the fact that only 10 per cent of the population has comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention as per the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2007.

### 1.22.3 Nutrition Status
The prevalence of wasting in Garissa County among children 6-59 months is 8.8 per cent (weight for height of less than -2 SD). On the other hand, the prevalence underweight is 26.8 per cent in the county. The prevalence of stunting in the county is 38.6 per cent (KDHS, 2008-2009). These can be attributed to continued food insecurity in the region with a majority of the population relying on food assistance which is basically vegetable oil, pulses and cereals/rice.

### 1.22.4 Immunization Coverage
The vaccination coverage in Garissa County is 62 per cent. This is attributed to the inaccessibility of the area, long distances to health facilities and poor road network.

### 1.22.5 Access to Family Planning Services
The county has a very low contraceptive acceptance rate which stands at four per cent. The low contraceptive use is attributed to the cultural and religious practices which prohibit family planning. It is also compounded by the long distances to health facilities which currently stand at an average of 35Km.

## 1.23 Education and Literacy

### 1.23.1 Pre-School Education
Garissa County has 184 Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) Centres with a total enrolment of 24,091 consisting of 13,285 boys and 10,806 girls. There are 229 teachers hence a teacher pupil ratio of 1:105. The pre-school net enrolment rate is 9.6 per cent and the completion rate is 89.34 per cent while the retention rate is 11 per cent. This is due to the nomadic lifestyle of the people. In addition to formal schooling there are also *Madarasa* where young children are taught religious studies.

### 1.23.2 Primary Education
The county has 131 primary schools with a total enrolment rate of 41,474 consisting of 24,939 boys and 16,535 girls. The enrolment rate is low in the county. There are 672 teachers giving a teacher pupil ratio stands at 1:61. The primary school net enrolment rate is 23.5 per cent while the completion rate is 62.7 per cent. The transition rate stands at 58.3 per cent. This is due to the nomadic lifestyle of the people and early marriages among the girl child.

### 1.23.3 Literacy
The proportion of the population that is able to read stands at 39.7 per cent while that of the population who cannot read and write is 57.9 per cent. On average the literacy level in the county is 8.2 per cent. Men are more literate than women.

### 1.23.4 Secondary Education
The county has 18 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 6,580 students with 4,774 boys and 1,806 girls. This represents four per cent of the secondary school age population. The teacher student ratio stands at 1: 36. The secondary school net enrolment rate is 3.50 per cent and the completion rate is 77 per cent.

### 1.23.5 Tertiary Education
Public and private university campuses are being set up in the town. These include the Kenyatta University and Al Mustaqbal University. There is one Science and Technology Institute, North Eastern Technical Training Institute, one Kenya Medical Training College and one Teachers Training College all located in Garissa town. The county also has three youth polytechnics; one each in Bura East, Dadaab and Garissa. In addition there are six private accredited colleges and four non-accredited colleges in Garissa.

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**Chapter Two: County Socio-Economic Development; Challenges and Strategies**

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## 2.0 Overview

This chapter provides the county development analysis. The chapter analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. It further provides the County Strategic Policy Thrusts.

## 2.1 Major Development Challenges

### A) Poor Road Network

The county is very expansive with a total land area of 44,175.1 $Km^2$. The road network in the county is very poor, making a large proportion of the county inaccessible during the rainy season. This curtails movement during such period. The road network comprises of 1,479 Km of earth surface roads, 304 Km gravel and 21.5 Km of bitumen roads. The entire feeder road network is in bad condition. The county has three bridges on the River Tana which are Garrissa, Bura and Masalani and all are in good condition. Movement across *Laghas is* through drifts.

### B) Inadequate Water Supply and Sanitation

The county is water scarce with only 23.8 per cent of the population having access to safe drinking water. Access to piped water is limited to the sub-county headquarters where approximately 27,725 households have connection. The rest of the population uses unsafe water direct from the river, *Laghas*, boreholes, shallow wells and pans. The average distance to the nearest water point is 25 Km.; this implies that a large section of the county's population cannot access safe water for domestic purposes.

In the county only 49.37 per cent of the population use pit latrines while 50. 63 per cent of the population uses other means of sanitation such as bushes. This has often led to spread of diseases such as cholera. A smaller percentage of the population is connected to sewer and septic tanks.

### C) Low Literacy Levels

Garissa County has low literacy levels at 8.1 and 20.2 per cent for women and men respectively. This has resulted to child labour, early marriages, female genital mutilation and exploitation of women. Action must be taken to fully address both socio-economic and cultural practices affecting education with special interest in girl-education.

Other factors which have led to low literacy levels include shortage of adult teachers, inadequate adult learning facilities and shortage of role models who have excelled in education.

### D) High Population Growth

The county has a population growth rate of 3.96 per cent higher than the national rate of 2.9 per cent.  In a county where 50 per cent of the population lives in absolute poverty, such an increase in population has direct impact on the basic needs like food, water, health and education. The high population growth has been brought about by strong religious and cultural beliefs which advocated for non adherence to family planning. Other reasons include polygamy and high illiteracy levels. Interventions that are geared towards proper management of population should be put in place such as

➢ Support the implementation of the Population Policy for National Development
➢ Advocate  for allocation of resources to implement the proposed programmes
➢ County leadership to prioritize population management
➢ County should create a mechanism to integrate population in the planning & development processes and identify priority population issues in the county (engage all stakeholders in population & development)
➢ Need to create employment opportunities for the youth and reduce the high incidence of poverty
➢ Need to improve health and education status in the county


### E) Negative Cultural Practices

Whereas it is important to preserve culture, some of the cultural practices in the county are a drawback to development efforts. Early and forced marriages of the girl child deny the young population opportunities to advance in education. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is at a rate of 99 per cent. This has exposed the girl child to risks such as HIV and AIDs infection.  There is need to advocate and sensitize the population to discard such retrogressive/harmful cultural practices.


### F) Insecurity

Incidences of insecurity in the county have increased since Kenya sent its defence forces to Somalia to root out the Al-Shabaab militants. This has strained the existing security apparatus in the county. Insecurity is also manifested in inter-clan conflicts caused by fighting over resources such as land, water and grazing land. The county government has been given notable support and boost by the National in strengthening community policing through recruitment of Kenya Police Reservists


### G) Encroachment on Land Meant for Public Utilities

Encroachment on public utility plots including access roads, riparian reserves and forests are rampant. Affected areas are mainly towns and their surroundings. This delays and limits expansion of roads in the county. The relevant committees at the county level therefore need to ensure that there is no more encroachment on public utilities. Lobbying and advocacy to county assembly to implement land adjudication policy to curb trespassing, encroachment and insecurity


### H) Low Agricultural Production

The main problem in this sector is the low agricultural productivity, lack of access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved seed varieties, acaricides, pesticides and machinery, and water

shortage for effective irrigation are some of the bottlenecks to increased farm productivity. Lack of access to markets where local farmers can sell their produce and earn income continue to place them in a vicious cycle of poverty. There is lack of processing plants for agricultural and livestock products. Such value addition is expected to provide additional income as products penetrate wider markets.

### I) Poor Marketing and Storage Facilities

The county lacks appropriate technology and skills to process and preserve agricultural and dairy products. Lack of market information and skills amongst the farmers and business community has hampered the expansion of the market for products from the county. Poor storage facilities affect their production in that 90 percent of farmers use traditional storage methods. Inactive farmers' cooperative societies and associations coupled with poor roads in the county are a hindrance to the marketing process. These farmers' institutions need to be strengthened to improve marketing of farm and livestock products.

### J) Inadequate Health Facilities and Services

Medical services in Garissa County are inadequate in terms of the number of health facilities and the services provided to the local populace. The county has a total of 126 health facilities comprising of 71 (68 public and three private) level two facilities, seven level four facilities, 19 level three facilities, one level five and five mission health facilities. The health facilities are distributed all over the county. The doctor patient ratio is 1:41,538. People are forced to travel long distances to access health services (average distance to the nearest health facility 35km). This coupled with poor road network; many of them prefer to forgo treatment. There is need to put up staff houses and equip more health facilities as well as operationalizing the CDF constructed dispensaries so that no community is more than five kilometres away from a healthcare facility. The existing health facilities do not have sufficient equipment and drugs for undertaking some crucial medical services.

### K) Land Ownership

Most of the land in the county is community owned. Approximately one per cent of the population hold title deeds. This limits farmers' capacity to develop their land for sustainable development. Consequently, this has led to poor land use systems leading to environment degradation. Land adjudication, survey and the issue of title deeds should be hastened. The livestock production sub sector faces problems of disease outbreaks, poor and underdeveloped livestock marketing. Efforts will be made to ensure the County assembly implement appropriate legislations on land matters.

### L) Inadequate Power/Energy Source

The proportion of population connected to sustainable power source is 0.2 per cent. Increasing household connectivity to sustainable power source such as solar and wind power is important. This would in essence raise the standards of living of the people. Currently Garissa is not connected to the national and currently depends on generators owned by KenGen. However there is a plan to connect Garissa to the national grid through Mwingi substation. Rea is currently connecting institutions especially schools in the advent of laptops for schools project. Joint funding of solar streets lighting between the county government and the Turkish government is in place.

## 2.2 Cross Cutting Issues in the County

### a) Poverty

The county has large numbers of poor people in both its urban and rural areas. The population living under absolute poverty is estimated to be 58.9 per cent of the total county population. They are heavily dependent on relief food from the government and other organizations. These high incidences of poverty can be attributed to frequent droughts, regular floods, insecurity and inter-clan conflicts. Lack of access to credit which is compliant with Shariah Law, and poor marketing strategies hamper the growth of small business enterprises and further contribute to poverty.

### b) Environment and Climate Change

Garissa County is classified under ecological zone VII, which is categorized as arid. It has minimal vegetation cover and is prone to wind and water erosion. In addition, liquid and solid waste disposal management is poor in the county. The environment is under sustained threat from severe droughts, soil erosion and heavy flooding that occurs in the county every five or eight years. Besides this, there is also the conventional flooding and droughts with the most recent of the severe incidences recorded in 2006 where the county experienced floods while in 2007 the county was hit by severe drought.

Garissa County is the host to the world's largest refugee camp-Dadaab; this means stress and strain on the natural resources. Notably there's rampant clearing of land for settlement, firewood for cooking, construction of structures brings about deforestation.

The environment is also under significant threat from the continued spread of *Prosopis juliflora*, an unrelentingly aggressive thorny shrub that have formed a dense thicket covering much of the land and especially along the river. The county also relies much on wood energy leading to increased depletion of trees and other vegetations. There is increasing need for conservation measures to avoid further degeneration.

Climate change is evident in the county in a number of ways; the amount of rainfall is becoming less and unpredictable, there is occurrence of frequent and prolonged drought in the recent past and unpredictable floods. In the county, the adverse impacts of climate change are compounded by inadequate access to climate information and other services; limited integration of climate change issues in planning and budgeting, as well as environmental degradation such as illegal encroachments and settlements, logging and livestock grazing. To manage and lessen the impacts of climate change, efforts should be geared towards adoption of renewable sources of energy, afforestation, reforestation and environmental management.

### c) HIV and AIDs

The HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in the county is on the upward trend. The HIV and AIDS prevalence rate stands at 2.10 per cent (KAIS 2012) against a national average of 6.04 per cent. Some of the challenges towards mitigating new infections include: High levels of stigma, inadequate support for operations and monitoring of activities for CACCs, vastness of the county coupled with poor and inadequate transport and communication network, nomadic lifestyle, illiteracy, high poverty levels due to frequent droughts, inability to fund CBOs by NACC.

An increase in number of orphans is expected to raise the dependency ratio of the county. All this will lead to a general economic decline in the county. To mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDs, the government through NACC has laid new strategies through the Kenya National HIV and AIDs Strategic Plan (KNASP) 2008/9 – 2012/13. The plan adopted a multi-sectoral approach and to ensure implementation of the strategic plan, the county through sub-county technical committees, CACC, Sub-county Medical Officer of Health and other stakeholders have taken measures all aimed at mitigating the disease.

### d) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an enabler that is central to economic and social development. Innovative use of ICT therefore offers enormous potential benefits to local communities, offer job opportunities, improved access to information and services, increased efficiencies for business and transformed governance. The ICT infrastructure is only available in towns leaving out most of the rural areas. The county is served by three telephone service providers; Telkom, Safaricom and Airtel. These services however are unreachable in other parts of the county. Television reception has been dependent on use of satellite dishes. There are several cyber cafes and computer-training colleges offering basic computer skills. Mobile phone coverage is fairly good covering 62 per cent of the county and it is expected to move higher with fibre optic cabling across towns in Garissa

On print media all major national newspapers such as the Nation, the Star and Standard newspapers are circulated in the major towns of the county. Postal services are still out of reach of many with over 90 per cent of the population being beyond five kilometres from the nearest post office. The county is also served with several M-PESA outlets and other mobile money transfer services. The supply of electricity to other towns in the county offers a great potential for investment in this sector.

### e) Gender Inequality

The population of the county is about 46.3 per cent women and 53.7 per cent men. Women head 16 per cent of the households in the county. The basic gender concerns in the county are related to access to economic assets and cultural practices that act against the female population. Women do not participate in major areas of decision making. They are not involved fully in some of the development programmes; most of which affect their lives. Men take the leading role in making most of the major decisions in terms of development activities. This is because cultural beliefs do not give women chances to make decisions and inherit property. Though women are less than

men in number and their contribution towards economic growth far much more than that of men, they have little control over resources and decision making. They work tirelessly on land for agricultural production and livestock keeping. There is need for capacity building and awareness raising that will encourage men and women to jointly plan and implement development plans in the county, drawing on the different strengths and capacities that men and women have.

Women do not enjoy equal rights to inheritance of assets like land, which could enhance their development. Thus the women are denied economic power such as use of land as collateral for bank loans. There is need for awareness creation on such issues as by law both girl and boy child are recognized and given equal right. Joint ownership of property between husband and wives should be encouraged to save women from being exposed to higher levels of poverty.

To empower women economically, the government has established the Women Enterprise Fund and other funds like UWEZO fund to empower women groups at the grassroots. Individual women can also access money through Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) at a lower interest rate; however, there has been little absorption of the fund due to the Islamic principles – Sharia Law which prohibits charging of interest on borrowings and high interest rates. Women should be encouraged to form groups, which will serve as collateral to facilitate access to this credit. Similarly, programmes alleviating poverty such as NMK have also been assisting groups that carry out agricultural related projects. There have been efforts targeted at involving women in decision making by incorporating them in the different development committees.

### f) Youthful Population

The youth population constitutes 48 per cent of the total county population. The challenges facing the youth include: high unemployment levels, lack of youth friendly services to address HIV and AIDs, poor access to reproductive health, high incidences of drug abuse especially miraa, poor skills development, spread of HIV and AIDs, low involvement in decision making process, droughts that affect youth environment related activities, high poverty levels, cultural and religious factors that affect the youth like early marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), low enrolment and completion rates, and inadequate training institutions like village polytechnics to develop skills for the youth.

In responding to these challenges, the county will device clear cut strategies targeting the youth. These include employment creation through provision of interest free grants, establishment of youth friendly service centres and recreational facilities and expanding the capacity for youth training.

Education forums on HIV and AIDs, drug and substance abuse have been initiated by various government agencies in collaboration with other development partners, NGOs and CBOs. With an establishment of MOYA and the subsequent posting of youth officers to the county, youth issues are being addressed. Some of the programmes already initiated include guidance and counselling on HIV and AIDs and training youths on the entrepreneur skills and other income generating activities.

In order for the youth to access under one roof quality youth friendly services and information that cuts across all sectors, the county government needs to establish and equip Youth Empowerment Centres and ensure that they are operational.

### g) Disability

The percentage of persons with disability is estimated to be at one per cent though there has not been any accurate data conducted in the county on the same. However there have been concerns of the grouping all persons with disabilities under persons physically impaired, probably due to the visibility of that type of disability. In general issues of persons with disabilities have not been adequately addressed. This is exemplified in the low number of sectors in the county government as well as organizations that have taken into consideration the inclusion of persons with disabilities into their programming. For example when planning for different structures in the county; planners have not taken into consideration the needs of the people with disability by putting disability friendly infrastructure to facilitate access.

The people with disabilities are not adequately represented in the decision making positions in the various spheres of socio-economic development across the county. At the household level, persons with disabilities are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family. This severely limits the opportunities for people with disability to develop skills for effective participation in development activities at both house hold and community level.

Strategic measures need to be taken to ensure equal participation of the people with disabilities in power structures and decision-making. Persons with disabilities in the county must be represented in various development committees.

### h) Clanism

The population in Garissa County is 98 per cent Somali. Internally, the Somalis identify themselves with clans, which is a key factor in development and in distribution of resources in the county, employment and also leadership selection. The clans found in the county are Abudwaq, Aulihyan, Abdalla, Muqabuul, Qare, and Digodia. The rest of the population includes workers in the county and a large population of refugee communities who are hosted in Dadaab refugee camps but these are only limited to the camps. The main languages spoken in the county are Somali, English and Swahili. The county's population is mainly Muslim with an insignificant group of residents, mainly workers, professing Christianity. Due to their diverse economic activities, these communities are occasionally prone to inter clan conflicts.

### i) Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events. The county is prone to a number of disasters. These include floods, animal diseases, drought, pests and agricultural diseases.

## 2.3 SWOT Analysis on the County to Address the Cross Cutting Issues

| Cross cutting | Poverty | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| <ul><li>Strong civil society involvement</li><li>huge agricultural potential along River Tana;</li><li>Proximity to River Tana for adequate water for irrigation from River Tana;</li><li>Proximity to two major highways, namely Garissa-Mombasa highway and Nairobi-Mandera highway;</li><li>Garissa is a transit town and gate way to Northern region;</li><li>Ample land for habitation</li><li>huge population for potential human capital</li><li>Presence of various species of flora and fauna.</li></ul> | <ul><li>Little diversification in food security production;</li><li>High Dependency on donor support;</li><li>High illiteracy levels;</li><li>Poor livestock and crop husbandry;</li><li>Poor land and communal tenure system;</li><li>Rural- urban migration;</li><li>Poor flood and drought management system;</li><li>Weak farmers associations and organizations;</li><li>Weak marketing systems;</li><li>Low investment capacity;</li><li>Communal land tenure system;</li><li>Inadequate co-operative societies.</li><li>Inadequate skilled personnel/expertise to initiate poverty reduction interventions</li></ul> | <ul><li>Increased investments in livestock and crop production;</li><li>Availability of mineral deposits such as Gypsum;</li><li>Value addition in livestock products and crops;</li><li>Availability of ICT;</li><li>Availability of an air strip;</li><li>Establishment of community conservancy areas;</li><li>Establishment of small\medium scale irrigation schemes;</li><li>Availability of schools and tertiary institutions.</li><li>Availability of cash transfer schemes from the govt</li><li>Emerging towns</li><li>Huge livestock market day in Garissa that can be replicated</li></ul> | <ul><li>Insecurity;</li><li>Severe droughts; invasive plant species-*Prosopis juriflola;*</li><li>Frequent animal disease outbreak;</li><li>Rampant rural urban migration;</li><li>Wildlife menace;</li><li>Increasing incidences of HIV/AIDS (2.10%)</li><li>Rapid population growth rates-3.7%</li><li>Early marriages increase vulnerability of young mothers to dependency</li><li>High disparity of employment between employed men against women</li><li>Unwillingness of skilled and educated locals to work or invest in Garissa</li></ul> |
| **Cross cutting** | **Environment and climate change** | | |
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| <ul><li>Long hours of sunshine;</li><li>Strong winds;</li><li>Early warning systems;</li><li>Proximity to River Tana;</li><li>Knowledge on Traditional methods of conservation;</li><li>Expansive tracks of Land for potential conservation;</li><li>Positive attitude towards environment;</li><li>Variety of natural flora;</li><li>Availability of environmental action plan;</li></ul> | <ul><li>Overgrazing;</li><li>over dependence on wood fuel;</li><li>range management;</li><li>high illiteracy levels;</li><li>inadequate skilled manpower;</li><li>emergence of informal settlements;</li><li>poor waste management practices;</li><li>Inadequate involvement of communities in environmental management.</li></ul> | <ul><li>Availability of alternative energy sources;</li><li>Presence of Mining Opportunities;</li><li>Forestation through dry land species;</li><li>Global attention to environmental issues;</li><li>Environmentally positive population;</li><li>Gazattement of forests in the County;</li><li>Increased investment in Forest conservation promotion;</li><li>Increased CSO movement/Partners willing to support conservation;</li><li>Establishment of tree nurseries;</li><li>Development of a sustainable community based environmental management;</li></ul> | <ul><li>Flooding and droughts;</li><li>Overstocking;</li><li>Presence of invasive Prosopis juriflora killing other tree species;</li><li>erosion;</li><li>Notable poverty levels;</li><li>Pollution;</li><li>High population of people and animals;</li><li>Increase in refugee population in the camp;</li><li>Illegal logging and charcoal burning;</li><li>Plastic menace due to poor disposal;</li><li>Sand harvesting and quarrying.</li></ul> |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Existence of Environmental Committees; <br> • Positive attitude towards forest conservation; <br> • Availability of environmental governance and institutions. | | • Government policy on-biodegradable materials such as polythene bags; <br> • Conducting EIAs and environment audit. | |

| Cross cutting issue | HIV and AIDS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| • Building on the successes of KNASP II <br> • To harp on the skills the pool of trained personnel | • High levels of stigma; <br> • Vastness of the County coupled with poor communication network for information dissemination; <br> • High levels of illiteracy in the County; <br> • Cross-border movements; <br> • Inadequate psychosocial and palliative care support PLWAS <br> • High level stigma leading to high denial rates; <br> • Irregular and inadequate funding to support HIV and AIDs activities; <br> • Inadequate facilities and low staffing levels in health institutions; <br> • Few vibrant Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV and AIDs; <br> • Poor access to(attitudinal) ARVs by the PLWHAs and adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients <br> Inadequate nutrition support; | • Presence of Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; <br> • BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma; <br> • Increased uptake ART and other services; <br> • Increased training and capacity building forums; <br> • Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; <br> • Impact assessment survey of HIV and AIDS on the Human Resource; <br> • Implementation of palliative care programmes; <br> • Presence of Youth friendly testing centres; <br> • Promotion of safe sex practises through abstinence and use of condoms; <br> • Availability localised current data bank on PLWHAS & OVCs. | • Stigma and discrimination towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; <br> • Food shortages; frequent floods thus affecting the nutritional value of the PLWHAs; <br> • Poor Transport and communication network; <br> • Significant increase in the number of OVCs <br> • High rate of denial; <br> • Increasing urban population; <br> • Rising poverty levels; <br> • High breakages of marriages Rising numbers of single mothers; |

| Cross cutting issue | ICT | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| • Presence of various mobile phone service providers; <br> • E-government services; <br> • Relatively low ICT costs; <br> • ICT marketing information system for the livestock sector; | • Low computerization and access to ICT at the community levels; <br> • Low levels of literacy and education; <br> • ICT phobia among the middle aged and elitism among the youth; <br> • Disparities in the ICT knowledge within | • Accelerated roll out of telecommunication infrastructure; <br> • Private sector involvement; <br> • Delivery of educational contents in schools and distance education; <br> • Development of Wide Area Networks (WAN) to | • Lack of ICT skills in the labour force; <br> • Redundant, obsolete and inappropriate technologies; <br> • High cost of ICT equipment; <br> • Limited access to electricity in most parts of the County; |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Availability of wide range of technologies e.g money transfer services;<br>• Growing ICT knowledge among the youthful population;<br>• Adequate coverage by FM radio stations across the county<br>• Television reception on UHF and VHF across the county<br>• Availability of information/resource, Information and Documentation centers across the county<br>• Availability of fibre optic coverage across the county | the society;<br>•<br>• Lack of functional information and documentation centres in the better part of the community<br>• Low investment on IT e.g. lack of computer laboratories in secondary and primary schools across the county<br>• Inadequate skilled manpower and training institutions;<br>• Untapped energy such as wind and solar energy for running ICT equipment;<br>• Inadequate access to information especially lack of television sets in the rural areas;<br>• Lack of ICT exposition/conference as avenue to exploit the ICT potential among the population | facilitate government linkages;<br>• Public service delivery through ICT (e-service); Cascading of e-government to the grassroots;<br>• National policy to stimulate ICT;<br>• Availability of security and safety; laying of the fibre optic cable;<br>• Computer for schools for learning institutions<br>• Establishment of digital villages;<br>• Building capacity on data collection, collation and analysis to line ministries. | • Low literacy levels;<br>• High cost of investment in the ICT sector;<br>• Low community understanding of the potential in the ICT sector;<br>• Vandalism of ICT facilities<br>• Low profile of the ICT sector in the county<br>• Insecurity |

| Cross cutting issue | Gender in equality | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| • Minimal disparity in gender among the population;<br>• Clear gender responsibilities;<br>• Clear provisions of gender parity in the constitution of Kenya<br>• Strong civil society participation and other stakeholders participation on gender advocacy issues<br>• Strong international commitment to gender parity;<br>• Availability of devolved funds targeting women<br>• Adult education programmes enhances literacy among women; | • Highly patriarchal society;<br>• High illiteracy levels;<br>• High poverty levels;<br>• Early marriages;<br>• Traditional divisions of labour;<br>• FGM;<br>• Inadequate staff in the gender office.<br>• Disparity in the distribution of learning institutions for boys to girls across the county | • Government's good will;<br>• Mainstreaming gender issues into various development sectors.<br>• Intensive campaign on retrogressive cultural practices and trainings on IGAs to cushion women from vulnerability;<br>• Gradual change in cultural beliefs and practices;<br>• Political good will and support;<br>• Expansion of adult education programmes;<br>• Trainings on income generating activities; | • HIV and AIDS;<br>• Poverty;<br>• Rapid urbanization destroying socio-cultural fabric;<br>• High rate of divorce due to Islamic practices;<br>• High illiteracy levels. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Active participation of women in county public forums<br>• High investment in girl child education especially in institutions of higher learning | | | |

| Cross cutting issue | Youthful population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
| • Existence of a national Youth Policy;<br>• Presence of devolved funds targeting youths<br>• Energetic Youthful Population;<br>• Established community support structures targeting the youth;<br>• Growing number of knowledgeable youths<br>• High percentage youthful population;<br>• Availability of youth polytechnics across the county<br>• Existence of youth Empowerment Centres though not operational | • Poor/negative attitude towards certain category of jobs;<br>• Weak youth leadership movement;<br>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth;<br>• Inadequate tertiary institutions and under utilization across the county;<br>• Limited number of youth empowerment centres<br>• High percentage of un-employed youthful | • Engaging the services of young people in development-procurement policy;<br>• Partnership with private sector to promote internship program;<br>• Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora;<br>• Exploiting ICT potential among the youth;<br>• Development partners policy to promote youth initiatives;<br>• Revival of the livestock sector;<br>• Establishment of Youth enterprise fund; youth polytechnics;<br>• Mainstreaming the issue of the youth in all sectors of development. | • Inadequate funding for youth activities;<br>• Negative perceptions about the youth;<br>• High unemployment rate among the youth;<br>• Raising HIV&/Aids prevalence and drug abuse;<br>• Brain drain among the youth;<br>• Negative Cultural practices;<br>• Inter/intra clan conflicts;<br>• Overdependence on pastoralism;<br>• Inadequate role models for the youths<br>• Inaccessibility to national Identity cards;<br>• Vulnerability to radicalization<br>• Obsession with going abroad |

| Cross cutting issues | Disability | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
| • Strong provisions for PWDs in the constitution (Article 54) and other subsequent legislations.<br>• Presence of organizations of PWDs.<br>• Presence of development partners working with PWDs<br>• Availability funds targeting PWDs | • Stigma and discrimination towards PWDs in the society;<br>• inadequate family/community supports and accommodations<br>• Lack of comprehensive data on PWDs<br>• Lack of community based rehabilitation programmes/interventions<br>• Inadequate learning and trained personnel institutions for learners with disabilities<br>• Inadequate inclusive learning environment for learners with disabilities<br>• Inadequate training institutions and | • Existence of strong legal framework<br>• Existence of strong disability movement<br>• Opportunity for PWDs training in basic education and vocational skills<br>• Participation in the decision making organs in the county through public forums;<br>• Development of a community based rehabilitation centre for PWDs; | • Disability is under the function of the National government<br>• Relegation of issues of disability;<br>• Poor infrastructures;<br>• Stigmatization from the Society<br>• Disability is still a function of the National government |

| Cross cutting issues | Clanism | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | personnel for people with disability;<br>• Inadequate funding to organization of PWDS | | |

| | Clanism | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| • Existence of strong societal/ community fabric Unity of purpose;<br>• Existence of diverse cultures but with the Same language pattern;<br>• Strong peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms. | • Desegregation;<br>• Lack of a cultural centres- common grounds to connect, promote exchange ideas/cultural practices;<br>• Sharing of common resources among the clans | • Unifying culture;<br>• Existence of various common community resource points e.g. River Tana, Hirola Arawale Reserve, Ishaqbini Community Conservancy and Boni Forest Reserve | • High levels of poverty;<br>• insecurity in the porous Kenya-Somalia border<br>• Desegregation<br>• Political realignment |

| Cross cutting issues | Disaster Risk Reduction | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| • Trained personnel in the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment;<br>• Presence of Contingency plan;<br>• Regular Disaster mapping;<br>• Trained community members and govt personnel on DRR<br>• Presence of early warning systems;<br>• Strong presence of CSOs on DRR advocacy;<br>• Existence of disaster management structures (community, county and national)<br>• Culture of the community of supporting each other during time of disasters<br>• Strong presence of partners on the ground for coordinated response. | • Week disaster management skills and early warning systems;<br>• Low funding for disaster mitigation;<br>• Ineffective early warning system;<br>• Poor road network for response<br>• Poor implementation of physical plans in the county | • Presence of many CSOs and other actors on DRR;<br>• Functional structures on DRR<br>• Availability of political good will;<br>• Availability of Emergency and relief funds<br>• Willingness of the community to participate in disaster management<br>• Availability of local and international policies/guidelines on DRR | • Climate change;<br>• Rising poverty levels;<br>• Inadequate number of trained personnel on disaster management;<br>• Corruption;<br>• High turnover of trained staff. |

## 2.4 County Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

This matrix provides a summary of the main development issues and challenges affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and potential strategic thrusts by sector.

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture and Rural Development | Agriculture | Inadequate technology | • High illiteracy levels among the farmers; <br> • Lack of willingness by farmers to change from Pastoralism to crop production <br> • Inadequate machinery & equipment | Improved use of technology by 50% by 2017 | Increase adoption of farming technologies by households to 35% by 2015 | • Improve ICT in agriculture to ensure food security at the household level through; <br> - Establishing baseline of use of technology in farming; <br> - Developing simple extension packages and technologies; <br> - Conducting technology transfer demonstration; <br> - Initiating a literacy awareness campaign. |
| | | Low crop yields | • Low rainfall; <br> • Pests and diseases; <br> • Destruction of field crops by wild animals; <br> • Use of uncertified seeds; <br> • Low literacy levels; <br> • Lack of adequate/appropriate farm tools and equipments <br> • Poor land tenure system | To increase households' crop production from 981 hectares to 1,471.5 hectares by 2017 | To increase households' crop production from 981 to 1,226.25 hectares by 2015 | • Stimulate agri-business for sustainable livelihoods through; <br> - Investing in capacity building & Exchange visits for farmers; <br> - Establishing wild animal access corridors to water points; <br> - Encouraging the input stockists to stock the right tools, certified seeds and equipment. |
| | | Low investment in irrigation farming | • High cost of irrigation infrastructure; <br> • High poverty level; <br> • Communal land tenure that deters investments by individuals; <br> • Over reliance on donor support. | To increase the hectare under irrigation farming from the current 2000 hectares to 10,000 hectares by 2017; | To increase land under irrigation from 2,000 to 6,000 hectares by 2015 | • Enhance food security and agri-business towards sustainable livelihoods at the family and community level <br> - Revival of Bura, Masalani and Abalatiro irrigation schemes; <br> - Initiate 10 minor irrigation projects per year; <br> - Lobby Agricultural Finance Corporation to establish operations in the county. |
| | Livestock | Low livestock Productivity | • Inadequate extension services; <br> • poor animal husbandry practices; <br> • rapid denudation of range land; <br> • livestock pests, diseases and pasture problems | To improve livestock productivity by 50% to 2017 | To increase livestock productivity by 25% to 2015 | • Improve and equip Pastoralist with contemporary animal husbandry practices by; <br> - Establish baseline of low livestock productivity; <br> - Enhance extension services to all livestock keepers; <br> - Breed improvement; <br> - Increase funding/ support for drought and disease mgt. |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | - management/ surveillance;<br>- Value-chain addition;<br>- Reseeding of denuded lands with perennial pastures;<br>- Increase the number of cattle crushes and water pans. |
| | | Frequent massive losses of livestock | Frequent droughts, floods and disease outbreaks | To reduce by 50% livestock loss by 2017 | Increase funding/ support for disease management/ surveillance by 30% by 2015 | • Enhance behaviour change programs among pastoralists in the county through;<br>- Enhancing Disease Surveillances<br>- Mass vaccinations against serious diseases;<br>- Establishing a pool of local community extension workers. |
| | | Poor marketing for livestock and livestock products | • Low value-chain addition on livestock and livestock products;<br>• Inadequate marketing facilities such as livestock auction yards;<br>• Poor Transport & communication network;<br>• Cultural attachment to livestock;<br>• Inadequate farmers marketing co-operatives;<br>• Low electricity connection for value-chain addition. | • Improve marketing for livestock and livestock products in the County by 50% by 2017<br>• Improve income from livestock and livestock product sales by 50% by 2017 | • Improve marketing for livestock and livestock products in the County by 30% by 2015;<br>• Improve income from livestock and livestock product sales by 30% by 2015 | • Stimulate utilization and expand livestock marketing avenues and facilities through;<br>- Establishing livestock auction yards;<br>- Improve transport and communication network;<br>- Availing credit facilities;<br>- Promoting formation of livestock cooperative associations;<br>- Promoting value – chain addition;<br>- Awareness creation to livestock farmers to see the value of their livestock in addressing poverty. |
| | Wildlife | Human/ wildlife conflict | • Crop destruction by wildlife;<br>• livestock attacks by wild animals;<br>• encroachment of forests by human beings;<br>• unchecked increase of wildlife;<br>• uncontrolled movement of wild animals;<br>• Human attacks by wild animals especially crocodiles. | Reduce human-wildlife conflict by 50% by 2017. | Reduce human-wildlife conflict by 30% by 2015. | • Plan, control and coordinate wildlife corridors to reduce human-wildlife conflict;<br>- Establish baseline on human-wildlife conflict;<br>- Enhance community involvement in wildlife management;<br>- Fence animal reserves to contain wildlife;<br>- Establish wildlife corridor;<br>- Compensation for losses due to human-wildlife conflict. |
| General Economic, Commercial and | Tourism | Underdevelopment of sub sector | • Insecurity;<br>• Low publicity<br>• on potential of tourism; | To increase the number of tourists from 1,000 to 5,000 | To increase the number of tourists from 1,000 to 3,000 | • Improve and profile the potential tourism facilities, equip personnel and raise the visibility of the county as a secure destination through; |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labour Affairs | | | • Low bed capacity;<br>• Rigid cultural practices curtailing tourism | by 2017. | by 2015. | - Investing heavily in security in the County;<br>- Promoting the county as an deal tourism and conference destination;<br>- Improvement of infrastructure. |
| Education | Education | Low education and literacy levels | • Insecurity;<br>• Cultural, religious and traditional beliefs e.g. nomadism;<br>• Inadequate learning facilities and Teaching & Learning Materials<br>• High dropout rate;<br>• Child Labour and abuse;<br>• Early Marriages<br>• Negative attitude towards formal education<br>• Food insecurity;<br>• High un employment levels among educated youth-de-motivates the young ones;<br>• High poverty levels;<br>• High investment in non-formal education e.g. Madrassa | • Increase the literacy level from 39.7% to 59.55% by 2017.<br>• To increase the transition rate from primary to secondary schools from the current 58.3% to 90% by 2017<br>• To increase the net enrolment rate in primary schools from 23.5% to 60% by 2017 | • Increase the literacy level from 39.7% to 49.6% by 2015;<br>• To increase the transition rate from primary to secondary schools from the current 58.3% to 70% by 2015;<br>• To increase the net enrolment rate in primary schools from 23.5% to 40% by 2015. | • Improve, establish and equip educational facilities, personnel and programs in the county through;<br>- Strengthening security in and around learning institutions;<br>- Construction of additional learning facilities,<br>- Increasing the ratio of teacher to Pupil in public Schools;<br>- Increasing the provision of Teaching and Learning Materials in public schools;<br>- Sensitize the public on the importance of formal education;<br>- Award bursaries fairly to all the deserving students;<br>- Create mobile schools, low cost boarding schools and adopt integrated curriculum |
| | | Low access to ECD education | • Inadequate and quality ECD Training colleges;<br>• High poverty levels,<br>• Preference for non formal education (Madrassa) to formal education<br>• Lack of capacity for quality teaching by teachers<br>• Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials<br>• Low ratio of teacher: Pupil in ECD education. | To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 40% by 2017 | To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 25% by 2015 | • Improve, establish and equip educational facilities, personnel and programs in the county through;<br>- Effective use of community support grants;<br>- Training both teachers and SMCs in ECD management;<br>- Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials in schools in liaison with development partners;<br>- Improve school feeding programmes to attract and retain ECDE learners;<br>- Provision of incentives to volunteers and Teachers of Mobile schools.<br>- Sensitization of the community to embrace ECD |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Negative attitude towards ECD profession by the locals<br>• Lack of motivation for ECD teachers<br>• The nomadic lifestyle | | | profession;<br>- Conducting regular enrolment drives. |
| | | Low access to secondary education | • Inadequate secondary education institutions for girls<br>• Inadequate teaching and learning materials<br>• Low keyed career guidance & Counselling to students;<br>• Poor motivational strategies in schools and the society at large.<br>• Low performance at primary level affects transition to secondary education | To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 50% by 2017 | To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 30% by 2015 | • Improve, establish and equip educational facilities, personnel and programs in the county through;<br>- Construct more model girls secondary schools;<br>- Award more Scholarships to bright and needy girls;<br>- Avail more subject options for learners in schools e.g. ICT, Aviation, Technical Drawing etc;<br>- Initiate more mentorship programmes in schools.<br>- Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials. |
| Health | Health | Poor human health | • Insecurity;<br>• Inadequate health facilities, equipment and health personnel;<br>• Inadequate drug supply<br>• High poverty levels;<br>• Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees;<br>• Poor transport and communication for access to health facilities;<br>• Low human disease surveillance mechanisms.<br>• Pull system of drug supply is not functioning | • To decrease the average distance to the nearest health facility from 35Km to 10 Km by 2017<br>• Reduce Infant Mortality Rate from 57/1000 to 28/1000 by 2017<br>• To reduce under five infant mortality rate from 80/1000 to 40/1000 by 2017<br>• To increase the from 62% to | • To decrease the average distance to the nearest health facility from 35Km to 20 Km by 2015;<br>• Reduce Infant Mortality Rate from 57/1000 to 38/1000 by 2015.<br>• To reduce under five infant mortality rate from 80/1000 to 53/1000 by 2015<br>• To increase the immunization | • Improve, equip and expand health facilities as well as enhance behaviour change programs across the county through;<br>- Construct additional health facilities;<br>- Recruit and deploy more skilled health personnel;<br>- Ensure adequate supply of drugs and equipment;<br>- Train more CHWs/CHEWs on health care related matters;<br>- Carry out regular capacity building among health care facilities' management committees on management matters and DRR;<br>- Sensitize communities on importance of immunization. |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 80% by 2017 | coverage from 62% to 95% by 2015 | |
| Energy, Infrastructure and ICT | Roads | • Poor road network;<br>• Less roads under Bitumen (37.5Km);<br>• Less accessible roads on gravel (304Km)<br>• Less accessible roads on earth surface (1,479Km); | • Inadequate funds;<br>• Poor road infrastructure-easily washed away by floods.<br>• Heavy commercial vehicles on transit;<br>• Inter clan conflicts to accept road development projects;<br>• Insecurity during road construction;<br>• Adverse weather conditions. | • To increase bitumen road network from 37.5 Km to 200 Km by 2017<br><br>• To increase the gravel road network from 304 Km to 1,000 Km by 2017 | • To increase bitumen road network from 37.5 Km to 90 Km by 2015<br><br>• To increase the gravel road network from 304 Km to 600 Km by 2015 | • Achieved enhanced accessibility via standard road transport network by ensuring<br>- Lobbying all county roads to be devolved;<br>- Availing funds for major and rural access roads;<br>- Opening up more rural access roads;<br>- Classifying roads in the County;<br>- Routine maintenance of all roads;<br>- Community awareness raising on the importance of road development projects across their community lands;<br>- Heightened security for road construction workers. |
| | Energy | Inadequate access to electricity and rampant power outages | • Exclusion of the County from the national grid;<br>• Over dependence wood fuel;<br>• Dependence on diesel generators to produce power by KenGen<br>• High cost of electricity;<br>• Natural Disasters affect power supply. | • To increase access to electricity from 0.2% to 30% by 2017<br>• To connect the County to the national grid by 2017<br>• To reduce cost of electricity by 50% by 2017 | • To increase access to electricity from 0.2% to 10% by 2015<br>• To reduce cost of electricity by 20% by 2015 | • Achieve high level of connectivity through;<br>- Expanding rural electrification programme coverage area;<br>- Promoting the use of renewable and alternative energy sources;<br>- Increasing collaboration and partnerships with development partners to improve access to electricity. |
| | ICT | • Low mobile Network coverage.<br>• Inadequate ICT professionals and training centers across the county | • Poverty;<br>• limited mobile infrastructure;<br>• Lack of power in the rural areas;<br>• Vandalism of the ICT facilities;<br>• Natural Disasters e.g. Floods affect connectivity;<br>• Negative cultural/traditional beliefs | To increase mobile phone network coverage to 90% by 2017 from the current 62% | To increase mobile phone network coverage to 70% by 2015 from the current 62% | • Enhance high level of connectivity locally, nationally and globally through;<br>- Procurement of quality ICT equipment;<br>- Expansion of electricity coverage;<br>- Investing in renewable and alternative sources of power;<br>- Encouraging establishment of more ICT Training institutions in the county. |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | towards technology. | | | |
| | Management of Cities & Towns | Poor towns planning and management | • Inadequate social amenities; <br>• Poor management of markets and towns; <br>• Poor waste management; <br>• Poor drainage in towns and trading centres; <br>• Poor planning of towns and trading centers; <br>• Land grabbing in towns and trading centers; <br>• Inadequate and unskilled Town Management committees. | • Increase number of public social amenities in trading centres and markets by 90% by 2017 <br>• Develop part development plans for 10 trading centres in the County by 2017. | • Increase number of public social amenities in trading centres and markets by 70% by 2015 <br>• Develop part development plans for 6 trading centres in the County by 2015. | • Improve on the overall Planning, control and coordination of physical urban and rural development by; <br>- Undertaking GIS mapping & physical planning in all trading centres; <br>- Constructing proper drainage systems; <br>- Improving waste management by establishing 6 more sites; <br>- Constructing organized markets; <br>- Putting in place town management committees across the county. |
| Environmental Protection, Water and Housing | Water | Inadequate access to safe drinking water <br><br> Long distances to water points | • Persistent drought; <br>• Poor water management interventions; <br>• Pressure on water points from large livestock herds; <br>• Poor water harvesting techniques; <br>• High investment cost (pumps and canals); <br>• Vast terrains and inaccessibility to water points: <br>• Inter- clan conflicts for water sources. | • To increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking from 27,725 households to 90,000 households by 2017 <br>• To reduce the average distance to water points from 25Km to 10 Km by 2017 | • To increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking from 27,725 households to 50,000 households by 2015 <br>• To reduce the average distance to water points from 25Km to 15 Km by 2015 | • Enhance access to adequate and high quality water and sanitation through; <br>- Improving water harvesting of surface run-offs and Roof catchments; <br>- Construction of small, medium and big dams/pans in the County; <br>- Rehabilitation and sinking of new boreholes/wells; <br>- Harnessing of water from Laghas for agricultural, livestock and domestic use; <br>- De-silting and de-salination of existing water points; <br>- Initiation of peaceful clan co-existence mechanisms. |
| | Environment | Environmental degradation in the County | • Communal land ownership; <br>• Non gazettement of forests; <br>• Over –grazing; <br>• Illegal charcoal burning; | Increase forest cover from 0.3 % to 4% by 2017 | Increase forest cover from 0.3% to 2% by 2015 | • Achieve optimum environmental protection standards by ensuring; <br>- There's urgent implementation of land adjudication and registration; |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Land degradation through poor mining practices and natural disasters-floods;<br>• Poor disposal of solid wastes. | | | - Increase in the forest cover through afforestation and reforestation;<br>- Promoting environmental education;<br>- Public awareness and participation in pursuit of sustainable development;<br>- Deployment of forest guards;<br>- Controlling of overgrazing and soil erosion practices;<br>- Restricting charcoal burning;<br>- Promoting the use of alternative sources of energy |
| | Housing | Poor and inadequate housing | • Marginal investment in housing;<br>• High poverty levels;<br>• Lack of secure land tenure system;<br>• Lack of physical planning in the towns and trading centers;<br>• High cost of building materials. | • Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the County by 50% by 2017.<br>• Provision of other low cost building materials by 2017 | • Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the County by 30% by 2015.<br>• Provision of other low cost building materials by 2015 | • Stimulate the overall develop of the physical plan for all settlements and ensure the development of modern low cost housing units across the County. |
| Governance, Justice, Law and Order | Immigration and Registration of Persons | Low registration coverage | • Lack of awareness;<br>• Influx of refugees and lengthy vetting process;<br>• Inadequate capacity within the department;<br>• Use of manual registration system<br>• High poverty levels resulting in locals registering as refugees. | To increase registration levels in the County by 20% in 2017 | To increase registration levels in the County by 10% in 2015 | • Enhance awareness on registration among the locals as well as the deployment of an ICT based registration system to curb malpractices. |
| | IEBC | Low voter registration and turnout levels during voting in the County. | • Lack of awareness;<br>• Apathy and pastoralist lifestyle;<br>• Hostile political climate during campaigns and voting. | To increase voter registration from the current 35.6% to 100% by 2017 | To increase voter registration from the current 35.6% to 50% by 2015 | • Achieve enhanced voter registration through increased awareness campaigns, increased number of voting centres and access to these facilities |
| Social | Children | Low penetration of the | • Inadequate social protection scheme; | To increase the | To increase the | • Improve overall compliance to Child protection laws, policies |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protection, Culture and Recreation | | social safety nets to vulnerable children | • Poverty<br>• Low access to child protection services<br>• Retrogressive cultural practices e.g. FGM and child labour;<br>• Limited access to education.<br>• Understaffing of the children department | social safety nets from 10% to 50% of the vulnerable children by 2017 | social safety from 10% nets to 35% of the vulnerable children by 2015 | and guidelines through;<br>- Provision of more funds to support child protection initiatives;<br>- Increase penetration of the social protection safety nets to vulnerable children;<br>- Recruit and deployment of personnel |
| | Youth | High rate of unemployment<br><br>Vulnerability to radicalization<br><br>Drug and substance abuse | • Inadequate job opportunities in the County;<br>• Inadequate credit facilities;<br>• Inadequate formal and informal job creation avenues;<br>• Lack of adequate formal and technical education;<br>• Collapse of potential job creation avenues e.g Bura irrigation schemes. | To create employment opportunities for 70% of the youth in the County by 2017 | To create employment opportunities for 50% of the youth in the County by 2015 | • Achieve access to services, resources and opportunities for the youth across the county through;<br>- Opening and expanding of technical institutions;<br>- Provision of micro-credit for informal sector workers and youth groups;<br>- Creation of additional employment opportunities through devolved funds;<br>- Promotion of ICT skills and establishment of digital villages;<br>- Increasing the capacity of the youth on entrepreneurship skills. |
| | Gender | Marginalization of women and girls | • Retrogressive cultural/religious practices;<br>• High illiteracy levels;<br>• Inadequate secondary schools for girls. | To enhance women participation in decision making process from 1% to 20% by 2015 | • Advocacy and awareness campaigns<br>• Affirmative action | • Achieve enhanced advocacy on the overall implementation of legislative provisions in the constitution (30% Gender rule) through;<br>- Construction of additional secondary schools for girls;<br>- Intensifying war on early marriages & FGM and promotion of alternative rite of passage for girls;<br>- Strengthening of girl child empowerment and mentorship programmes. |
| | Social Services | Negative cultural practices Inadequate personnel and systems to promote social services among the population. | • Poverty<br>• Illiteracy<br>• Highly patriarchal society<br>• Limited access to social safety nets | To reduce the prevalence of FGM from 97% to 70% by 2017 | To reduce the prevalence of FGM from 97% to 80% by 2015 | • Achieve access to high quality public and social amenities through;<br>- Advocacy and awareness creation on quality utilization of the public and social amenities;<br>- Use of religious leaders and community role models;<br>- Recruiting and deployment of additional personnel to enhance provision of social services |
| Public Administration | Devolution and Planning | • Unclear transitional schedules | • Lack of authentic and comprehensive data for planning. | To foster sustainable social economic | • To disseminate the County | • Build consensus on progressive and retrogressive coordination mechanisms through; |

| MTEF Sector | Sub-sector | Issues/ Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objectives | Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Weak coordination mechanisms; | • Lack of infrastructure;<br>• Weak linkage between the County integrated Development plan and sectors plans.<br>• Inadequate staffing levels.<br>• Funding challenges.<br>• Mismatch between planning and budgeting | development at the County level through collecting, interpretation dissemination and implementation of government policies | Development Profile<br>• To continuously interpret and disseminate policies | - Capacity building on planning and M&E;<br>- Carrying out regular surveys socioeconomic indicators;<br>- Continued updating of County projects;<br>- Interpretation and Dissemination of policies;<br>- Sector plans adherence to CIDP;<br>- Adequate staffing levels;<br>- Harmonize planning and budgeting processes |

## Chapter Three: County Spatial Planning Framework

### 3.0 Overview

This chapter presents a spatial framework for the county and comprises of set policies and provisions on the use, development and conservation of land in Garissa County. It identifies spatial issues and trends for which specific spatial strategies are formulated. It also gives localized spatial dimension to development principles, objectives, programmes and projects. This framework will form the basis for the County government's land use management system.

The Spatial Development Framework represents the spatial planning policy within the County of Garissa. Spatial planning is hereby viewed as a self-conscious collective (societal) effort to imagine or re-imagine a town and urban region or wider County and to translate the result into priorities for area investment, conservation measures, new and upgraded areas of settlement, strategic infrastructure investments and principles of land-use regulation

At the core, urban planning is concerned with space, that is with 'the where of things', whether static or in movement; the protection of special 'places' and sites; the interrelations between different activities and networks in an area; and significant intersections and nodes that are physically co-located within an area. It takes place at international, national, regional and local levels.

Preparation of County Spatial Digital Maps and Strategic Integrated Urban Development Plans for all urban areas and towns is a basic requirement under the new Constitution and other related statutes: The County Governments Act of 2012 Sec 102, 103, 104, 105,106, 109 and 110; the Urban areas and cities Act of 2011 Sec 36 and the Physical Planning Act Cap 286. Evidence of completed and approved County Spatial Plans among others is currently a basis for County Governments' financial allocation and utilisation.

### 3.1 Understanding Spatial Planning

Spatial framework is a key instrument for establishing medium term to long-term sustainable frameworks for social, territorial and economic development of a defined region. Its primary role is to enhance the integration between sectors such as housing, transport, energy and industry etc., and to improve national and county systems of urban and rural development. It also takes into account environmental considerations. In addition, it gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of a society as a comprehensive approach directed towards a balanced development and the physical organization of space according to an overall strategy.

Spatial Planning means the logical arrangement of activities on land and space to achieve order, convenience, safety, aesthetics, health amenity and sustainability. It is a method used by public

sector to influence the future distribution of activities in space. Planning is multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral approach as it touches on all aspects of life as shown in the figure 1.
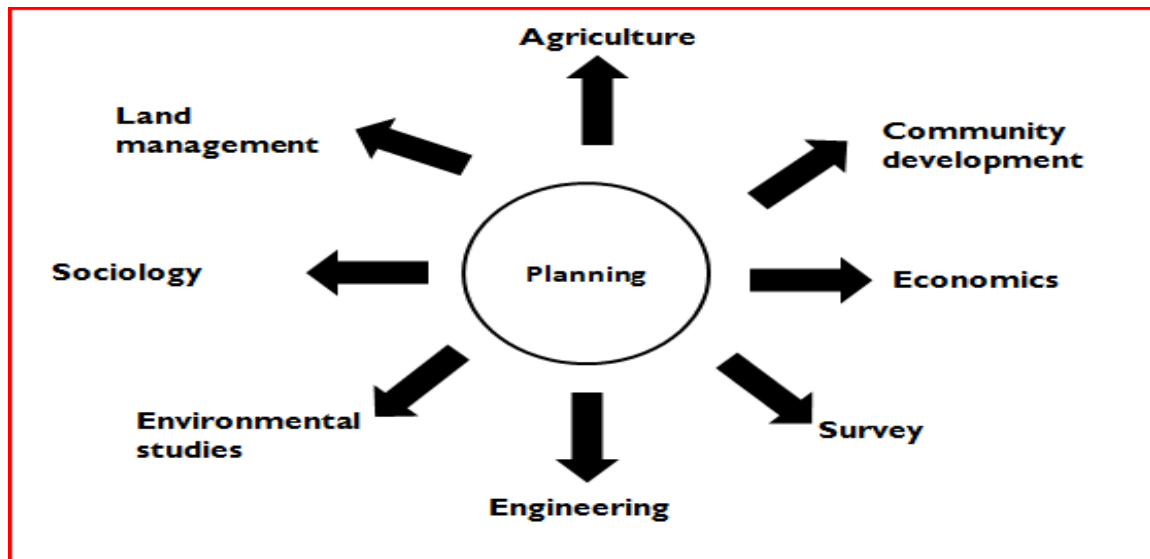


Spatial planning is a technical and political process concerned with the control of use of land and design of urban environment including transportation networks. It guides and ensures orderly development of settlements and communities. It focuses on research and analysis, strategic thinking, architecture, urban design public consultation, policy recommendation, implementation and management.

A Spatial plan can take a variety of forms including strategic plans, comprehensive plans, neighbourhood plans, regulatory and incentive plans or historic preservation plans. Physical planners are also responsible for enforcing the chosen policies.

Spatial planning is a useful tool in setting development priorities of a region and coordinating implementation of these priorities amongst a multiplicity of actors. Moreover, spatial framework plans guide and coordinate proposals for development and to provide a general reference for land-use regulation.  Objectives of county spatial planning include:

- To identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the county, their level of utilization and potential;
- To assess the existing infrastructure, their current conditions, capacity and projected demand;
- To identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation;
- To investigate human settlement trends and propose an appropriate hierarchy or urban centres that will spur rural development;
- To assess capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and suggest strategies to enhance their performance;
- To suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resources;
- Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development; and.
- Suggest priority areas for intervention.

In general there are key features that a County Spatial Framework must contain; thus the comprehensive Garissa county spatial framework will address the following areas:

i) County specific policies, strategies and general proposals in respect to development and use of land;

ii) A summary of the situational analysis ;

iii) Proposals for proper physical development and resource utilization within the county and linkages with the neighbouring counties;

iv) Diagrams, illustrations, and description of present and future land uses and development in the area;

v) A budget;

vi) An implementation strategy;

vii) Reporting, monitoring and evaluation strategy.

## 3.2 County Spatial Situational Analysis
### 3.2.1 The County Space
The following users define the general space in Garissa County;

- Human settlement;
- Livestock and agricultural land;
- Towns and Trading Centers/Markets;
- Roads and other physical infrastructure;
- Public facilities, social amenities and institutions;
- Natural physical features including Water masses, forests, rocks and plains

### 3.2.2 Major Planning challenges in the County
Spatial planning in the County has been controlled and guided by disjointed implementation of plans rather than a comprehensive County spatial framework. They include:

**A weak urban economy**
This is largely depicted by declining urban centres that continually fail to generate enough industrial development and growth. Urban areas also fail to induce and advance adequate development and growth of the urban hinterland. The urban economy has a large struggling informal component that receives little institutional credit support and also generates inadequate employment opportunities for a rapidly growing urban population. There is also a policy vacuum regarding the urban economy.

**Limited Land-Use Management and Uncontrolled Urban Sprawl**
Inadequate budgetary support and a weak statutory basis for strategic planning, land use control and urban management have resulted in haphazard development, urban sprawl of the towns all with grossly deficient basic urban infrastructure and services. The lack of support for planning has also resulted in the increasing congestion of towns, a deficient inter - intra urban transportation system, and environmental degradation.

**Inadequate Urban Infrastructure and Services**

Due to the increase in population, economic activities, unplanned development and limited funds, the County government cannot cope with the demands for infrastructure and services. This has been compounded by the weak capacities in planning authorities. In the absence of formal provision of infrastructure and services, majority of the urban population resort to informal channels to obtain urban services usually at a relatively higher cost.

**Weak Urban Governance and Institutional Coordination**

Urban development and management in Garissa County has multiple stakeholders with planning, management and operational responsibilities. The stakeholders include state corporations, communal landowners, NGOs, the private sector and individuals (in urban areas). At the core of the urban governance challenges include;

    i.    Weak governance structures;

    ii.    Limited capacity of the town administration to perform urban management functions under the devolution as outlined in the provisions of the County Government Act and Urban Areas and Cities Act; and;

    iii.    Parallel statutory provisions and the institutional setup that weakens urban governance and, consequently, urban and rural development.

### 3.2.3 Delineation of Urban Areas

Towns and trading centres in Garissa County such as Garissa Township, Masalani, Modogashe, Dadaab, Bura East and Balambala have fast grown beyond their jurisdictional boundaries into adjoining community land. Hundreds of people in the peri-urban or peripheral Sub County headquarters travel to town /trading centers to work and they make great demands on the facilities and services provided in the these centres.

The emerging issues include:

    i.    The Directorate in charge of lands, housing, physical planning and development, lacks jurisdiction, since land adjudication is a relegated mandate in northern Kenya. The physical planners are therefore not able to adequately address the planning needs of the peripheral population;

    ii.    Official boundary demarcations of towns and trading centres in Garissa County have not taken into consideration the over-spilling growth of urban settlements and the socio-economic linkages; and;

    iii.    Lack of cooperation by the peri-urban communities to undertake joint integrated planning.

### 3.2.4 Weak Rural-Urban Linkages

The growth of urban and rural economies depends on strong functional linkages such as road networks, service delivery, goods production and distribution, and political and administrative these and other linkages that economic growth depends upon are weak.

## 3.3 Human Settlements

Physical and spatial organization of human life provides actions needed to accommodate the growing number of population in urban and rural communities. The concept of human settlements consists of several elements that had previously been considered separately from one another. Housing, building, planning and the relationship of these and such other activities are viewed as environmental change and national and international development.

Human settlement means the totality of the human community whether city, town or village with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustains it. The fabric of human settlements consists of physical elements and services to which these elements provide the material support. The creation of workable human settlements inevitably becomes an objective of, an indicator of and a prerequisite for social and economic development of the county. An analysis of human settlement patterns in a county is critical in planning.

The settlement patterns in the county are greatly influenced by rainfall climatic conditions,, infrastructural development, proximity to urban and administrative centres, availability of natural resources and security.

Human Settlement Strategy of 1978 is an overall framework for the management of urban growth and location of Physical Development in the urban and rural areas of Kenya. Five strategies that were outlined to achieve the above are:
   i)   The development of service centres;
   ii)  The development of growth centres;
   iii) The development of an integrated transportation and communication system;
   iv)  Rural Development; and
   v)   The development of appropriate standards for urban infrastructure

The main objectives of the above strategies are:
- To continue to promote the maximum development of the rural areas to improve living standards for the majority of the people;
- To establish a more even geographical spread of urban physical infrastructure in order to promote more balanced economic growth throughout the nation and a more equitable standard of social services between different areas;
- To continue to develop a complementary network of communication so as to improve accessibility between centers of economic and social development;
- To adopt standards of urban infrastructure which more closely relate to what can be afforded by the country as a whole; and
- To continue improving the planning machinery and co-ordination between developmental agencies, which are responsible for planning, decision making, financing, implementing and administering a wide variety of services.

### 3.3.1    Functions of Human Settlements

Economic growth requires some degree of concentration of activities and people whether in small villages, towns or cities in order to increase economic and technical efficiency. Human settlements therefore will play an essential role as agents of economic growth by providing favourable locations for productive investments. This means that the development of towns is a critical process in the transformation of the County into a modern state. The growth of towns should be seen as a combination of evolutionary changes in social values and motivation, technologies and economy systems. It is in towns that most of the activities and processes usually associated with modern economic and social progress are, but it is in these towns where problems of degradation of the environment are acute and affecting    quality of human life for example the growth of informal settlements, pollution etc.  The scale and intensity of these changes necessitate planning for human settlements as part of the overall County and National Development policies.

The specific functions include:-these functions are not linked to the preceding context;

### a)  Service Function

Human Settlements facilitate the provision of Schools, Health Services, and Public Utilities, commercial banks, Cooperatives, administration, Judicial, Recreational and other social services on an economic basis. The services serve both residents and those in the hinterland.

### b)  Economic Function

Human Settlements provide employment in industrial, Commercial and in the Service function. The towns provide markets for the produce from the hinterland which stimulates the conversion from subsistence to a cash economy. While the manufactured goods in towns, promotes material advancement in both rural areas and towns.

### c)  Residential function

Human Settlements provide residence for people working in non-agricultural employment.  Human settlements are therefore focal points of Commercial Industrial administrative, health, educational and recreational activities required by the population. As economic development progress, the demand for these activities will increase and in turn the development of these activities will have beneficial effect on the whole County. There is interdependence between urban and rural areas in the process of development.

## 3.4 County Urbanization Trends

Garissa County is predominantly arid and thus has both dense and sparse population settlements in towns/trading centers as well as in rural areas. The better part of the county is predominantly rural. In Garissa County, the population settlements are influenced by the population size, land use, level of economic development and urbanization trends.

The county has six urban areas that meet the threshold of ten thousand resident populations; they include Garissa Township, Masalani (13,358), Modogashe (14,656), Dadaab (146,869), Bura East (14,121) and Balambala (20,329). The main urban area in the county is Garissa Township with a population of 22,349 residents and it serves as the county headquarters (administrative and commercial). The six towns provide main urban services and other basic services such as health, training etc and all have local physical development plans in place but most development in these towns does not conform to the plans. What is quite evident is that most of these towns tend to

grow in a linear strata i.e. flow along the major transport modes, water sources and within the administrative areas as well around refugee camps within the county. Dadaab is a border town that acts as a transit/entry point to and from Somalia. The following are the emerging issues within the urban settlements in the county;

- Poor urban management e.g. waste disposal;
- Urban sprawl and unplanned settlements;
- Uncontrolled development;
- Poor road network/conditions;
- Inadequate infrastructure associated with urban areas e.g. electricity, water, roads etc;
- Inadequate housing and social amenities;
- Linear development along main road corridors;

## 3.4 Land Resource: Use and Management
**(The Consulting Team requires crucial information from the County lands and physical planning Team in this area)**

### 3.5.1 SWOT Analysis of the County Spatial Situation

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Availability of skilled staff/manpower;<br>• Established national Legislations (Physical Planning Act, Spatial Planning Bill, the Land Act, County Government Act, Urban Areas and Cities Act among others);<br>• Availability of local Physical Development Plans of major towns and trading centers across the county;<br>• Establishment of Sub County and ward units across the county. | • Low staffing level- only 3 technical staff (lands/survey and Physical Planning Department) for the whole county;<br>• Inadequate funding to facilitate the departmental operations;<br>• Land adjudication is a relegated matter in Northern Kenya thus affects physical development plans;<br>• Government red tapes (bureaucracy) which applies to approvals and adoption or purchase of new materials/technologies;<br>• Physical Planning Department not the implementing agent of the development plans<br>• Inadequate use of technology in data collection and processing.<br>• Inaccessibility;<br>• Poor coordination among stakeholders in the land sector. | • Constitution of Kenya 2010;<br>• Goodwill by national government to correct past injustices in the land sector;<br>• The National Land Commission expected to bring back public confidence on Government management of land as a resource.<br>• Land adjudication and ownership | • Political interference<br>• Poverty<br>• Cultural practices- communal land ownership<br>• Unstructured land subdivision/ownership in towns and trading centers;<br>• Pastoralism<br>• Clanisms;<br>• Adamant population to embrace planning culture |

## 3.6 County Spatial Strategies

The purpose of a spatial strategy is to provide an overview of the proposed pattern of spatial development of the county and to add value by coordinating the territorial impacts of sectoral policies. The critical issues for spatial strategies are how to maximize sustainable development through encouraging and guiding the spatial distribution of development, redevelopment and investment; and the coordination of infrastructure, e.g. transport, water, housing, health, social services that support such development; and the maintenance of environmental assets. Some of the spatial strategies for Garissa County include:-

i) Preparation of a land use plan and policy.
ii) Preparation of zoning plans to bring order in the development of the town.
iii) Conduct county wide urban and rural planning using innovative approach with the participation and ownership of the key stakeholders
iv) Strictly implement legal and regulatory frameworks in order to prevent discordance.
v) Fast track approvals of housing plans and reduce the time of construction.
vi) Re-planning Garissa town.
vii) Prepare integrated urban land use plans for all urban centres with population of 2,000 and above.
viii) Develop implementation and development control guidelines for land use and development.Undertake an inventory of existing public lands that would need part development plans within the county and Sub County headquarters for redevelopment.

## 3.7 Prevailing and anticipated Spatial Planning Situation

The absence of proper and effective spatial planning of urban and rural areas in Garissa County has led to haphazard development in urban areas, leading to decay of the natural and human environment. This has led to proliferation of slum resulting difficulties in provision of important

services and utilities such as roads, water supply, electricity, sewage reticulation, and solid waste management.

- There is an urgent need to prepare a county spatial plan and adopt human settlement policies to guide the socio-economic development efforts. Such policies must be an essential component of an overall development strategy, linking and harmonizing them with policies on industrialization, agriculture, social welfare,  environmental and cultural preservation so that each supports the other in a progressive improvement in well-being of the people.

- By examining all uses of land in an integrated manner, it makes it possible to minimize conflicts, make the most efficient trade-offs and to link social and economic development with environmental protection and enhancement, thus helping in achieving the objectives of sustainable development. The essence of the integrated approach finds expression in the coordination of the sectoral planning and management activities concerned with the various aspects of land use and land resources.

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## Chapter Four: Linkages with Other Plans
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### 4.0 Overview
This chapter presents linkages of the County Integrated Development Plans with the Vision 2030, MDGs and the Kenya Constitution of 2010.

### 4.1 Principles of County Planning
The principles of planning and development facilitation in a county shall-
- Integrate national values in all processes and concepts;
- Protect the right to self-fulfillment within the county communities and with responsibility to future generations;
- Protect and integrate rights and interest of minorities and marginalized groups and communities
- Protect and develop natural resources in a manner that aligns national and county governments policies;
- Align county financial and institutional resources to agreed policy objectives and programmes;
- Engender effective resource mobilization for sustainable development
- Promote the pursuit of equity in resource allocation within the county
- Provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing, Programmes implementation and performance review; an
- Serve as a basis for engagement between county government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups

### 4.2 Objectives of County Planning
The overall objectives of County Planning are clearly stipulated in Section 103 of the County Government Act, 2012, to;
- Ensure harmony between national, county and sub-county spatial planning requirements;
- Facilitate the development of a well-balanced system of settlements
- Ensure productive use of scarce land, water and other resources for economic, social, ecological and other functions across a county;
- Maintain a viable system of green and open spaces for a functioning eco-system
- Harmonize the development of county communication system, infrastructure and related services;
- Develop urban and rural areas as integrated areas of economic and social activity
- Provide the preconditions for integrating under-developed and marginalized areas to bring them to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the county
- Protect the historical and cultural heritage, artifacts and sites within the county; and
- work towards the achievement and maintenance of a tree cover of at least 10% area of Kenya as provided in Article 69 of the Constitution; and
- Develop the human resource capacity of the county.

**4.3 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: a 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. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

Five laws which 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 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 which include 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. The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

**4.4 CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans**

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 highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Vision 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 percent per annum and sustain the same till 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 cognisance of the recent 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 protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realisation 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; 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 phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second 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 cognisance 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 which are the focus of the CIDP include: employment creation; completion of the ongoing projects, poverty and inequalities reduction, food security by increasing land under irrigation and increased investment in livestock sub sector; opening and increasing the competitiveness of the County's economy through expanding and maintaining the roads network; providing for the rights of the marginalised and the minority groups, promoting national values and ethics, environment management and enhancing the use of green sources of energy, increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports promotion; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of the Rahole canal and the Livestock disease free zones. The LAPSSET Corridor will also be implemented through the County thus enhancing the

benefits to the local economy; improving County security will be an issue of focus in liaison with the national Government.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government 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 a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans 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 of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation 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 addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.

### 4.5 CIDP Linkages with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 189 United Nations member states at the time (there are 193 currently), and at least 23 international organizations, committed to help achieve the following Millennium Development Goals by 2015:
1. *To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger*
2. *To achieve universal primary education*
3. *To promote gender equality*
4. *To reduce child mortality*
5. *To improve maternal health*
6. *To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases*
7. *To ensure environmental sustainability*
8. *To develop a global partnership for development*

Each goal has specific targets, and dates for achieving those targets. To accelerate progress, the G8 finance ministers agreed in June 2005 to provide enough funds to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to cancel $40 to $55 billion in debt owed by members of the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) to allow them to redirect resources to programs for improving health and education and for alleviating poverty.

Critics of the MDGs complained of a lack of analysis and justification behind the chosen objectives, and the difficulty or lack of measurements for some goals and uneven progress, among others. Although developed countries' aid for achieving the MDGs rose during the challenge period, more than half went for debt relief and much of the remainder going towards natural disaster relief and military aid, rather than further development.

As of 2013, progress towards the goals was uneven. Some countries achieved many goals, while others were not on track to realize any. A UN conference in September 2010 reviewed progress to date and concluded with the adoption of a global plan to achieve the eight goals by their target date. New commitments targeted women's and children's health, and new initiatives in the worldwide battle against poverty, hunger and disease.

### 4.6 Status of the Implementation of MDGs in the County
Below is a snapshot of the status of implementation of the MDGs within the county.

**GOAL 1: Reduce Extreme Poverty and Hunger**: The country's MDGs target is to reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day. The absolute poverty level in Garissa County currently stands at 58.9 per cent. This can be attributed to the harsh climatic condition coupled with the high dependence on relief.. In the recent past however, there has been a massive expansion of irrigation farming along the River Tana. The government has also come up with various interventions such as the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds, *Njaa Marufuku* Kenya, Cash Transfers for the elderly, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Persons with severe disability. There is also a number of Non Governmental Organizations offering a variety of cash transfers for social security safety nets. This has seen a large proportion of the population receiving these cash transfers.

**GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education:** The country's MDG target is to ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015. Primary school education enrolment for both boys and girls has improved in the county since the introduction of free primary education programme with the net enrolment rate of 23.5 per cent. The retention rate however for girls is low due to early marriages and low participation in formal schooling by the community. This poses a challenge on transition and progression of children, especially girls from primary to higher levels of education. One of the strategies being undertaken is the construction of primary boarding facilities within the county and enrolment drives. Bursary fund by the Ministry of Education and Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) have also enhanced access and transition rates from primary to secondary school. The county has continued to enforce the Children's Act which demands that all children of school going age must attend school.

**GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**: The participation of women in leadership and strategic decision making process is very low at less than 1%. This is due to cultural practices and religious beliefs which tend to undermine women's role in decision making. However this is likely to change due to the constitutional provision of one third of either gender in

key decision making organs. There is also an increased awareness level on the role of women in leadership and decision making by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The presence of Women Enterprise Development Fund and other micro-finance institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust has also empowered women in business activities.

**GOAL 4:  Reduce Child Mortality:** The MDGs target is to reduce under-five mortality rate by two thirds by the year 2015. The infant mortality rate in the county is 92 for every 1000 births while the under-five mortality rate stands at 129 for every 1000. The low infant mortality can be attributed to various health campaigns in the county. These include reduction of malaria related deaths from intensive malaria control activities such as free or low cost insecticides treated nets, indoor residual spray, case management including introduction of Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT), reduction in measles deaths through routine immunization, intensive HIV control measures, improved Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), anti-retroviral therapy for children, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) at both facility and community level and intensified Vitamin A deficiency control.

**GOAL 5:  Improve Maternal Health:** The target is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio. Adverse social-cultural practices in the county such as early marriages and female genital mutilation have negatively impacted on maternal health. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 6.0 per cent. Majority of maternal deaths in the county are due to low proportion of births in health facilities because of limited physical access to health facilities, poverty, poor client management, poor infrastructure, lack of referral systems and inadequate human resource. The antenatal care coverage between one visit and four visits per expectant mother is 69.5 per cent while the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in the county is 35 per cent. The maternal mortality rate is 1,100 per 100,000 persons.

**GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases:** In Garissa County, HIV and AIDS prevalence among population aged 11-24 years is 2.10 per cent. Condom usage among the high risk sex population is 40 per cent while proportion of population with advanced HIV and AIDS infection with access to antiretroviral drugs is 50 per cent. The proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge on HIV and AIDs is 50 per cent. The proportion of children under 5 years sleeping under Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) is 60.6 per cent. Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis are 120 per 1,000 persons. The proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course is 92 per cent. The government has in the recent past put in place programmes to address the health challenges in the county. These include recruitment of nurses, expansion of health facilities, and provision of adequate drugs among others.

**GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability***: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the competent authority on environment issues in the county. It safeguards and enhances environmental quality and the preparation of Environmental Action Plans (EAPs). The major environmental concerns in the county are environmental degradation, climate change, decreasing forest cover, solid waste management and poor quality of water. Access to clean tap

water in the county is very low and only available in urban centres. Various Government departments have been involved in tree planting initiatives in the county.

## 4.7 CIDP Linkages with other Cross-cutting projects and programmes

Projects and programmes involving the County and neighbouring counties will be identified and implemented with mutual consent and participation. A number of projects will be considered for implementation with neighbouring counties of Wajir, Tana River, Isiolo, Lamu and Kitui Counties. These mainly relate to infrastructure projects that enhance connectivity to these neighbouring Counties. Issues of greater interest with Counties in other similarly placed counties such as droughts and disasters will be pursued. Other issues such as insecurity, outbreaks of both human and livestock diseases will require that counties regularly cooperate to manage them.

## 4.8 CIDP Linkage with other Sectoral and Urban Plans

The development of all the sector and urban plans must be linked to the CIDP in tandem with section 107(2) of the County Government Act that states; County plans shall be the basis of all budgeting and spending in a county. In addition, Section 109 (1) of the County Government Act states that the County Sectoral plans shall be the basis for budgeting and performance management.

Given this Act, the County Government of Garissa has ensured that all sectoral plans are based on the actual projects listed in this CIDP to guarantee county budgetary allocations. The Chapter of the CIDP on County Socio-Economic Development, Challenges and Strategies presents a situation analysis of the key sectors; but at the County level. Reference has, therefore, been made to the national Strategic Plans of key sectors. This is because some of the sectoral challenges facing the Country may be found in the County. The Garissa CIDP has been developed with full cognizance of the issues and challenges currently facing the Kenya's development sectors.

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**Chapter Five: Institutional Framework**

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**5.0 Overview**

The institutional framework for implementation of County Government functions is anchored on organizational set up as stipulated in the County Governments Act, 2012. The organogram will have two distinct institutions namely; the Executive headed by H.E. the Governor and deputised by H.E. the Deputy Governor and the County executive committee members who heads various departments of the County Government and the Legislature comprising the County Assembly speaker, Deputy Speaker, and the County Assembly Service Board. Each of these tiers has organizational structures that support their operations. This framework provides a link with the National Government for the purpose of implementing this plan. The two levels of government need to relate and work in cohesive way for successful implementation of the prioritized projects and programmes.

To implement the planned activities of this CIDP, the County will focus on strategic staffing which will entail defining the staffing requirements of the programme and internal operations. This is important considering that the aim is to appropriately match skills and job requirements. At the same time, the aim is to fuse together staff from the National Government and the former Towns/Municipal Councils to the newly employed county Government. The activities will involve recruitment, promotion, transfer, redeployment, attrition and retention etc.

An  assessment conducted in September 2013 by the County Public Service Board in collaboration with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning; Department of Personnel Management Services (DPMS) indicated the following shortcomings: inadequate staff with sufficient skills, lack of plans for staff development, undefined Schemes of Service, weak financial and procurement systems, an ineffective performance management system, inadequate facilities, equipment and unreliable transport, inadequate office facilities, insufficient ICT integration in operations, inadequate financial resources, lack of representation in some sub-counties, wards, locations and sub-locations. All these constraints require addressing for the effective implementation of the CIDP.

**5.1 Institutional Framework**
   **a) Public Service Management**

The County Government of Garissa faces a variety of complex institutional challenges. To address these challenges; human resources in collaboration with other stakeholders, must provide knowledge, service and excellence that transcend organizational boundaries. This plan aligns human resources with top priorities as identified. The issues driving the need for strategic staffing include;

- Increased public expectation for responsiveness;

- The need to ensure that employees possess the right skills to meet the county priorities – focusing on critical issues;
- Employee development schemes and classification - addressing the skills gaps for existing employees; to address those with appropriate skills, obsolete and unskilled;
- Changes in how the county government will conduct its business to meet the prioritized needs as planned;
- Devolved government functions that have to be carried out at the county level – integrating all the county staff (former National government staff, former Garissa County Council staff and newly employed county government staff)
- To train staff on change management - To develop career paths and systems that will attract/retain qualified and diverse applicants.

### b) Human Resource focus areas

- Harmonization of terms of service –  Devolved staff, Defunct Municipal/County Council staff and New County Staff.
- Payroll system - Payroll clean up. Head count – qualification and validation of certificates – KNEC and other education institutions.
- Restructuring/amalgamation - HR audit vis –a- vis county functions/skills. Steps after the HR audit which will determine gaps and surpluses, help in making decisions to create and develop staffing plans from the proposed structure and coming up with the desired workforce which in turn is expected to be efficient and effective by measuring results
- Restructuring of staff from central government, TA, County and council employees, different payrolls.
- Developing a performance management system.
- Managing rationalization – severance pay, skills, competence
- Auditing – creating an internal oversight framework
- Developing policy guidelines  for all the HR operations
- Capacity building: Change management, Performance management, Team building and understanding devolution
- A citizen service centre and the need to integrate services.
- High Ethical standards: Ensure that our actions and behaviors are grounded in high ethical standards and contribute to a respectful and welcoming work environment.
- Compliance with the law;
- Promote cashless transactions.

### c) Human Resource's strategic goals

The following is the basis of strategic direction of maximizing on the human capital in the County;

*Leadership:* Strengthen leadership capability and capacity throughout the county to encourage high levels of performance and productivity that sustain excellence.

*Efficiency and effectiveness*: Achieve overall efficiency and increase operational effectiveness to support and advance county goals.

*Performance management*: measuring performance of staff.

*Health & safety:* Focus on health and well-being, reduce the health care cost trend and enhance productivity among staff. This shall be measured by using downtime of each staff as well as

offering regular opportunities to identify health risk factors and access high-quality interventions. Targeted interventions will help county staff and their families to better manage chronic conditions that impact on health costs, absenteeism, productivity and quality of life.

*Automation of HR processes:* Establish end-to-end integration with new applicant tracking system. Facilitate completion of e-Forms enabling workflow to support managers for HR policies and procedures (e.g. reminders, probationary period reminder, triggers and rehire eligibility). Strengthen data collection of HR information such as exit interview data, time-to-fill and cost-per-hire information for recruitment, development and tracking of workplace safety metrics, tracking of performance management information and automated survey tool to assess HR performance and effectiveness. This will involve centralizing the county registry thus future needs will include ability for e-forms and correspondence to be automatically attached through workflow background checks, employment verifications, court records checks and driver's license checks and compensation.

*Performance Management:* A solid performance management system is the foundation for incentive compensation and succession planning programs. Succession planning begins with definition of target performance and behaviors, assessment of bench strength, identification of future leadership needs and development of a plan to close the gaps. Performance management begins with competency-based job descriptions with expected performance and behavioral outcomes. Managers must understand the differences between unsatisfactory, meeting and exceeding performance expectations. All employees should have an annual performance evaluation with goals for the next year. High performers should be rewarded. Low performers should have performance improvement plans with a specified time period for improvement – with no improvement they should be removed from the position.

### 5.2 Institutions, Compositions, Roles & Responsibilities

The table outlines the institutional and organizational functions to every stakeholder who is a custodian in the County development process. This table clarifies roles and responsibilities and as well provides a basis for performance evaluation of each stakeholder.

| Institution | Composition | Roles & Responsibilities |
|---|---|---|
| Planning Unit-CIDP Secretariat (Maximum 11 members) | • County Economic Planning Unit team; <br>• Sector representatives. | • Coordination of integrated development planning within the County <br>• Ensuring Integrated Planning within the County <br>• Ensuring linkages between CIDP and the national planning framework; <br>• Ensuring greater and meaningful engagement of citizens in the planning process; <br>• Ensuring collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information suitable for the planning process; <br>• Ensuring the establishment of GIS data based system. |
| County Executive Committee | • Governor; <br>• Deputy Governor; <br>• County Secretary <br>• County Executive Committee Members. | • Policy formulation, implementation and evaluation; <br>• Provision of resources and general backstopping; <br>• Linkages and networking with strategic partners-promotion of investments. |

| County Assembly | • Elected and Nominated Members of the Assembly;<br>• Speaker;<br>• Clerk;<br>• County Assembly Public Service Board. | • Legislation-Enactment of relevant laws;<br>• Approving and reviewing of plans and budgets<br>• Oversight the implementation of CIDP (Adherence & ensure value for public resources);<br>• Promote peace and stability in county through public forums. |
|---|---|---|
| CIDP Implementing Agencies | • Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs);<br>• Local CSOs and various Professional Associations;<br>• UN agencies<br>• Private Sector;<br>• Bilateral/Multilateral Agencies (Missions, INGOs & IFBOs). | • CIDP Implementation<br>• Monitoring and Evaluation;<br>• Resource Mobilization;<br>• Provide policy advice. |
| Other County Elected and Nominated leaders | • Senator;<br>• Members of National Assembly;<br>• County Women Rep. | • Oversight on CIDP implementation;<br>• Political Goodwill. |
| County Citizens' Forum | • Members of the Public;<br>• Local CSOs/NGOs/FBOs/CBOs | • Oversight on CIDP implementation;<br>• Monitoring and Evaluation;<br>• Advocacy;<br>• Participate in decision making. |

# Chapter Six: Resource Mobilization Framework

## 6.0 Overview

This chapter discusses the resource requirements for implementing the Garissa CIDP and the requisite strategies for mobilizing such resources and areas targeted to ensure efficient utilization. In developing this CIDP, the resource mobilization framework contains strategies for the following aspects across the county;

- Policy formulation on allocation of funds to various sectors and development programmes and projects;
- Local, national and external revenue raising strategies;
- Asset management;
- Financial management;
- Capital financing;
- Untapped resources;
- Funding Requirements;
- Public-Private Partnerships;
- Social Accountability.

It is estimated that the overall successful implementation of this Garissa County CIDP will cost Kshs._____. Table 6.1.1 shows an annual breakdown of the total estimated cost of implementing all activities of the CIDP, actual/projected funds from the Government and other sources:-

*Table 6.1.1: Financial Resources*

| Financial Sources/Costs | FY1 2013/14 | FY2 2014/15 | FY3 2015/16 | FY4 2016/17 | FY5 2017/18 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated Cost | | | | | | |
| Actual/projections of GOK | | | | | | |
| Other Sources | | | | | | |

The main source of funds to implement the CIDP will be from the National Budget. In addition, the County will source for additional funds from internal sources, Development Partners and the Private Sector through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). In developing the strategies for resource mobilization, analysis of the planned activities that the County intends to undertake during the plan period was carried out.

The financial plan takes into account the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Vision 2030, MDGs and has been prepared based on the following assumptions:

- That exchequer/ National Government grants will be pegged to national revenues, and grow at 8% of national income per annum and assumes constant/timely release of the allocation;
- That investment in projects in the County will flourish and governance will improve, and therefore revenue collection within the County will grow at 10% per annum;
- That CDF funds will increase by a projected rate of 22% p.a. (the growth rate is based on previous allocation for financial years 2008/09 to 2012/13;
- It is projected that project costs will increase by 9% per annum, taking into account the inflation rate. It is also expected the rates of interest will remain within manageable levels;
- That the County will ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the utilization of financial resource through cost management measures;
- That resource mobilization will be institutionalized through partnerships and fund raising.

## 6.1 Strategies for Internal Revenue Raising

Due to the fact that Garissa County falls within the ASALs of Kenya and for a long time marginalized; the County Government of Garissa will take bold steps in mobilizing additional resources to fast-track the development progress across the entire County. The resources will be sought from various development partners through both loans and grants, exploiting untapped resources, sale of hydro-electric power to national government and levies.

In order for the County to fulfil and optimally achieve its obligations as envisaged in the constitution and in other national policies; the County Government will prioritize building capacities of its public service staff. Since devolution is barely new in Kenya, capacity building remains one of the surest ways the County Government of Garissa has in bridging the gaps in what is expected of county officials and what they can deliver.

Devolution has come and should not be another avenue of decentralizing corruption, thus there is an urgent need for the County Government of Garissa to put in place advance innovative ways of curbing corruption and some other cash management malpractices. It is estimated that mid way the CIDP implementation timeframe, the County Government of Garissa will make use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) for collection and monitoring its cash receipts. This will include the use of internet banking and connection of all work stations to Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS). In so doing, this will ensure real time monitoring of cash flows in addition to the use of electronic means for its cash inflow i.e. wire transfers. The County will as well make use of the following proven strategies for improving its fee collection which includes: automation, internet invoicing, outsourcing (use of third parties) for debt collection and surprise checks;

- **Automation** includes making use of ICT for collection and monitoring cash receipts. County Government of Garissa shall implement the internet banking and connection of all work stations to Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) for real

time monitoring of cash flow in addition to the automation of cash receipts; making entry of all accountable documents within the information system.

- **Mapping of county revenue resources** in order to identify untapped and under collected revenue sources in Garissa County.
- **Digitization** of all Garissa county mutations to allow prompt management of property liable to property tax. County Government of Garissa shall impose rates on capital development and on immovable property such as land. In respect to accruals; which are accumulated and unspent revenue from County Government investment s in the form of interest, dividends and share income. County Government of Garissa Shall exploit investment in Staff Pension funds, Staff Health Fund etc in beneficial ventures such as favourable PPP arrangements.
- **Physical mapping of business premises** for monitoring of billed premises to ensure increased processing rate.
- **Consolidation of the multiple charges to businesses** eligible for Single business permits by having a single regime for administrative efficiency and reduction of evasion tendencies.
- **Adopt an online submission of building plans** to ensure timely approval of building plan and enhanced revenue collection.
- **Automation of parking fee collection** to enhance revenue collection and administration efficiency.
- **Rationalization of inter- county taxation provision** to ensure mobility of goods from other counties be accompanied by movement permits to augment Article 209 (5) of the 2010 constitution. This will go a long way to strengthen the collection of CESS Taxes for movement of goods within and across the County's strategic border point at Liboi.
- **Legislation including** legislation passed to reduce the property tax assessment ratio for commercial property by a percent per year over five years. The County to build cash models to see how this tax reduction would affect the availability of funding to provide a stable portfolio of essential services throughout the five-year projection period. Enact sub-legislation to ensure administrative efficiency in revenue collection and strict anti-evasion measures.
- **Regularise the Appropriations –In- Aid revenues** that are primarily monies collected internally from sale of official property, assets and investments e.g. land transactions, tendering processes, auctioning of serviceable and non serviceable items and other authorized measures.
- **Enforce Surprise checks** through regular monitoring of revenue collection points to ensure efficiency and effective in tax collection.
- **Strengthening the Capacity building** of County revenue officers towards effective customer satisfaction and fee collection.
- **Prudent imposing of Taxes, Fees and Fines:** The County Government of Garissa just like any other county in Kenya has clear functions as stipulated in the Constitution. In this regard, these functions require funding for the benefit of the public. Thus in developing legislations to guide taxation by the County Government, the members of the Garissa

County Assembly shall rely heavily on the guidelines provided for in the County Financial Management Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act. The County Government shall charge fees on services, goods and works as legislated by the County Assembly. Fees shall be levied on business licenses, parking services, refuse collection, entertainment joints, use of public grounds/stadia, access to certain information, approval of physical plans and permits for foreign vehicles. The County Government shall impose fines and stiff penalties for non-compliance with laws, rules and regulations e.g. tax evasion, wrong parking, cause of public nuisance, breaking of county laws, rules and regulations etc.

- **Facilitating Vibrant County Civil Society Organizations' Movement**: A strong network of CSOs/NGOs working in collaboration with the County Government of Garissa may attract joint or co financing of various development projects and activities across the county.

- **Strengthen the Co-operatives and Societies:** A well oiled and managed movement of co-operatives and societies will be another source of complementary funding for implementing the CIDP priority projects.

## 6.2 Strategies for External Revenue Raising

- **Establish a framework for public private partnership in resourcing key activities.** The private sector is a major source of funding to some of the County's programmes. Through the public private partnership, the County will undertake the following activities to source for increased funding:
    - Initiate and facilitate more programmes that encourage public private partnership in business development such as infrastructure development, building schools, markets, hospitals, housing, e-commerce etc.
    - Hold awareness forums on the available programmes for public private partnerships.
    - Organize and run Diaspora stakeholder forums in the planning, financing and implementation of the County's initiatives.

- **Development Partners**: The County plans to solicit for the continued relationship and support from donors and development partners to fill the resources gap in the CIDP budget. The relationship between the County and the development partners will be strengthened by among other things, developing strategic networking and collaborations based on the needs and policy direction of the County. Funds will be invested in capital development and capacity building through these projects. Resource mobilization over the plan period will be enhanced through more partnerships and fund raising

## 6.3 Strategies for Assets, Financial Management and Capital Financing

The County will redirect its resources to the strategic priority areas and eliminate wastages. It will also strengthen the County's expenditures management system (M&E) and formulate total quality management strategies that will enhance waste reduction. The county also proposes to automate the operations of all public offices to reduce recurrent expenditure, enhance cost management, and increase efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of service. Integrated Financial

Management Information System will be the used by the County government in management of finances and records. Electronic collection of revenues and payments will be fully embraced by the county government. Garissa from onset anticipated to institute an investment fund (renewal fund) as envisaged by the Public finance management act 2012 and article 217 of the constitution to ensure a sustainable service delivery in future.

## 6.4 Exploiting the Untapped Resources

The county is endowed with undisclosed resources, both natural and human resources. The county government therefore plans to source revenue through levies on products and services generated through different economic activities in the county. The county will develop policies for exploitation of natural resources, conducive climate for exploiting pastoral economy, natural forests and bordering with River Tana for tourism attraction, as well as utilizing the huge Diaspora stakeholders for investments in county projects.

## 6.5 Projected Funding Requirements

To finance the programmes and projects across the entire Garissa County, the county government shall seek various sources of financing that may be classified as internal accruals, securities, term loans, working capital advances, Bonds and debentures etc; all these can be categorized as either equity or debt.

The County Government of Garissa provides projected funding for the period 2013-2017 for projects and activities from internally generated funds, grants and donor funds, public private partnerships and exchequer grants. It is however, noted that the funding of these projects is inadequate to meet the development needs of the people of Garissa County.

The County therefore, has identified strategies and projects to enhance and achieve sustainability in revenue generation for continual economic and social development. The strategic objectives identified and formulated through the consultative forums will be realized through a number of projects as outlined in chapter eight. The resources required for implementing the identified strategies have been aligned with the county budget and are tabulated in the implementation matrix.

Table 6.1.2 shows the amount of resources required for each sector programmes. A total of Kshs -------------------------- is required to achieve all the objectives for the period 2013/14 - 2017/18.

## Table 6.1.2: Projected Funding Requirements

| Sector | Sub-Sector | Strategic Objective | 2013/14 (Ksh) million | 2014/15 (Ksh) Million | 2015/16 (Ksh) million | 2016/17 (Ksh) Million | 2017/18 (Ksh) million | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic and Finance Sector** | • Finance & Economic Planning, <br>• Trade<br>• Investment,<br>• Enterprise development<br>• Energy,<br>• Wildlife Mgt,<br>• Tourism,<br>• Urban services. | • Provide the best environment for trade and tourism through prudent management of resources | | | | | | |
| **Agriculture Sector** | • Agribusiness (Agriculture, Irrigation services, Fisheries & Livestock),<br>• Cooperatives<br>• Water,<br>• Environment.<br>• Natural Resources | • Ensures food security in the county;<br>• Provision of safe drinking water for people and livestock in a sustainable manner | | | | | | |
| **Social Sector** | • Health & Sanitation services,<br>• Education,<br>• Youth and sports,<br>• Women Affairs,<br>• Culture<br>• Social Services<br>• Libraries | • Provision of the best health services to the people.<br>• Provision of quality education<br>• Provision of social amenities to the citizens | | | | | | |
| **Infrastructure Sector** | • Roads<br>• Public Works,<br>• Lands<br>• Housing<br>• Physical Planning | • A well established infrastructure to increase trade and appropriate land use | | | | | | |
| **County Operations, Administration and Information Sector** | • Administration and County Affairs including the Office of the Governor<br>• Public Service,<br>• Labour Relations,<br>• Information, | • Improved service delivery | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | |

The Table 6.1.3 below shows the expected finances for year 2013/2014, and projections for the period 2014/15 to 2017/18 at 9% growth rates and 10% to cover inflation. The allocation is to cover both recurrent and development at approximately 50: 50 ratio.

*Table 6.1.3: Financial projections 2013/2014 to 2017/2018, by sources*

| SOURCE OF FUNDING | 2013/14 (Kshs) Million | 2014/15 (Kshs) Million | 2015/16 (Kshs) Million | 2016/17 (Kshs) Million | 2017/18 (Kshs) million | Total (Kshs) Million |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land rates | | | | | | |
| Plot rent | | | | | | |
| Single Business Permit | | | | | | |
| Market Fee | | | | | | |
| Building Approval | | | | | | |
| Cess | | | | | | |
| Royalties | | | | | | |
| Stock/Slaughter fees | | | | | | |
| House Rent | | | | | | |
| Parking fees | | | | | | |
| Liquor licensing | | | | | | |
| County park fees | | | | | | |
| Water and sewerage | | | | | | |
| Other fee and charges | | | | | | |
| **Sub Total** | | | | | | |
| SOURCE OF FUNDING | 2013/14 (Kshs) Million | 2014/15 (Kshs) million | 2015/16 (Kshs) million | 2016/17 (Kshs) million | 2017/18 (Kshs) Million | Total (Kshs) Million |
| FIF | | | | | | |
| Conditional Grants | | | | | | |
| C.R.A - Allocations | | | | | | |
| **Sub Total** | | | | | | |
| CDF | | | | | | |
| Donors/Loans/Bonds | | | | | | |
| Public Private Partnerships | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | |

## 6.6 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The County Government of Garissa is cognizant of the fact that Public-Private Partnership refers to a government service or private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies. Typically, a private sector consortium forms a special purpose vehicle to develop, maintain and operate the asset for the contracted period. It is in this regard that the County Government of Garissa will explore various PPP options such as Build Operate Transfer (BOT), Build Own Operate (BOO), and Build Operate Own Transfer (BOOT) to oil its service delivery to the residents of Garissa County.

## 6.7 Social Accountability

The entire Garissa County resource envelope contains mandatory funds received from the national government as and permitted revenue collection as per the constitution. In this direction, deliberate efforts will be made to ensure and enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the overall collection of revenue and as well in the management of all public funds.

The County government will strive to enhance local revenue through the finance bill. Once this is passed the revenue raised is expected to increase by 100% compared to the previous regimes under the defunct councils.

The County Government will put in place strategic avenues of mobilising additional resources in case of inadequacies through Diaspora Forums, Public-Private partnerships, seeking for direct assistance in form of grant and use of appropriate financial instruments. The Office of the Governor in collaboration with national government shall initiate deliberate efforts to strategically secure the security of the county towards raising the profile the county as a destination of investment, conferencing and tourism.

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**Chapter Seven: County Development Priority Programmes and Projects**

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### 7.0 Overview

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, the Sub County consultations that were held in preparation of this plan. Technical inputs have been used to guide the planned projects and programmes. The chapter presents the planning period development challenge for each sector level and the projects and programmes to be implemented in the period. Effort has been made to isolate the 2013/14 projects and programmes to kick start the implementation of the integrated plan.

The County government of Garissa is composed of the legislative arm (County Assembly) and the Executive which has the following ten Sectors viewed as directorates;

   I. *Health and Sanitation Services;*
   II. *Roads, Public Works, Lands and Housing;*
   III. *Youth, Sports, Trade, Investment, Enterprise Development and Co-operatives;*
   IV. *Education, Public Service, Labour Relations and Information;*
   V. *Livestock and Pastoral Economy;*
   VI. *Agriculture, Irrigation Services and Fisheries;*
   VII. *Finance, Revenue, Economic Planning and County Affairs;*
   VIII. *Women Affairs, Culture, Social Services and Libraries;*
   IX. *Environment, Energy, Natural Resources, Wildlife management and Tourism*
   X. *Water*

For each of the Ministries/sector, though some are structured differently, their visions have been derived from the national sector vision and mission. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. The development Challenges, projects and programmes are presented at the departmental level.

### 7.1 Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor- Garissa County is domiciled under huge county affairs function and coordinates all the service sectors in the County. It is mandated to provide the necessary facilities to enable all the sectors to operate effectively and efficiently. The Office of the Governor will ensure that the other sectors are accorded an enabling working environment to offer quality services to the residents of Garissa County. It will also strive to make sure that the available resources are well managed and used in an effective and efficient manner to the betterment of the lives of all the members of the public.

### 7.1.1 Identified Flagship Projects in Garissa County

In compliance with the Kenya's Development blue print-Vision 2030, the County Government of Garissa has identified the following as the County's flagship projects. They are long-term projects that are expected to change the face of Garissa County and improve the livelihoods of its

residents. The identified flagship projects besides changing the face of the County will as well profile the county as a preferred destination. The identified flagship projects include;

**Table 7.2.1 Identified Flagship Projects**

| Sector | Project Name | Location | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAPSSET Projects | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Other Flagship (Vision 2030) Projects | | | | |
| | | | | |
| EDE | | | | |
| | | | | |

## 7.2.2 Stalled Projects in the County

The County Government of Garissa shall in the Midterm of this CIDP commission an assessment and documentation of all the projects interpreted in all aspects as installed across all its service sectors. This assessment will be done with a view of reviving some of the projects, institute change of user or ascertain their cost effectiveness.

## 7.2 Health and Sanitation

This sector plays an important role in the development of the county as a whole. It includes the following sub-sectors; Medical Services, Public Health and sanitation.

### 7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A healthy and productive county.

**Mission:** To provide quality, accessible, and affordable health care services that are innovative and culturally acceptable to the people of Garissa County.

### 7.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission
The county recognizes the sector as key in increasing productivity and development of the other sectors towards the achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and the MDGs. During the plan period, the county will focus on increasing access to quality health care and reversing the downward trend in health related impact and outcome indicators. This will be through establishment of better-equipped and managed health facilities and intensified health education and advocacy.

### 7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders in Health & Sanitation Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| Ministries of Health | • Policy, guidelines, standards and norms development<br>• Training and capacity building<br>• Regulatory role<br>• Strategic plan development<br>• Monitoring and evaluation |
| County Public Works Department | • Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development |
| International Development Partners including WHO, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank, World Food Programme, UNHCR, APHIA Imarisha, WFP, MEASURE Evaluation, TDH, CARE, Handicap International and Mercy USA | • Monitoring and evaluation<br>• Training and capacity building<br>• Infrastructure development<br>• Advocacy and policy implementation<br>• Support and Program funding (supplementary feeding program support, Staff employment, HIS support & Health products management) |
| Local NGOs/CSOs e.g. Kenya Redcross and CBOs/FBOs | • Infrastructure development<br>• Training and capacity building<br>• Advocacy and mobilization of resources |
| Other government sectors and departments (Agriculture, Water, Roads/Public Works, Environment, Education, Interior and Coordination and Economic Planning) | • Technical support and backstopping (e.g., physical plan designs/approvals/inspections, health education, provision of safe water and sector planning)<br>• Social and community mobilization<br>• Security<br>• Resource mobilization<br>• Emergency response<br>• Intergovernmental linkage |
| Individual and private stakeholders (Nursing homes, Hotels, Banks and Industries) | • Establishment of private health facilities-Service provision<br>• Financial and material aid-Projects support<br>• Corporate Social responsibility |
| County political leadership (Governor, Deputy Governor, County Reps, MPs, Women Rep and Senator) | • Political goodwill<br>• Projects and commitments,<br>• Approval of budgets<br>• Resource mobilization and allocation |
| Community | • Observing and practicing good health care. |

### 7.2.4 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The overall goal of the sector is to reduce illnesses, disabilities, and exposure to risk factors through evidence-based interventions and best practices.

### Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Health Services | • Provide essential health services to Garissa County citizens;<br>• Eliminate and control communicable conditions;<br>• Halt and reverse increasing burden of NCDs;<br>• Reduce the burden of violence and injuries;<br>• Minimize exposure to health risk factors;<br>• Strengthen collaboration with health related sectors;<br>• Establish emergency preparedness and response teams across all health facilities.<br>• Prevention and treatment of all forms of malnutrition, staffing and improving all forms of infrastructure | • Inadequate health facilities;<br>• Poorly equipped health facilities;<br>• Shortage of health personnel;<br>• Inadequate drug supply;<br>• Inadequate immunization coverage;<br>• High poverty levels;<br>• Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees;<br>• Poor transport and communication. | • Establish new health institutions and increase reporting Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR);<br>• Recruit and deploy more health personnel<br>• Provide adequate appropriate drugs.<br>• Increase immunization coverage;<br>• Train CHWs health related issues<br>• Carry out capacity building among health facilities management committees;<br>• Improve client referral systems;<br>• Promote food security;<br>• Promote public private partnership at all levels. |
| Sanitation services | • Increase access to safe drinking water (domestic use);<br>• Provide adequate water for industrial and agricultural use;<br>• Provide sewerage systems;<br>• Enhance solid waste management across the county. | • Inadequate funding for infrastructure for solid disposal systems;<br>• Inadequate safe water points across the county;<br>• Inadequate sewerage system;<br>• Culture and attitude;<br>• Lack of baseline data. | • Design and implement a sewerage system in the county;<br>• Health education (WASH);<br>• Installation of Water treatment plants across the county;<br>• Protection and de-lineation (Domestic, Agricultural & Industrial) of water sources;<br>• Increase sanitation Facilities (toilets and bathing points) around the water sources;<br>• Establish of solid waste management points/recycling plants across the county. |

### 7.2.5 Summary of Projects/Programmes in Health and Sanitation
#### i) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Estimated Completion Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| Sanitation | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |

#### ii) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name/Location | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health | 1. Construction of Level 5 Hospital in Garissa | 1 | To improve referral health services across the county | 1 Facility | **Construction of Level 5 Hospital** |
| | 2. Equip Garissa PGH with state of art Equipment | 2 | To provide and real-time health services | 1 Facility | **Equip Garissa PGH** |
| | **3.** Prevention and treatment of all forms of malnutrition, staffing and improving all forms of infrastructure | | | | |
| | 4. ICT Equipment | | | | |
| | 5. Equipment for new 16 Dispensaries | | | | |
| | 6. | | | | |
| | 7. | | | | |
| | 8. | | | | |
| Sanitation | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |

| S/NO | PROJECT NAME | AMOUNT [KSH] | SUB COUNTIES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ICT Equipment | 8,000,000.00 | County wide |
| 2. | Equipments for new 16 (Sixteen) Dispensaries | 48,000,000.00 | County wide |
| 3. | Equipments for new 4 (four) Kitchens | 4,000,000.00 | Not indicated |
| 4. | Equipment for 1 (One) new Theatre ( Balambala) | 20,000,000.00 | Balambala |
| 5. | Equipments for X-ray department ( Masalani & Dadaab) | 40,000,000.00 | Ijara, Daadab |
| 6. | Equipment for 17 ( Seventeen ) New Maternity | 20,000,000.00 | County wide |
| 7. | Renovation of 60 (Sixty) facilities | 30,000,000.00 | County wide |
| 8. | Construction of new facilities (Hulugho and Medina) | 30,000,000.00 | Hulugho, Garissa |
| 9. | Fencing of 18 ( Eighteen) facilities @0.5m | 90,000,000.00 | County wide |
| 10. | Establishment of 5 (Five) Nomadic mobile clinic @ 1m | 5,000,000.00 | Not indicated |
| 11. | Establishment of 30 (Thirty) Community units | 12,000,000.00 | Not indicated |
| | **Sub total** | **307,000,000.00** | |
| | **Compensation of employees** | **917,929,746.00** | |
| | **Operation and Maintenance** | **459,000,000.00** | |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | **1,683,929,746.00** | |

## 7.2.6 Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will endeavour to provide qualitative, curative and preventive health care services. The sector will enhance access to maternal health care, enhance reproductive health and promote family planning with the aim of improving access to quality health care by the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local health facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post-natal services.

To counter spread of HIV/ AIDS through new infections, more efforts will be put on prevention and reduction of prevalence among all age groups. Treatment and care of the infected and affected persons will also be emphasized during the plan period. The county will target the youth in its programs for HIV and AIDS prevention, because they are most vulnerable. The sector will also intensify support to Persons Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHAs). To address the issue of youth and gender, the county will establish programmes that will promote involvement of vulnerable groups such as youth and women in socio-economic development. The county will also involve

women and the youth in decision making as a way of promoting gender equity and youth development. ICT will also be integrated for health information systems through trainings and acquisition of necessary equipment for all health facilities. Emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

Women and children are more involved in the collection of household water. The sector will strive to provide piped water to most of the dry areas to lessen the work for this group. Efforts are being made to increase access to safe water by providing more water projects such as water pans, boreholes among others. This will reduce the long distances that women cover in search of water. Protected and rehabilitated environment will also provide fuel wood at close proximity to households reducing the time taken to fetch the commodity

## 7.3 Roads, Public Works, lands, Housing, and Physical Planning
The sector comprises of Roads, Public Works, lands, Housing, and Physical Planning sub-sectors. The sector has been identified as a foundation for economic recovery by supporting the productive sectors in realizing their growth targets and hence poverty alleviation.

### 7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A leading provider of cost-effective physical infrastructure facilities, services and land management for sustainable development of Garissa County.

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

### 7.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission
The county will strive to improve the available infrastructure to ensure transport of agricultural products and enhance trade. The county recognizes poor and inadequate infrastructure as a big challenge in the fight against poverty and puts a lot of emphasis in providing the necessary infrastructural facilities to promote development. The poor conditions of roads will be addressed by hopefully tarmacking the major roads and gravelling feeder roads. The minor roads will be graded regularly to enable easy access in the county.

In addition, the county will strive to adjudicate community land and settlement of landless and other displaced Garissa residents and preparation of development plans for urban centers to guide future developments. Further it will control development so that all developments are in tandem with the approved development plans. The county will also prepare base maps for planning purposes in urban centers (small centers) and demarcate plots as per an approved part development plan so that settlement is not haphazard.

**Role of Stakeholders in Roads, Public Works, lands, Housing, and Physical Planning**

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| **Kenya Airport Authority (KAA);** | Development and maintenance of air strips |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Private sector** | Mobilization of funds and development |
| **Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)** | Supply and management of electricity |
| **Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen);** | Generation of power |
| **Rural Electrification Board** | Rural Electrification |
| **Ministry of Transport** | Development of policies |
| **Kenya Roads Board** | Funding for roads maintenance |
| **Private licensed surveyors** | Carry out title surveys in new grant survey, subdivision surveys and mutation surveys |
| **Ministry of interior and co-ordination** | Maintenance of law and order while executing the functions |
| **Director of surveys** | Provision of technical support especially in provision of horizontal control networks where none exist. |
| **The general community** | Provide conducive working environment by being co-operative without which no activity can succeed. |
| **Sister departments** | Land issues cut across all the 4 departments and each department has a role to play. |
| **NGOs/CSOs** | Usually Fund programmes such as land adjudication and settlement when requested |
| **National land commission** | To give guidelines and direction on land matters. |
| **Local elected leaders** | Influences the society in accepting adjudication and settlement programmes |

### 7.3.3 Sector Priories, Constraints and Strategies

The overall goal of the sector is to ensure improved infrastructure, and exposure to risk factors through evidence-based interventions and best practices.

### Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Roads** | • Poor road network<br>• Bitumen 21.5Km;<br>• Gravel 304Km<br>• Earth surface1,479Km | • Inadequate funds<br>• Natural disasters-floods<br>• Heavy commercial vehicles | • Provide funds for major and rural access roads<br>• Open up more rural access roads<br>• Classify roads in the County<br>• Routine maintenance for all roads |
| **Land adjudication and settlement** | • Office space; staff; equipment and maps<br>• Adjudication of trust land/community land<br>• Identification and establishment of settlement schemes | • Inadequate office space<br>• Inadequate staff<br>• No equipments, furniture and maps<br>• People have never been sensitized. Finances have never been availed for the programmes<br>• Lack of set aside/purchased land<br>• Lack of legislation | • Construction/leasing an office<br>• Employ more staff<br>• Purchase of<br>• Equipments, furniture and acquisition of maps<br>• Start sensitization/campaign programmes<br>• Purchase of one vehicle and two motorbikes<br>• To hasten the squatter settlement bill |
| **Survey department** | • Extension of horizontal control network in urban centers; demarcation of plots; Preparation of base maps for planning; staff | • Lack of base control points for extension purposes; Lack of approved development plans to be implemented; No funding; Staff only available in Garissa Sub County from where all other stations are served | • Establishment of geodetic control network by the director.; fast track the approval of<br>• the development plans; deploy staff to other sub- counties |
| **Physical planning** | • Preparation of | • Lack of staff and | • Deploy more staff |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | development plans for urban centers; integrated spatial plan for Garissa town | finances; inadequate base maps | • Provide funds, provision of base maps; provision of funds |

### 7.3.4 Projects/Programmes in Roads, Public Works, Lands, Housing & Physical Planning

#### i) Completed Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roads | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Public Works | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Lands | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Housing | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Physical Planning | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |

#### ii) Ongoing Projects

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roads | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Public Works | 6. | | | |
| | 7. | | | |
| | 8. | | | |
| | 9. | | | |
| | 10. | | | |
| Lands | 6. | | | |
| | 7. | | | |
| | 8. | | | |

| Sub Sector | | 9. | | | |
| | | 10. | | | |
| Housing | | 6. | | | |
| | | 7. | | | |
| | | 8. | | | |
| | | 9. | | | |
| | | 10. | | | |
| Physical Planning | | 6. | | | |
| | | 7. | | | |
| | | 8. | | | |
| | | 9. | | | |
| | | 10. | | | |

### iii) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name/Location | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roads | 1. Construction of 5KM Tarmac Road in Garissa | 1 | To improve access | 1 Tarmac Road of 5KM in Garissa | Construction of 5KM Tarmac Road |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Public Works | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Lands | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Housing | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Physical Planning | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |

## Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will prioritize opening of security roads and maintenance of roads to facilitate overall access. This will increase the mobility of traders in the County thus expanding the markets. The sector will also enhance land adjudication and settlement, settlement of poor landless individuals

in the community and land survey and tilting urban settlement areas. The sector will put in place strategies to promote environmental protection and work closely with NEMA on environmental impacts requirements before undertaking any infrastructure development in the County.

The sector will continue with land adjudication and settlement in the County using participatory approach to land use planning. Women and youth will be involved in land matters and the sector will encourage individual ownership of land within urban settlement scheme. The women and youth will be involved in digging and construction of water pans at settlement areas. The contractors will be required to have a component on HIV and AIDS in their contract.

### 7.4 Youth, Sports, Trade, Investment, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives
The sector comprises of the departments of Youth, Sports, Trade, Investment, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives.

### 7.4.1 Youth, Sports, Trade, Investment, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives Mission and Vision

**Vision:**
A vibrant youth population, enabling environment for conducting business and platform for innovation towards sustainable and equitable socio-economic development solutions across the county.

**Mission**
To provide, promote, coordinate and implement integrated youth initiatives as well as socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy. The sector will also see the growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

### 7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission
The sector will endeavour to work closely with all stakeholders in identifying key investment opportunities with the aim of marketing the county to investors. Establishment of Small Medium Enterprises will play a key role in the provision of credit services. Jua Kali sector will be strengthened to enable it achieve the envisaged growth in the plan. Cooperative development will be enhanced in order to help in the marketing of agricultural and livestock products such as mangoes, tomatoes, meat, milk, skins and hides among others.

Since Youth unemployment is very high in the county like in any other part of the country; to address this problem, the county will invest in youth polytechnics and technical institutions spread across the county. The youth empowerment centres will be established and evenly spread across the county. Youth Enterprise Development Fund will be enhanced to enable the youth to engage in economic activities and generate employment. Development of sports will be given more attention through establishment of modern sports facilities and training of sports people.

### 7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in Youth, Sports, Trade, Investment, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives

| Stake holder | Role |
| --- | --- |

| Stake holder | Role |
|---|---|
| Department of Education | • Funding, quality control, deployment of teachers and infrastructures development |
| Public Works Department | • Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development |
| Ministries of Health (both medical and public health) | • Sanitation and Immunization programmes for school children |
| UNICEF | • Advocacy and logistical support, bursaries and infrastructures development |
| Non-Governmental Organisations | • Infrastructures development and advocacy |
| Community Based Organisations and Faith Based Organisations | • Advocacy and mobilization of resources |
| Department of Water | • Provision of water in schools |
| Constituency Development Fund | • Infrastructures development and bursaries |
| Children's Department | • Child protection and child rights |
| Private sector | • Establishment of private schools and supply of quality education materials |
| Community | • Support to education; Observing and practicing good health care. |
| Ministry of Lands | • Physical planning of schools |
| Department of Youth Affairs | • Youth development |
| Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) | • Trainings and provision of credit |
| Community Based Organizations (CBOs); | • Social mobilization |
| Faith Based Organizations (FBOs); | • Social mobilization and funding |
| Kenya National Library Services | • Equipping and managing libraries |
| Youth groups | • Organization and mobilization |
| Civil Society Organisations | • Provision of technical support, publicity and advocacy. |
| Social Services | • Community mobilisation and training<br>• Formation and Registration of groups<br>• Support to women enterprises |
| Kenya Tourist Board | • Promotion of tourism |
| Development Partners | • Provision of funds and infrastructural facilities |

### 7.4.4 Sector Priories, Constraints and Strategies

The overall goal of the sector is to ensure a vibrant youth population, a dynamic industrial and cross-border competitive county that thrives as a destination of choice for trade, investment and industrial development. The sector encompasses the Cooperatives as sub sector which is focused on the overall mobilization and coordination of cooperative activities across the County. The cooperatives in the county however have been hampered by various constrains arising from inadequate resources and policy framework.

## a) Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Youth and Sports** | • Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund;<br>• Youth Polytechnic Programme;<br>• Youth participation and Empowerment programme;<br>• Community Based campaigns on HIV and AIDS and health Issues;<br>• Youth Resource Centres;<br>• Youth and Development Programme;<br>• Youth Education and Training Programme;<br>• Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme;<br>• Youth Crime and Drugs Programme | • Low staffing levels, lack of friendly youth facilities; high illiteracy;<br>• low employment opportunities;<br>• high poverty levels<br>• Lack of sports facilities | • Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups;<br>• construction of empowerment centre, youth polytechnics;<br>• inclusion of youth in decision making organs;<br>• establishment of youth governance structures, development of stadium and other recreational centres;<br>• Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centres. |
| **Trade** | • Increase of capital base to traders;<br>• Improve entrepreneurship skills and management of businesses<br>• Trade development and promotion;<br>• Mobilization of resources for investment in trade, industry and tourism | • Non availability of credit;<br>• Lack of appropriate technical skills to expand business and venture in other lucrative businesses;<br>• High cost of doing business;<br>• Poor infrastructure; lack of capital to invest in trade, industry and tourism ventures | • Involve all stakeholders; develop training programmes on basic management and technical skills to ensure sustainability and growth of enterprises hence creation of employment;<br>• develop management courses targeting business community to improve and diversify their business;<br>• Promote the accessibility to markets;<br>• There will be need to give title deeds so as to allow small scale investors access credit. |
| **Industry (Investment & Enterprise Development)** | • Provide electricity to the sub-counties;<br>• small Scale industry development<br>• Strengthen the operation of Jua Kali | • High cost of doing business;<br>• poor accessibility to markets;<br>• Lack of telephone and electricity. | • Easing access to credit and finance;<br>• Infrastructural development, and improvement on the marketing;<br>• Strengthen Jua Kali through credit provision and marketing. |
| **Cooperative Development** | • Improve management of co-operatives;<br>• Revive dormant societies;<br>• Broaden financial base of societies | • Poor management of co-operative societies;<br>• Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills;<br>• Weak capital base of cooperative societies;<br>• Stiff completion due to economic linearization;<br>• The collapse of Irrigation schemes resulting in collapse cooperatives which depended on their activities;<br>• Harsh climate conditions; | • Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employee and ordinary members o improve the management of cooperative;<br>• Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Saccos;<br>• Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income;<br>• Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives;<br>• Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports;<br>• Formation of new cooperative societies. |

### 7.4.5 Projects/Programmes in Youth, Sports, Trade, Investment, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives

#### a) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Youth and Sports | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Trade | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Industry (Investment, Enterprise Development) | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Cooperatives | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |

#### b) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Youth and Sports | 1. Construction of 1 State of Art Sports Stadium | 2 | To promote youth and sports | 1 Stadium | Construction of 1 State of Art Sports Stadium |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| Trade | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Industry (Investment, Enterprise Development) | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Cooperatives | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |

### 7.4.5 Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector alleviates poverty through income generating activities. The trade and industrialization sub sector will ensure environmental considerations are put in place before any investment is sanctioned. In their curriculum the sub sectors will mainstream the issue of gender and it will also ensure that environmental issues are incorporated in the sector plans which promote proper use and care for the environment and it will develop strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The members of the county cooperative movement across the county will be trained to strengthen their capacities on the strategies that they can use to mitigate climate change and conservation of the environment to avoid degradation hence lose of livelihoods.

Programmes to educate youth on entrepreneurial skills are on-going. During such forums, HIV/AIDS and environmental conservation issues will be incorporated in the training of business skills. Women groups are being identified and funded appropriately to expand and /or start income generating activities. The sector will enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation so as to lead to recovery programmes in the county as well as sustain capacity building and empowerment of all persons with special needs including, children, the elderly and Persons with Disabilities in times of disaster.

## 7.5 Education, Public Service, Labour Relations and Information

The sector comprises of Education, Public Service, labour Relations and Information sub-sectors. The sector charged with the overall responsibility of supervising the quality provision of Early Childhood Development Education, strengthening vocational training, prudent public service management as well real time information flow across the county

### 7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A leading and dynamic sector providing quality and equitable public services ranging from education, human resource development and information management

**Mission:** To ensure quality, accessible and inclusive educational services, foster competitive county human resource development through training, skills, allied services as well as provision of real time information to the residents of the County.

### County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is quite cognizant of the fact to optimize the provision of services in fulfilment of the vision and mission, the county government will effectively utilize existing resources such as land, schools infrastructure, and endeavor to improve enrolment, retention and transition rates in the schools across the county. The sector will expand the existing physical facilities, establish functional model ECDE centres and improve service delivery in education, collaborate with other stakeholders and strengthen community participation to achieve parity of gender, increased teacher-pupil ratio in the county.

The sector will prioritize strategies to improve skills of community members through expansion and construction of new vocational training centres across the County and ensure that the VTIs are well staffed, complete with requisite facilities. The County government will focus on the empowerment of youth to ensure that their energy and skills are properly tapped for sustainable socio-economic development of the County.

The County government will further strengthen the County Public Service Board and the Directorate of Human Resource Development to ensure the best human capital across the county is tapped upon to raise the potential of the county in service delivery. This sector will promote the adoption of ICT in all sectors to ensure that activities are well coordinated and implemented in synergistic manner.

### 7.5.2 Role of Stakeholders in Education, Public Service, Labour Relations and Information

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| World Food Programme | Support to management of school feeding programme including logistics, school meals, resources, capacity and policy development. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### 7.5.3 Sector Priories, Constraints and Strategies
The overall goal of the sector is to ensure quality access to educational services, reduced labour conflicts, benefit on the best human capital and availability of real-time information to the residents of the county.

### Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Education | • Establish ECDE centres in the County;<br>• Recruitment of ECDE teachers;<br>• Establish special schools and more integrated units;<br>• Improve educational infrastructure in schools;<br>• Establish model ECDE centres;<br>• Increase enrolment, retention and transition rate;<br>• Establish educational information and management centre | • Insecurity;<br>• Low teacher motivation;<br>• Inadequate and inappropriate teaching and learning materials;<br>• Inadequate funds;<br>• Insufficient policy framework;<br>• Limited special schools and disability friendly facilities in schools;<br>• Low enrolment in<br>• schools<br>• Low Completion and Transition Rates to High school;<br>• Extreme Temperatures;<br>• Poverty and HIV/AIDs; | • Enhance Security in schools;<br>• Enhance supervision in schools;<br>• Staff development;<br>• Provide funds to progressively increase the number of teachers<br>• Develop County policy<br>• Establish more special schools and integrated units<br>• Provide financial support in schools<br>• Sustainability in school feeding programmes and other measures to improve retention rates;<br>• Provide financial support for needy children;<br>• Community mobilisation and capacity building. |

| Public Service and Labour Relations | • To improve on service delivery to the people;<br>• To train all staff requisite skills | • Inadequate personnel;<br>• Inadequate capacity in terms of equipment and funds | • Put all departmental heads under performance contracting;<br>• To employ new rapid results initiative;<br>• To increase funding to the district projects;<br>• Training of staff;<br>• Deployment of additional staff<br>• Routine staff Rationalization, Payroll cleansing and suitability tests on staff. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Information | • Setting up E-Government & IFMIS. | • Inadequate funds to implement the projects;<br>• Technical experiences in fast and reliable networks i.e. fibre cable;<br>• System complexity and capacity;<br>• Users skills. | • Establish an ICT Committee;<br>• ICT Policy in place;<br>• Local Area Network;<br>• Automate revenue collection;<br>• Procurement Enterprise<br>• Resource Planning Software<br>• Connect all sub counties to Wide Area network and Train of Staff on ICT;<br>• Connectivity to Fibre Cable, Training, maintenance and upgrading. |

### 7.5.4 Projects/Programmes in Education, Public Service, Labour Relations and Information.

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

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Public Service and Labour Relations | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Information | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |

### iv) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | 1. Sub Sector Strategic Plans | 1 | | | |
| | 2. Special Fund-Bursary | 1 | | | |
| | 3. School Feeding Programme for ECDE | 1 | | | |
| | 4. Governor's Graduate Award Scheme Fund | 1 | | | |
| Public Service and Labour Relations | 1. County Policy and Operations Manual | 1 | To streamline Public Service staffing levels and development in the county | All the service sectors across the county | Develop and publish the Manual |
| | 2. Sub Sector Strategic Plans | 1 | To guide direction of the projects and programming of the sub sectors | • 1 SP for County Public Service Board<br>• 1 SP for Office of the County Secretary | Develop and publish the Strategic Plans |
| | 3. Conduct Annual Training Needs Assessments (TNA) | 2 | Coordinated response to training of staff in the County | All the service sectors across the county | |
| Information | 1. Set up the County Radio station, County Newspaper and Install GPS tracking | 2 | To create awareness on the programmes implemented by the County government as well as strengthen project implementation | • 1 Radio station<br>• 1 weekly Newspaper<br>• 1GPS tracker | Planning & Design |
| | 2. | | | | |

### 7.5.5 Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector shall facilitate the gender balance, inclusivity as well as ensure that there's HIV and AIDS work place policy in place. There will continuous investment in the county human capital for maximum utility of the expertise churned from the county public service work force.

### 7.6 Livestock and Pastoral Economy

The sector comprises of livestock and pastoral Economy has been identified as a foundation for improving the livestock productivity of the County. To improve livestock productivity and the overall pastoral economy, the sector will carry out sensitization on modern livestock keeping practices in order to optimize the potential of large pastures in the County. In addition the sector will promote large scale livestock keepers with skills, seed funding to improve on livestock production and marketing.

### 7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A leading player in the County in transforming traditional pastoral livelihoods into innovative cost-effective livestock products, commercially oriented, competitive and modern pastoral economy.

**Mission:** To transform the traditional pastoral livelihoods through innovative, technical and improved access to financial services leading to competitive products that contribute to County's livestock and pastoral economic development.

### County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Improvement of livestock breeds will be enhanced by up scaling disease control programs, pasture resource propagation and conservation programs. Other interventions will include market information dissemination programs; livestock based infrastructure development and support to value addition initiatives at community level.

In addition, efforts will go into rehabilitation and development of rural water points to enable full utilization of pasture which is a basic natural resource available in the county. Early warning systems and drought mitigation efforts at the community and locational levels will be strengthened. The veterinary department will mostly focus on purchase of cold chain and equipment, construction of animal disease testing centres and provision of timely extension services.

### Role of Stakeholders in Livestock and Pastoral Economy

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| **Care International in Kenya and the Garissa Climate Change Working Group** | - Capacity building on climate information <br> - Technical support in County level planning that takes into account climate change issues |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
|  |  |
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|  |  |

## Sector Priories, Constraints and Strategies

The goal of the sector is develop appropriate strategies that will spur the development of livestock and pastoral economy across the county. The sector will prioritize establishing of agro processing industries to add value to livestock products such as meat, milk, hides, skins and bones and promote marketing and linkages of all the livestock products.

### Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Livestock and Pastoral Economy** | • Animal health improvement; | • Inadequate animal health personnel;<br>• Inadequate vet drugs;<br>• Inadequate crushes for livestock vaccination;<br>• Veterinary Investigation Lab. (VIL). | • Training more CAHWs and TA from the community;<br>• Equipping drug users with annual drugs;<br>• Encouraging private pharmacies;<br>• Documentation of indigenous veterinary knowledge;<br>• Vaccination campaigns.<br>• Stronger linkages with the KMS through PSPs for climate information and other early warning for early action |
|  | • Improve livestock breeds for agro pastoral areas to increase milk production; | • Lack of appropriate livestock breeds;<br>• Lack of skills in handling hybrid livestock; | • Introduce grade cattle like crosses of Ayrshire and Sahiwal and Friesian breed for dairy purposes;<br>• Intensify extension services to the agro pastoralists;<br>• Introduce layers and broilers for the local market and export;<br>• Introduce bee keeping along the river;<br>• Conduct research on the appropriate breeds and establish a breeding program. |
|  | • Improve livestock marketing | • High input cost;<br>• Lack of locally available modern abattoir;<br>• Quarantine due to CCPP, CBPP, FMD, LSD;<br>• Lack of modern livestock sales yards; poor infrastructure | • Encourage indigenous entrepreneurs to establish abattoirs and transport meat to Nairobi and other towns<br>• Establishment of local pharmaceutical industries<br>• Establish feeder markets in at least 3 sub counties<br>• Establish a holding ground around Garissa Town;<br>• Provide information and link local people with international markets;<br>• Establish local cottage industries to utilize |

| | | | animal bi-products. |
|---|---|---|---|

## Projects/Programmes in Livestock and Pastoral Economy

### i) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livestock | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Veterinary | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |

### ii) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livestock | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Veterinary | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |

### Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector hopes to alleviate poverty through putting in place proper strategies that will ensure that both women and youths are involved in livestock production and ensure that they market their products through cooperative movements. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups/societies within the sector.

### 7.7 Agriculture, Irrigation Services and Fisheries

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agricultural Research & Development (ARD), Irrigation Services and Fisheries.

### Sector Vision and Mission

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

**Mission:** To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development.

### County Response to Sector and Mission

The sector is the backbone of the county and has immense potential of 894,000 ha of arable land but only 2,781 ha are under cultivation. The county however relies on relief food as the potential land has not been exploited. Efforts will go towards increasing utilization of this potential arable land. This will be achieved through promotion of water harvesting and soil conservation interventions. Emphasis will be on adoption of drought resistant crops, increased land under irrigation, soil and water conservation and promotion of orphan crops such as millet, cowpeas, green grams, cassava among others.

In fisheries sub-sector, efforts will be taken to develop fish ponds in all the sub-counties besides repairing the existing ones.

### Role of Stakeholders in Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP) | • Extensions services |
| Kenya Agricultural Research Institution (KARI) | • Research and technologies |
| Cooperatives | • Farmers organisation for economies of scale |
| World Food Programme (WFP) | • Investments in resilience building programmes through Food for Asset projects which support community-based irrigation and rain water harvesting.<br>• Food assistance to beneficiaries through general food distributions |
| Department of Trade | • Promotion and marketing |
| Department of Water | • Provision of water for irrigation, livestock and human use |
| International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) | • Research on disease, Early Warning and Prosopis management |
| Department of Information and Communication | • Information on markets trends<br>• Publicity and advertisement of products<br>• Training of communities –media |
| Departments of Roads & Public works | • Infrastructure development and maintenance |
| Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) | • Funding to community initiatives |
| Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) | • Funding to community projects |
| Ministries of Health (Medical Services and Public Health) | • Health services |
| Local Community | • Participation in production, community labour, good practices and management. |
| National Government Coordination | • Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions;<br>• Dissemination of policies and good practices |
| CARE International in Kenya | • Funding and capacity building on climate communication<br>• Creating linkages with key stakeholders on raising awareness, knowledge and appreciation of CC risks among general and vulnerable groups |

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| Njaa Marufuku Kenya Initiative | • Funding to groups for food security |
| ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project (ALLPRO) | • Infrastructure and funding |
| Horticultural Crop Development Authority | • Marketing of agricultural produce |
| Department of Livestock Production | • Policy direction, implementation and extension services and coordination |
| Department of Agriculture | • Policy direction, implementation and extension services, coordination |
| Ministry of Lands | • Land adjudication and planning |
| Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) | • Provision and management of credit facilities, training in business skills |
| Kenya Red Cross Society | • Distribution of Relief food<br>• Disaster management |
| National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme | • Extension services<br>• Training of staff and community |
| Chamber of Commerce and Industry/private sector | • Promotion of agro-business<br>• Credit facilities and cash transfer |
| Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI) | • Supply and trainings in appropriate technologies |

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The overall goal of the sector is to improve agricultural productivity through sensitization forums on modern farming practices in order to optimize the potential of agriculture land in the County. In addition the sector will promote food and cash crop through irrigation, increased extension services and marketing.

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | • Promotion of food and cash crops;<br>• Improve agricultural marketing channels<br>• Promotion of small scale agriculture on drought tolerant food crops;<br>• Promote production of food crops e.g. maize, bananas<br>• Increase extension services<br>• Promote production of cash crops e.g. cotton and orphaned crops e.g. sorghum, cowpeas, green grams<br>• Promote production of horticultural crops e.g. water melon, pawpaw, mangoes | • Recurrent drought in the district; Unreliable rainfall;<br>• High cost of agricultural farm inputs;<br>• Wildlife menace in the areas bordering Hirola Arawale Reserve;<br>• Inadequate funding for extension services;<br>• Poor roads and lack of marketing infrastructure; low adoption to new farming technologies;<br>• Prevalence of disease and pests;<br>• Poor extension research linkage;<br>• Inadequate extension research linkage;<br>• Inadequate extension staff;<br>• Planting of uncertified seeds;<br>• Poor road network; lack of transport for extension staff;<br>• Low level of funding;<br>• Lack of cold storage facilities. | • Support capacity building on livelihood diversification;<br>• Support to small minor irrigation schemes;<br>• Promote early maturing and drought tolerant crops;<br>• Improve road network and marketing infrastructure in the rural areas;<br>• Support on provision of drought tolerant crops/seeds;<br>• Promote and strengthen the agricultural and marketing organization;<br>• Intensification of extension services and use of integrated pests and disease control;<br>• Promotion of orphan crops like cassava and millet;<br>• Construction of storage facilities for agricultural produce;<br>• Establish a link between a research and extensions;<br>• intensify extension services;<br>• encourage small scale irrigation intensify farmers training;<br>• establishment of marketing system for both cash and food crops; promotion of small-scale oil processing plant |

| Sub sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| | • Promote credit provision for agriculture activities | • Lack of formal agriculture financial services in the district i.e. no credit banks in the district<br>• Lack of lending institutions;<br>• Religious beliefs that do not accept interests;<br>• Lack of collateral;<br>• High interest rates. | • Support capacity building on proposal development for formal groups.<br>• Encourage banks to open up branches in the district by sensitizing communities on the need to bank their monies;<br>• Encourage financial institutions to open up branches in rural areas;<br>• Mobilize domestic saving for agriculture development;<br>• Issue title to land to enable farmer's access credit;<br>• Form village credit schemes through NGOs and CBOs |
| | • Improve dry land farming.<br>• Enhance equitable access and use of CC adaptation advisory services | • Drought and lack of rainfall.<br>• Poor infrastructure | • Focus on sorghum, simsim and Katumani maize production along laghas to improve on food security;<br>• Supporting the dissemination of Harnessed and integrated traditional and scientific forecast;<br>• Enhance linkages with Meteorological department. |
| Irrigation Services | • Promote climate information services | • Capacity to generate and disseminate climate information | • Focusing on forecast advisories for flexible advisories for flexible decision making |
| Fisheries development | • Encourage fisheries activities through demonstration;<br>• Establishment of fishponds. | • Limited surface water in the county;<br>• High initial costs involved in establishment of fishpond;<br>• Lack of funds, transport and fisheries staff. | • To encourage fish farming groups;<br>• Training fishermen on simple fish processing and preservation methods for food security;<br>• Training fishermen on improved fishing methods;<br>• Hold training for fish farmers;<br>• Develop fish fry centre. |

## Projects and Programmes Activities in Agriculture, Irrigation Services and Fisheries

### i)    Completed Projects/Programmes - FY 2013-2014-2015

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture Irrigation Services and fisheries** | **1.Construction of concrete canal lining at ATC farm** | **To enhance water use efficiency** | **700m** | |
| | **2.Construction of concrete canal lining at Young Muslim Scheme** | **To enhance water use efficiency** | **350m** | |
| | **Purchase of ATC furniture** | **Modernization of the Institution** | **Assorted** | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 4. Construction 1No. Rice Milling House at Jarajara | Safety storage of milling machine | 1 | |
| | 5. Renovation& equipping of 2no. classrooms at ATC | Modernization of the institution | 2 | |
| | 6.Renovation/refurbishment of fisheries offices at DC's compound | Modernization of the offices | 1 | |
| | 7. Excavation of 2No. Fish Pond at ATC Garissa | Introduction of fish farming | 2 | |
| | 8.Purchase of fish pond inputs (fish feeds, fingerlings and fertilizers) for 2 fish ponds | Introduction of fish farming | 2 | |
| | 9. Purchase of 4No. 6" Galvanized light steel pipes with quick coupling for Jambele Farm Group in Fafi | To convey water to the farm | 4 | |
| | 10. Purchase of 1No. Foot valve crocodile type 6" galvanized with a flange | To convey water to the farm | 1 | |
| | 11. Purchase of 4No. 6" Galvanized light steel pipes with quick coupling for Egan Farm Group in Balambala | To convey water to the farm | 4 | |
| | 12.Renovation of ATC Hostel Blocks | Modernization of the institution | 1 | |
| | 13.Repair of Changlin Dozer PD220Y – Engine Specification – Model SD 22 (Cummings NT855-C280) 6set Piston rings; 6no. Cylinder sleeves; 6no. Piston Assembly; 1set Overhaul Gasket; 6set Connecting rod bearings | Enhance service delivery | 1 | |
| | 14.Opening of Farm Access roads | To access the markets outlets | 8.3km | |
| | 15. Purchase of specialized equipment (total station survey). | Improve service delivery/survey | 1 | |
| | 16.Construction of fish ponds | Promote fish farming | 2 | |
| | 17.Purchase of LPDE pond liners | To enhance water retention | | |

## ii) On-going Projects/Programmes- FY 2014 -2015

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture Irrigation Services and fisheries | NONE | | | |
| | | | | |

## iii) New Project Proposals – FY 2013-2014-2015

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture Irrigation Services and Fisheries | | | | | |
| | 1.Construction of modern zero grazing unit for dairy animals | 1 | Modernization of the Institution | 50 | |
| | 2.Procurement of Agricultural farm inputs | 2 | To increase crop production | Assorted | |
| | 3.Purchase of specialized inputs for tutaabsoluta | 3 | To control pest and diseases | assorted | Pheromones, delta traps, chemicals and sprayers. |
| | 4.Excavation of water pans for crop production | 4 | Improve crop production and food security | 5 | |
| | 5.Construction /rehabilitation of Irrigation schemes | 5 | To increase crop production | 4000m | |
| | 6.Opening up of access roads | 6 | To access the markets outlets | 15km | |
| | 7.Expansion of ATC demonstration farm | 7 | Enhance security transfer to farmers | 10 acres | |

| 8.Construction of fish ponds | 8 | Introduction of fish farming | 20 | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9.Procurement of fish farm inputs | 9 | To improve fish production | Assorted | Fingerings ,fish feeds and fishing gears |
| | | | | |
| 10.Construction cold storage facility and market | 10 | To preserve and increase shelf life | 1 | |

**Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues**

The main goal of the Agriculture is to alleviate poverty through agriculture, livestock and fisheries development as well as promotion of trade and tourism. The environment and forestry departments are major players in this sector and are involved in mainstreaming of environmental issues in all other sectors. Extension personnel will integrate the issues of gender, HIV and AIDS and youth issues in their various projects and programmes. Encouraging participation of women and youth in decision making and in access to socio-economic resources will bring more development in the county. Increasing ICT penetration in all the sectors will improve communication and spur growth.

**7.8 Finance, Revenue, Economic Planning and County Affairs**

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Finance, revenue, Economic Planning and County Affairs. His Excellency the Governor strategically organised this sector to play a critical role in policy formulation, institutional framework and development of projects and programmes for the County. The sector is huge and is responsible for managing the financial resources, management of urban services and coordinating economic planning through resource mobilization and development strategies as well ensuring prudent monitoring of the county service departments. In particular, it is responsible for medium term expenditure reviews, annual work planning, performance based monitoring and evaluation, development of sectoral plans, budgeting, collection of revenue and allocation, fiscal policy formulation and county operations and administration functions among others.

**Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** A leading sector in the overall legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource (Physical, Financial & Human) management.

**Mission:** To effectively provide overall leadership and policy direction in the county resource mobilization, management and accountability for rapid, results-based and sustainable development across the entire county.

## County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county recognises the importance of the Finance and economic planning sector and is committed to achieving its goals, which include: enhancing management of public resources, integration and safeguarding of county interests. The county will emphasise on the following key objectives which include: Improve policy formulation, coordination and implementation; Enhance monitoring and evaluation; Poverty alleviation, enhancing attainment of the rights of the marginalised and minorities, Enhancing human resource management; development audit for increased productivity and better service delivery.

## Role of Stakeholders in Finance, Revenue, Economic Planning and County Affairs

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Devolution and Planning-State department of planning | • Coordination of policy formulation and implementation;<br>• Technical backstopping on Monitoring and Evaluation<br>• Capacity building for the County Planning Unit and community members<br>• Community empowerment through provision of access to government policies<br>• to develop and implement sound population management policies;<br>• to improve capacity for local level planning;<br>• institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of public resources<br>• to improve capacity for and quality of local level planning;<br>• institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of public resources |
| Department of Finance | • Improving resource mobilization;<br>• improving allocation and management of public resources;<br>• safe guarding government property and assets;<br>• enhancing institutional and human resource capacity for quality service delivery;<br>• Creating enabling environment for private sector development. |
| Medium Term Asal Programme [MTAP0 | • Capacity building of the County Planning Unit<br>• Provision of equipment to the County Planning Unit<br>• Backstopping during the preparation of the CIDP |
| UNICEF | • Provision of technical advice/support on mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction<br>• Technical support on Social Intelligence Reporting<br>• Building the capacity of the planning unit members |
| NCPD | • |
| KNBS | • |
| NDMA | • |
| The Public and Civil Society | • Utilize services; give feedback on service delivery<br>• Capacity building on the development and integration of county plans |

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The overall goal of the sector is to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the overall continuum of resource mobilization, allocation and utilization by upholding greater and meaningful public participation in all sectors.

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finance | • To fully computerize and network the finance department;<br>• To train all staff requisite skills | • Use Manual systems;<br>• Poor skills;<br>• Inadequate personnel | • To deploy a financial management system;<br>• Training of staff;<br>• Deployment of additional staff |
| Revenue | • Enhancement of Revenue Collection<br>• Establishing an External (Diaspora) Resource Mobilization Centre | • Budget Constraints<br>• Lack of proper infrastructure | • Automate Revenue collection, and integrate IFMIS with ERP.<br>• Establish a resource mobilization centre |
| Economic Planning | • Dissemination of the CIDP;<br>• Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies;<br> continually align projects to the CIDP;<br>• Monitoring and evaluation;<br>• Continuously update a County database. | • Budget Constraints;<br>• Lack of equipments; week linkage between the CIDP and sectors plans;<br>• Lack of baseline data<br>•<br>• Poor linkage of CIDP with the county budget. | • Capacity building on planning;<br>• Carrying out regular surveys;<br>• Procurement of equipments;<br>• Continued updating of county database;<br>• Interpretation and Dissemination of policies;<br>• Undertaking regular CIDP reviews;<br>• |
| County Affairs comprises a large array of Departments/activities including County Operations & Administration, Intergovernmental Relations, Special Programs, and Urban Services ||||
| County Operations & Administration-(Office of the Governor & County Secretary), Intergovernmental Relations and Special Programs | • | | •<br>• |
| | | | • |
| Urban Services | | | • |

# Projects/Programmes in Finance, Revenue, Economic Planning and County Affairs

## i) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Finance, Revenue and Economic Planning** | 1. Setting up E-Government & IFMIS | To ease communication within and outside the County | 7 Sub counties and all departments | • Connect all sub counties to Wide Area network<br>• Train Staff on IFMIS |
| | 2. Strengthening the Procurement of Goods & Services | Ensure there is reliability and efficiency in procurement process. | 7 Sub counties | • Develop procurement and financial management manuals.<br>• Back-up Generators across all 7 Sub County Offices and County Service Department HQs.<br>• Inventory of all assets and compliance with procurement laws |
| | 3. Capacity Building for Finance Management | To ensure that all financial management activities are carried out efficiently. | 7 Sub counties | • Undertake training on IFMIS, PFM Act, ERP and Financial Management |
| | 4. Completion of the Strategic Plan for the directorate | | | • |
| | 5. Development of the County Specific indicators for tracking the County Integated Development Plan | | | • |
| | 6. Development of the Monitoring and Evaluation policy | | | • |
| | 7. Social Intelligence Reporting [SIR] | | | • |
| **County Affairs comprises a large array of Departments/activities including County Operations & Administration, Intergovernmental Relations, Special Programs, and Urban Services** | | | | |
| **Office of the Governor (Governor's Legacy Projects), Intergovernmental Relations and Special Programs** | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| **Urban Services** | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |

## ii) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finance, Revenue and Economic Planning | 1. Automation of Revenue Collection | 1 | Develop a revenue generation strategy and integrate IFMIS with ERP | 7 Sub Counties | Automation of Revenue Collection |
| | 2. Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | |
| | 3. Conduct surveys to generate baseline indicators | | | | |
| | 4. Poverty Revolving Fund | | | | |
| | 5. Purchase of motor vehicle for Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | |
| | 6. Provision of computers and other facilities for the information and documentation centre | | | | |
| | 7. Annual and terminal review of the CIDP | | | | |
| County Affairs comprises a large array of Departments/activities including County Operations & Administration, Intergovernmental Relations, Special Programs, and Urban Services | | | | | |
| Office of the Governor (Governor's Legacy Projects), Intergovernmental Relations and Special Programs | 1. Establishment of Special Emergency Fund | 2 | To curb insecurity and ensure smooth operations in the County | 2.0per cent of the total Allocation | 2.0per cent of the total allocation |
| Urban Services | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |

**Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues**

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting processes and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. The sector will remain committed to releasing the finances for the implementation of the projects outlined in the CIDP (2013-2017) and will monitor to ensure that financial resources are used prudently. There shall be continuous monitoring and evaluation of the status and extent to which the cross cutting issues are being implemented. The sector shall facilitate the youths and women to access financial resources through organized and registered cooperatives as part of empowerment strategies. Gender, HIV and AIDS, adult education, disaster management and environmental issues will be tracked in the plan period as part and parcel of strategies to mainstreaming cross cutting issues in the plan.

## 7.8 Women Affairs, Culture, Social Services and Libraries

The sector is made up of the following sub-sectors namely: Women Affairs, Culture, Social Services and Libraries.

**Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** To be a leading service sector in the provision of efficient, effective, sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment to the residents of Garissa County.

**Mission:** To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies geared towards raising standards of living of children and vulnerable groups through socio-economic development, provision of quality services, effective coordination and monitoring.

**County Response to Section Vision and Mission**

On culture and recreation, stakeholders are in the process of identifying and developing suitable sites which are also expected to attract tourists. It has been proposed that there be establishment of recreation centres in different parts of the county.

Effort will be made to improve the participation of women in decision making. All committees in the district will include at least 30 per cent women representation. Education of the girl child in all levels will be emphasised. Efforts will also be made to involve men in issues affecting the welfare of children and women. The rights of children will be upheld. Orphans and vulnerable children will be given special attention through the implementation of cash transfer programmes.

**Role of Stakeholders in Women Affairs, Culture, Social Services and Libraries.**

| Stakeholders | Role |
|---|---|
| Department of Social Services | • Social mobilization and |
| Department of Youth Affairs | • Youth development |
| Department of Culture | • Funding and promotion of culture |
| National Museum of Kenya | • To collect preserve, study, document and present Kenya's past and present cultural and natural heritage |
| Ministry of Gender, Children's and Social Development (various departments) | • Gender mainstreaming |
| UNICEF | • Funding and social mobilization |

| Stakeholders | Role |
|---|---|
| Private sector | • Employment |
| Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) | • Trainings and provision of credit |
| Community Based Organizations (CBOs); | • Social mobilization |
| Faith Based Organizations (FBOs); | • Social mobilization and funding |
| Research Institutions; | • Research and Information |
| National Social Security Fund (NSSF) | • Social security |
| Kenya National Library Services | • Equipping and managing libraries |
| Youth groups | • Organization and mobilization |

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

### Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Women and Children Affairs** | • Support initiatives of women considered to be Vulnerable;<br>• Establish Children Support Centres; | • increased number of children in need of care;<br>• Insufficient policy and enforcement of legislative instruments to support women issues;<br>• Inadequate funding;<br>• High poverty levels;<br>• Culture | • Lobbying and advocacy to ensure participation and adequate funding for gender mainstreaming;<br>• Support for OVCs;<br>• Establish children's home;<br>• Develop County policy and enforcement framework;<br>• Provide funds.<br>• Collect and update social data on men and women in the county<br>• Capacity building on gender (both men and women, old and young) issues<br>• Promote gender analysis exercises to support programming and planning |
| **Culture and Social Services** | • Social protection;<br>• Social services facilities;<br>• Mobilise and build capacities of PWDs and Vulnerable groups across the County;<br>• Promote culture, music and performing | • Inadequate human resource;<br>• Inadequate financial resources;<br>• High demand for support services. | • Prioritise recruitment of adequate personnel;<br>• Allocate adequate funds;<br>• Create awareness on the most deserving cases. |

| Sub Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| | arts talents | | |
| Libraries | | | |

**Projects/Programmes in Women Affairs, Culture, Social Services and Libraries**

### i) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women and Children Affairs** | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| **Culture and Social Services** | 1. **Countywide Celebrations** | To strengthen patriotism | National and international days | Celebrations on National public holidays at County and Sub-counties |
| | 2. **Social protection County wide** | To ease the suffering of the elderly persons | Older persons over 70 years old | Identification, listing and transferring the funds |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| **Libraries** | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |

### ii) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women and Children Affairs** | 1. **County Women Enterprise Fund** | 1 | To empower women economically with affordable credit | 50,000 Women have accessed the funds | • Establish County Women Enterprise Fund |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. **Bursaries and scholarship programmes** | 1 | To enhance equity and mitigate poverty | 500 OVCs have accessed the funds | • OVCs and bright children in secondary schools |
| **Culture and Social Services** | 1. **Construction of social halls** | 1 | To provide social service facilities closer to the people | 7 Sub Counties | • Feasibility study,<br>• Procurement,<br>• Purchase of materials and construction |
| | 2. **Construction of recreation centres** | 1 | To enable the community enjoy their time away from daily commitments | 7 Sub Counties | • Feasibility study,<br>• Procurement,<br>• Purchase of materials and construction |
| | 3. **Construction of rehabilitation centres** | 1 | To restore the wayward people back into the society (Drug addicts etc) | 7 Sub Counties | • Feasibility study,<br>• Procurement,<br>• Purchase of materials and construction |
| | 4. **County PWD Fund** | 1 | To support PWDs financially to meet their basic needs | 500 PWD groups funded | • Mobilisation of financial resources |
| **Libraries** | 1. **Construction of libraries and provision ICT facilities** | 1 | To improve literacy levels and strengthen reading culture among the community members | 7 Sub Counties | • Feasibility study,<br>• Procurement,<br>• Purchase of materials and construction |

## Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

In this sector, HIV/AIDS issues shall be mainstreamed through capacity building efforts and community campaign drives targeting the youth, women and all the community members. There are plans in the sector to ensure that the disadvantaged groups such as youth and women are involved in decision making at all levels of development programmes and projects. The sector mobilizes and registers various community groups so as to enable them to tackle poverty through credit support from donors and other funds like UWEZO Fund and the County Women and Youth Fund. The sector will incorporate issues on children protection, custody and capacity building for women, youth, aged, vulnerable groups and people with disabilities.

## 7.9 Environment, Energy, Natural Resources, Wildlife Management and Tourism

This sector plays an important role in the development of the county as a whole. It includes the following sub-sectors; Environment, Energy, Natural Resources, Wildlife Management and Tourism.

### Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** Sustainable access to development services in a clean and secure environment

**Mission:** To promote, conserve and protect the environment and its products such as tourism.

### County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county population understands the importance of a clean environment, protection and promotion of forests and tourism. Communities are been trained and capacity build to sustainably live and benefit from the environment, Forestry and tourism.

### Role of Stakeholders in Environment, Energy, Natural Resources, Wildlife Management and Tourism

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |
| | • |

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Environment | • Environmental degradation in the County | • Communal land ownership; non gazettement of forests; over –grazing; illegal charcoal burning; land degradation through poor mining practices; Poor disposal of solid wastes. | • Land adjudication and registration; increase forest cover through afforestation; promoting environmental education, public awareness and participation in pursuit of sustainable development; deploy forest guards; control overgrazing and soil erosion; restrict charcoal burning |
| Energy & Natural Resources | • Promote rural afforestation;<br>• Promote agro-forestry;<br>• Promote proper land tenure system;<br>• Conservation of Bio-Diversity of the Tana Primate National Game Reserve | • Poor attitude by the communities towards forest and wildlife conservation;<br>• Over-exploitation of forest resources;<br>• Illegal charcoal burning;<br>• Over-reliance on forest products as a source of income;<br>• poaching | • Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities;<br>• Gazettement of forests; Increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries;<br>• Promote alternative sources of energy to wood;<br>• Promote community partnership in management of game reserve.<br>• Promote inclusive planning processes on land use |
| Wildlife Management & Tourism | • Underdevelopment of sub sector | • Low publicity<br>• Inadequate marketing of potential | • Promote the county as an ideal game and conference tourism site;<br>• Improve security in the County;<br>• Improvement of infrastructure |

## Projects/Programmes in Environment, Energy, Natural Resources, Wildlife Management and Tourism

### i) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environment | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Energy & Natural Resources | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |
| Wildlife Management & Tourism | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |

## ii) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environment | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Energy & Natural Resources | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| Wildlife Management & Tourism | 1. **Construction of Tourism/Site Hotels** | 1 | To spark tourism destinations and conferencing in the County. | 3 sites in Garissa, Masalani and Lagdera | Construction of Tourism/Site Hotels |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |

### Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will prioritize the overall promotion of environmental protection, exploitation of natural resources as well as establishment of tourist class hotels within the County to spark tourism and investment in natural resource exploration.

The sector will ensure environmental considerations are put in place before any investment is sanctioned. In their curriculum the sub sectors will mainstream the issue of gender and it will also ensure that environmental issues are incorporated in the sector plans which promote proper use and care for the environment and it will develop strategies to mitigate climate change.

In addition, the County government will endeavour to expand and up-scale the rural electrification programme through the development of wind and solar power generation from the vast terrains and availability of sunshine around the clock which have the potential to generate power for local consumption and sale to the national grid.

### 7.10 Water

This sector plays an important role in the development of the county as a whole. Core function for Directorate is a set of activities that are central to the existence of its key competences and also culture, which is the provision of clean water in adequate amounts and safe sewerage services in the most economical and efficient way.

The main water sources in the county for domestic, livestock and irrigation use comprises of surface water and ground water. Surface water sources are Tana River and 150 water pans while ground water comprises of 60 deep boreholes and a number of shallow wells with insignificant production. Access to safe, adequate and affordable water and sanitation services is fundamental

human right and vital to human dignity, health, economic and social development however in Garissa County this falls below the required standard. The sources considered safe can only serve 30% of the water requirement for domestic and livestock water needs. The estimated water demand stands at 24,000,000m3 per year and while the supply is 6,000,000m3 per year which leaves a deficit of 17,000,000m3 depicting a very gloomy scenario across the county.

## Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** To be the leading service provision sector with excellent access to adequate safe and affordable water and sanitation services in the county.

**Mission:** To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the coordinated provision of affordable and accessible safe water in the county.

## County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Garissa County covers 44175.1km2 of some of the arid parts of Kenya, Garissa county borders on Somalia to the East, Wajir and Isiolo counties to the North, Tana River County to the West. The county is classified as one of the arid counties of Kenya. Mean annual rainfall is approximately 250 mm (10") although this amount is highly viable but unreliable. The traditional form of livelihood is nomadic pastoralism, although there is also significant production of food and fodder crops along the Tana River at the South of the county. The total county population is estimated at 623,000 (AS OF 2009 National Census).

The county population understands the importance of a clean environment, protection and promotion of forests and tourism. Communities are been trained and capacity build to sustainably live and benefit from the environment, Forestry and tourism.

## Role of Stakeholders in Water

| Stakeholder | Role |
|---|---|
| National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation ( NWCPC) | • Infrastructure development |
| Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA) | • Management of water resources |
| Meteorological department | • Management of weather data |
| Northern Water Services Board | • Coordination of water services |
| National Irrigation Board (NIB) | • Infrastructure development |
| Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) | • Training of personnel |
| Kenya wildlife service | • Protection of wildlife <br> • Promotion of community conservancy |
| Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) | • Funding community water projects. |
| National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) | • Developing policy guidelines on environment |
| National Housing Corporation (NHC); | • Development of houses |
| Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund | • Mobilization of funds |
| Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund | • Infrastructure development |

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The overall objective of the sector is to enhance coverage and efficiencies in water supply across Garissa County.

## Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water | • Provision of adequate, affordable and clean and potable water | • Old water piping infrastructure,<br>• Mushrooming of urban centers,<br>• Increase demographic trends,<br>• Unclear policy on utilization of water. | • Upgrade existing infrastructure,<br>• Explore underground development and rain water harvesting,<br>• Support of community water projects,<br>• Feasibility studies to establish gravity water flow,<br>• Improvement of water quality control and surveillance,<br>• Development and protection of productive springs |

## Projects/Programmes in Water

### i) On-going Projects/Programmes

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| | 4. | | | |
| | 5. | | | |

### ii) New Project Proposals

| Sub Sector | Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water | 1. | | | | |
| | 2. | | | | |
| | 3. | | | | |
| | 4. | | | | |
| | 5. | | | | |
| | 6. | | | | |
| | 7. | | | | |
| | 8. | | | | |
| | 9. | | | | |
| | 10. | | | | |

## Sector Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The County falls among the ASALs of Kenya and thus water projects are labour intensive, the sector will give priority to youths and women for both skilled and unskilled labour. HIV/AIDS epidemic issues shall be incorporated in the sector plans so that dissemination of behaviour change messages will be done while implementing the projects/programmes. The sector will prioritize formation water resource users associations (WRUAs) around water sources and ensure that disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in the sector and it will incorporate strategies that mitigate climate change and promote environmental conservation.

## 8.0 Overview

A Participatory monitoring and evaluation approach will be used to monitor and evaluate projects and programmes in the county integrated development plan. Monitoring and evaluation will be done from the grassroots level to the county government level. The county government will develop a detailed monitoring and evaluation framework during the Plan period. Sub County monitoring and evaluation reports shall be prepared on a quarterly basis and a joint county monitoring and evaluation report will be prepared on an annual basis.  The feedback from the reports will be used to improve the implementation of project and programmes in the county. At technical level, each ministry will be expected to prepare monthly/ quarterly and annual reports in a participatory manner. The resources for monitoring and evaluation will constitute part of all plans in the county.

This CIDP contains the programme of intervention of the entire Garissa County. The County has identified key indicators to measure and monitor the implementation of the activities and the attainment of results as stated in this Performance Monitoring Plan. Within this framework, the County's results will be measured in terms of enhanced services to the people of Garissa County. Monitoring progress and evaluating results are key management functions in any performance-based strategic plan. Under this plan performance monitoring will be on-going processes which will enable the managers determine whether or not programme activities are making the expected contribution towards the intended results. In other words, it will provide the foundation for tracking performance. The Plan will also establish a means of providing critical information for decision makers to assist them steer the implementation of the programme. The Plan is, therefore, a management tool for systematically reviewing progress, trouble-shooting problems and issues during implementation.

## 8.1 Institutional Framework for M&E

It is expected that the staff of the County will provide periodic monitoring reports both to their respective line manager and to other stakeholders as may be necessary. The reports will contain in-depth quantitative and qualitative analysis of progress in implementation. Sectors will be expected to provide narratives covering the major achievements made over the reporting period. They will also be expected to highlight major constraints to implementation. Where the interim results signify the needs to refocus the programme or review the selected strategies the County Board will make changes as appropriate.

The Monitoring Plan is designed to capture data and information on the activities implemented by the County. The results of monitoring must be within the ability of the County to influence and manage. Where necessary in-depth studies and surveys will be mounted to obtain specific information to supplement what is obtained under the regular monitoring process.

Whereas monitoring is important to the attainment of the County's objectives it must not be misconstrued to be the actual implementation. Balance must therefore be struck between monitoring and implementation such that there is judicious allocation of time between the two. The Monitoring Plan has been designed such that it does not become a burden for the implementers.

The implementation of the Monitoring Plan will require input from the entire County's staff that will collect the requisite data and information for building the monitoring reports. Data elements largely emanate every aspects of the programme's implementation at constituency and ward levels. To manage these elements effectively requires the active involvement of all staffs that will ensure that information on their respective sets of indicators is appropriately gathered, analyzed and reports made.

Monitoring and review process is at both the operational and the strategic level. At the strategic level, the monitoring process will be in line with monitoring support towards the strategic objectives of the overall health sector. On the other hand, the operational monitoring will focus on monitoring progress towards the strategic priorities using one monitoring framework and indicators to measure progress. Strategic monitoring will be done at the mid-term and end term of this plan period. The mid-term review will coincide with the formal articulation of the strategic policy objectives of the health sector. Hence, it will focus on:
- Reviewing progress made and identifying challenges and strategies for acceleration; and
- Incorporating any realignment of the strategic priorities with the policy framework.

All levels of the health department will be involved in the process of strategic monitoring, including partners. Each level of service delivery will carry out its own monitoring and evaluation. Operational monitoring will be carried out monthly, quarterly, and annually. It will focus on monitoring progress against interventions and activities set out in the annual work plans.

Indicators will be utilized to measure progress against set targets. The indicators will be used in the following ways:
a) **Sector-wide indicators:** This is a set of indicators the sector will use to inform on progress at the strategic level. Collection and monitoring of progress will be the responsibility of the entire health sector.
b) **Programme indicators:** These involve indicators that the respective programme areas will use to inform on progress towards programme objectives. The number will depend on the particular programme area. Monitoring of progress will be the responsibility of the respective programmes area.
c) **County specific indicators:** These are indicators that will be unique to the county for monitoring progress.

The overall purpose of the M&E framework is to improve on the accountability of the health sector. This shall be achieved through a focus on strengthening of the county capacity for information generation, validation, analysis, dissemination, and use through addressing the priorities as outlined in the health information system investment section of this document. This M&E chapter focuses on how the sector will attain the stewardship goals needed to facilitate achievement of the HIS investment priorities. These stewardship goals are:
a. Supporting the establishment of a common data architecture for the health sector;
b. Enhancing sharing of data and promoting information use at all levels; and
c. Improving the performance monitoring and review processes at county, Sub County and facility levels.

A comprehensive M&E plan will be developed clearly defining the extent of investment and support that the county will put in place to ensure the realization of this strategy. The monitoring and evaluation plan to be developed shortly after the completion and adoption of this strategy will:

- provide a brief description of the county health vision and strategy and its results framework;
- describe the components of health management system including the process and implementation strategy to collect, analyze and use health data as well as the county's M&E needs by program area/strategic objectives;
- describe the range of activities that will be undertaken to satisfy those health sector data needs in the county, the timeline and the human resources that will be devoted to implementing the M&E strategies;
- Outline activities that will support the health information systems at all levels; and
- Describe an evaluation plan that addresses how and when the baseline assessments will be conducted and when the mid-project and end-line evaluations will be conducted.

Detailed M&E operational plans will be developed at sectoral level that will be used as an internal document to provide additional guidance sectors on M&E activities and responsibilities.

## 8.2 Implementation, M&E Matrix: The Logical Framework Matrix

1. **Health and Sanitation Services**

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:**<br>1. **Establish health facilities at all level of the County.** | • Level 2 health facility (Dispensary) established in each Administrative sub-location. | • The Health Sector Annual Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 219 M |
| | • Level 3 health facility (Health Centre) established in each of the 30 Wards across the county | • The Health Sector Annual Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 168 M |
| | • Level 4 health facility (Hospital) established in each of 7 Sub-Counties across the county. | • The Health Sector Annual Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 86 |
| | • Level 5 Referral Hospital established in the County. | • The Health Sector Annual Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 140 M |
| 2. **Build the proposed Level 5 Referral Hospital (Private) in Garissa near town.** | • Land for the construction of the proposed Level 5 Referral Hospital secured in Garissa town. | • The Title Deed reflecting hospital land ownership. | | | | | | | |
| | • All the requisite amenities including water, roads, electricity, drainages etc availed on the Hospital site. | • Site plans technical and architectural drawings of the facility. | | | | | | | 1 B |
| | • The Level 5 Referral facility built and fully operational. | • The County Annual Reports.<br>• The Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 17 B |
| 3. **Equip all health facilities fully.** | • All health facilities fully equipped and operational. | • The Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 85 M |
| 4. **Establish** | • The level of drug stock-outs in | • The Health Facility | | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** an **effective procurement system for drugs and supplies to health facilities.** | • Level 2 health facility (Dispensary) health facilities reduced to zero. | • The Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | |
| 5. **Connect all the health facilities to electricity.** | • The % of total health facilities with electricity connection to the National Grid. | • The County Annual Report.<br>• The KP&LC reports. | | | | | | | 240 M |
| 6. **Provide an ambulance to all Level 3 and 4 facilities.** | • All the health facilities with emergency ambulatory services. | • The Health Facility Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 200 M |
| 7. **Provide adequate staff to all the health facilities.** | • All the key stations and service areas in the health facilities properly staffed. | • The HR County Records.<br>• The Sector Facility Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 4 B p.a. |
| 8. **Establish a Customer** | • All facilities implementing a Customer Service Charter with Charter Standards. | • The Health Facility Customer Charter documents. | | | | | | | 5 M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** **Service Charter for all the health facilities.** | • Level 2 health facility (Dispensary) | • The Health Sector | | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #2: Prevalence and morbidity rates due to communicable diseases and conditions reduced.** | • Household sanitation and personal hygiene improved. | • The Health Sector Household Survey Reports. | |
| | • Strategies for eliminating communicable diseases implemented. | • The Health Sector programme implementation reports. | |
| | • Efforts to halt and reverse the increase in non-communicable diseases strengthened. | • The Health Sector Monitoring Reports showing a reversal in the increase in non-communicable diseases. | |
| | • Essential medical services provided in the County. | • The Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | |
| | • Exposure to health risk factors minimized. | • The County Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | |
| | • Collaboration with health-related sectors strengthened. | • The Sector co-ordination reports. | |
| | • The nutritional status of children under 5 years improved. | • The County Nutrition Survey Report. | |
| | • The quality of information and services on Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV and AIDs improved. | • The Health Sector Status Survey report reflecting trends in STI and HIV and AIDS management. | |
| | • HIV and AIDS care and management services in the County expanded. | • The County HIV and AIDS Survey Reports. | |
| | • Safe sex behaviour promoted. | • The Health Sector Status Survey report reflecting safe sex behaviour. | |
| | • Institutional and home-based care for people living with HIV and AIDS strengthened. | • 12.11 The County Health Sector Monitoring Report. | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. **Mount community level campaigns to promote household sanitation and personal hygiene.** | • The % of people using toilets increased. <br> • The % increase in the number of households with safe hand washing facilities. | • The County Health Survey Monitoring Report. <br> • The County Health Sector Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 5 M |
| 10. **Expand HIV/AIDS counselling, care and management services.** | • The % increase in the number of HIV positive people receiving ARVs. | • The Health Facility Records on ARV dispensing. | | | | | | | 195 M |
| 11. **Vaccinate all children under 1 year.** | • The % increase in the number of children under 1 year fully immunized. | • The County Immunization Report. | | | | | | | 50 M |
| 12. **Distribute long-lasting insecticide impregnated mosquito nets.** | • The % increase in the number of children under 5 years with an insecticide treated mosquito net. | • The County Health Sector Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 50 M |
| 13. **De-worm all children twice/year.** | • The % of children correctly de-wormed. | • The County Health Sector Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 20 M |
| 14. **Inform and educate the public on ideal body mass index.** | • The % reduction in the number of patients who are overweight. | • The Health Facility records. | | | | | | | 1 M |
| 15. **Screen all women on Cervical Cancer.** | • The proportion of women of reproductive age screened of cervical cancer. | • The Health Facility Patient Records. | | | | | | | 3 M |
| 16. **Educate the public on mental health and heart diseases.** | • The % reduction in Patients with heart conditions. | • The Health Facility patient records. | | | | | | | 2 M |
| 17. **Mount regular complete health check-ups.** | • The % of patients presenting with high blood pressure. | • The Health Facility patient records. | | | | | | | 2 M |
| 18. **Provide IEC materials on the importance of** | • Pregnant women attending at least 4 Anti-natal clinics. | • The Health Facility records on ANC attendance. | | | | | | | 2 M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **pregnant women attending monthly ANC clinics.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **19. Encourage pregnant women to deliver in health facilities.** | • The % increase in pregnant women delivering in a health facility. | • The Health facility records showing deliveries. | | | | | | | |
| **20. Train Traditional Birth Attendants on proper referral systems.** | • The % increase in the number of TBAs trained in proper referral systems. | • The Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 3 M |
| **21. Establish Community Health Workers groups and train them on the management of sick people.** | • Community Health Worker Groups established in every Administrative Village in the County; and trained on management of sick people. | • The County Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | 5 M |
| **22. Provide Information and Education and Communication materials to all people of reproductive age on family planning.** | • The % of women of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities.<br>• The % of under-fives attending child welfare clinics for growth monitoring. | • The Health Facility report on FP commodities distributed.<br>• The Health facility reports on child welfare clinic attendance. | | | | | | | 4 M |
| **23. Avail and distribute family planning commodities to all those willing.** | • The % of people receiving family planned commodities. | • The Health Facility records. | | | | | | | 10 M |
| **24. Provide IEC materials on indicators of poor health.** | • The % of households receiving IEC materials on indicators of poor health. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 1 M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. **Conduct a baseline survey to establish the nutritional status of children in the County.** | • The proportion of malnourished children in the County established. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 0.4 M |
| 26. **Develop and implement initiatives to address malnutrition in the County.** | • Underweight Children under 5 years attending child welfare clinic.<br>• Stunted children under 5 years attending child welfare clinic. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 10 M |
| 27. **Provide counselling and testing services for STIs and HIV and AIDS.** | • The % increase in the number of facilities providing counselling and testing services. | • The County Health Report. | | | | | | | 2 M |
| 28. **Include HIV/AIDS information in schools curriculum.** | • The % increase in the number of schools with HIV and AIDS in the curriculum. | • The County Education Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 2 M |
| 29. **Promote the social marketing of condoms.** | • The % increase in the number of outlets marketing condoms. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 1 M |
| 30. **Conduct a needs assessment to establish the health facilities not offering HIV/AIDS care.** | • The % of health facilities not offering HIV/AIDS care established. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | |
| 31. **Conduct refresher trainings for staff in the health facilities.** | • The % of Health staff attending refresher courses on HIV and AIDS management. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 5 M |
| 32. **Conduct a baseline survey to identify** | • The most-at-risk populations identified; and the HIV/STI | • The County HIV/AIDS Survey Report. | | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **most-at-risk categories and hotspots.** | hotspots marked. | | | | | | | | 0.2 M |
| 33. **Design and implement appropriate interventions.** | • The % increase in the number of people aware of the at-risk populations and the HIV/STI hotspots.<br>• The % increase in the number of people using condoms. | • The County HIV/AIDS Survey Report.<br>• The County HIV/AIDS Survey Report. | | | | | | | 0.5 M |
| 34. **Initiate community-based homecare programme.** | • The % increase in Administrative villages with Community-based homecare programme. | • The County Annual Report.<br>• The County Monitoring Report. | | | | | | | 10 M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #3: Reproductive and child health improved.** | • Health facilities offering family planning services increased from 50% in 2012 to 100% by 2018. | • The County Monitoring Reports with information on Family Planning Activities in Health Facilities. | • |
| | • Women of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities increased from 42% in 2012 to 80% by 2018. | • The County Health Monitoring Reports on acceptance and utilization of FP Commodities. | • |
| | • Contraceptive acceptance increased from 34% in 2012 to 60% by 2018. | • The County Monitoring Health Reports. | • |
| | • Pregnant women attending at least 4 ANC visits increased from 37% to 70% by 2018. | • The Health facility records with information on ANC activities. | • |
| | • Deliveries conducted by skilled attendants in health facilities increased from 24% to 50% by 2018. | • The Health Facility records showing changes in the number of deliveries. | • |
| | • Persons with ill-health managed by Community Units increased from 12% in 2012 to 25% by 2018. | • The Health Sector Monitoring Reports. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. **Induct all health personnel on available family planning practices and services.** | • All health personnel in the County with skills provide family planning services effectively. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 1 M |
| 36. **Conduct community level education programme on family planning.** | • The % of communities trained on family planning. | • The Community Training Reports on FP. | • | | | | | | 0.2 M |
| 37. **Provide the requisite facilities and supplies for family planning.** | • The requisite supplies and facilities for FP are availed to health staff. | • The Facility supplies reports. | • | | | | | | 5 M |
| 38. **Provide IEC materials on family planning in all health facilities.** | • IEC materials with relevant FP messages availed conspicuously in all health facilities. | • IEC materials on FP. | • | | | | | | |
| 39. **Monitor the impact of programme activities and conduct exit surveys to capture user perceptions.** | • Exit surveys conducted and the perceptions of users of FP services obtained. | • Reports of Exit Surveys on user perceptions on FP services. | • | | | | | | 0.1 M |
| 40. **Avail relevant reference materials to service providers of reproductive health services.** | • Service providers equipped with sufficient reference materials. | • FP materials for service providers. | • | | | | | | 0.2 M |
| 41. **Provide user friendly Reproductive Health services.** | • The % of people in the reproductive age bracket obtaining FP services. | • The County Health Monitoring Reports showing the proportion of people in the Reproductive Age Bracket receiving FP | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | services. | | | | | | | |
| 42. **Provide continuing education to peer educators and promoters of youth programmes.** | • Peer educators and promoters of youth programmes continuously undergoing training in FP. | • Reports of training of Peer Educators and Promoters of youth programmes. | • | | | | | | 0.2 M |
| 43. **Train service providers in reproductive health.** | • The % of service providers trained in RH. | • Reports of training of services providers. | • | | | | | | |
| 44. **Educate mothers on proper nutrition.** | • The % of mothers trained on proper nutrition. | • The Report of mothers trained on proper nutrition. | • | | | | | | 0.2 M |
| 45. **Sensitize men on RH issues and their roles.** | • The % of men sensitized on RH and performing their roles accordingly. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 0.2 M |
| 46. **Disseminate appropriate IEC materials targeting men.** | • IEC materials targeting men disseminated. | • The IEC Materials on RH with messages for increased male participation. | • | | | | | | 0.5 M |
| 47. **Provide ANC at family level.** | • The % of facilities receiving ANC services at the household level. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 0.5 M |
| 48. **Provide advice and counselling for post-partum period for mother and child.** | • The % of mothers attending post-natal clinics. | • The reports of Health Facilities showing % of mothers attending post-natal clinics. | • | | | | | | |
| 49. **Immunize children fully.** | • The % increase in total immunization rate in the County. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 20 M |
| 50. **Sensitize the Community on safe motherhood and child survival.** | • All communities through the administrative structures sensitized on safe motherhood and child survival. | • The report on community sensitization on safe motherhood and child survival. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 51. **Train Traditional Birth Attendants on modern MCH skills.** | • The % of TBAs trained and practicing modern Maternal Child Health skills. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | |
| 52. **Conduct outreach MCH services for inaccessible areas of the County.** | • The inaccessible areas in CGG accessed with MCH services. | • The County Health Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 5 M |
| 53. **Advocate for alternative rites of passage for boys and girls.** | • Advocacy on rites-of-passage conducted for boys and girls in the County. | • County Health Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | |
| 54. **Include reproductive health information in the curriculum for boys and girls.** | • The Primary and Secondary level curriculum contains information on RH issues. | • The Primary and Secondary school curriculum containing information on RH. | • | | | | | | |

## 2. Roads, Public Works, Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #4:**<br>**Urban areas functional.** | • Planning of Garissa Town from 10% to 100% by 2017 | • List of stakeholders participation<br>• County assembly resolution on approval of plan<br>• Approved plan and the report<br>• Action area plans | • That the stakeholders will be cooperative<br>• Funding will be available and on time |
| | • Planning of all other unplanned urban centres in the county from 0% to 50% by 2018 | • List of stakeholders participation<br>• County assembly resolution on approval of plan<br>• Approved plan and the report | • That the stakeholders will be cooperative<br>• Funding will be available and on time |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 55. **Preparation of Local development plan for Garissa towns and other urban centres in the county.** | • Initiation of planning process, planning stages and completion | • Draft plans and reports. | • That funds will be available and on time<br>• That stakeholders will be cooperative. | | | | | | Garissa Town- 100M<br><br>Other centres- 1M |
| 56. **Approval of local development plans.** | • Submission of plans to County Assembly for resolution. | • Approved plans by the county assembly. | • There will be no objections to hinder approval.<br>• Political good will. | | | | | | |
| 57. **Implementation of local development plans.** | • Official survey done, running programmes and projects proposed in the plan. | • Number of development application.<br>• No of projects and programmes. | • That there will adequate funds for projects and programmes. | | | | | | Varies on different sectors |
| 58. **Monitoring and evaluation.** | • | • M&E Quarterly Report. | • That there will Adequate funds for projects and programmes. | | | | | | Depends on projects |
| 59. **Procurement of 5 Departmental Vehicles** | • Vehicles Procured. | • Vehicles available. | • Funds are available. | | | | | | 20 |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **(4WD D/Cabs).** | | | | | | | | | |
| **60. Preparation of Local development plan for Garissa towns and other urban centres in the County.** | • Initiation of planning process, planning stages and completion. | • Draft plans and reports. | • That funds will be available and on time.<br>• That stakeholders will be cooperative. | | | | | | Garissa Town-100M<br><br>Other centres- 1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #5:**<br>**Security of land to owner's tenure assured.** | • 100% Issuance of land ownership document by 2018. | • Registered and ownership documents issued. | • All stakeholders involved will be cooperative.<br>• Land disputes resolution will be efficient. |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **61. Identification of land without title deeds.** | • Land Data base. | • Register | • All parcels has been mapped. | | | | | | 10M |
| **62. Survey and mapping for the planned areas.** | • Official survey done. | • RIM<br>• Mutations | • Preparation of Physical Development plans has been done and approved.<br>• That land disputed is resolved quickly. | | | | | | Approx. Kshs. 10,000/= per portion (Varies on different sectors) |
| **63. Register the lands.** | • New registers opened. | • Green cards<br>• White cards | • No land disputes. | | | | | | Approx. 10,000/= Depends on projects |
| **64. Issuance of titles.** | • Certificate of title and lease issued | • Title deeds<br>• Certificate of titles | • Owners will have cleared all the dues. | | | | | | Approx. Kshs. 20,000/= per title |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #6:**<br>**County Land Ministry Information Management System (LIS) established.** | • 1 0% to 100% computerization of land records by 2018. | • LIS available and accessible. | • Funds are available. |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **65. Purchase of 10 Computers, 3 Plotters, 10 Large Format Scanners, 20 Hand held GPS & Software.** | • Procured Computers, scanners & Software. | • Functional GIS<br>• Laboratory | • Funds are available | | | | | | 12 m |
| **66. Capacity Building on LIS.** | • No. Of staff members to be trained. | • No. Of staff members trained. | • Funds are available. | | | | | | 2 m |
| **67. Land Data collection & Entry.** | • No. of Data Collection exercises & Entry conducted. | • Available data in LIS. | • Funds are available. | | | | | | 200 m |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #7:**<br>**Rural and Urban Garissa County for sustainable development well planned.** | • Planning of the County Spatial Plan from 0% to 100% by 2018 | • List of stakeholders participation<br>• County assembly resolution on preparation and approval of plan<br>• Approved plan and the report<br>• Action area plans | • That the stakeholders will be cooperative<br>• Funding will be available and on time |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 68. **Preparation of County Spatial Plan.** | • Initiation of planning process, planning stages and completion. | • Draft plans and reports. | • Funds will be available and on time.<br>• The stakeholders will be cooperative | | | | | | 250 |
| 69. **Approval of the County Spatial Plan.** | • Submission of plans to County Assembly for resolution. | • Approved plan by the County Assembly. | • There will be no objections to hinder approval.<br>• Political good will. | | | | | | - |
| 70. **Implementation of County Spatial Plan.** | • Programmes and projects proposed in the plan. | • No of projects and programmes. | • There will be adequate funds for projects and programmes. | | | | | | Varies on different programmes and projects |
| 71. **Monitoring and evaluation.** | • | • M&E Quarterly Report. | • That there will be adequate funds for projects and programmes. | | | | | | Depends on projects on programmes |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #8:**<br>**Access to transport and communication in the County improved.** | • Number of Kilometres under tarmac at 309.6 Km increased to 500 Km.<br>• Number of kilometres under gravel at 549 Km increased to 1000 Km. | • Annual report on implementation of work plan.<br>• | • Availability of funding.<br>• |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 72. **Enhancing timely periodic and routine maintenance.** | • Number of kilometres under gravel at 549 km increased to 1000 km. | • Annual Report on Implementation of work plan. | • | | | | | | |
| 73. **Grading and gravelling** | • | • | • | | | | | | |
| 74. **Culvert and ditch clearing.** | • | • | • | | | | | | |
| 75. **Culvert installation.** | • | • | • | | | | | | |
| 76. **Bush clearing.** | • | • | • | | | | | | |
| 77. **Bridges & Box Culverts.** | • | • | • | | | | | | |
| 78. **Resealing** | • | • | • | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | • | • | • | 1.120M | 1.288M | 1.481M | 1.703M | 1.958M | 7.550M |

### 3. Youth, Sports, Trade, Investment, Enterprise Development and Cooperative

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 79. **Reintegration of children into the society.** | • Repatriation or reintegration identified children is undertaken. | • Reintegration reports.<br>• Reintegration budgets and letter. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| 80. **Construction of Rehabilitation Centre.** | • Rehabilitation Centre is constructed. | • Building plans drawings. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| 81. **Facilitate formation, registration and regulation of youth/women self-help group.** | • Youth/Women self groups are formed, registered and regulated. | • Copies of certificate for registered self-help groups.<br>• Register. | • | | | | | | 4M |
| 82. **Establish revolving funds for youth and women.** | • Youth and women revolving fund as established. | • County Government set aside funds in the County budget.<br>• Annual reports. | • | | | | | | 100M |
| 83. **Training and workshops for youth and women for the 30 wards in Garissa County.** | • Youth and women groups are trained on best practices. | • Annual training plans for youths and women. | • | | | | | | 18M |
| 84. **Network youths/women with other funding agencies.** | • Youth and women are linked to other funding agencies. | • Reports on partnership.<br>• Copies of MoUs. | • | | | | | | |
| 85. **Support development and maintenance of existing Social Halls and Resource Centres.** | • Existing Social Hall and Resource Centres supported and developed. | • Tender for repairs.<br>• List of existing Social Hall and Resource Centres. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| 86. **Construction of social halls /Resource** | • Social Halls/Resource Centres in all the sub | • Documents of title.<br>• Architectural Design and | • | | | | | | 30M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Centres in all the sub-Counties.** | counties constructed. | Plans. | | | | | | | |
| 87. **Formation of ward development committees.** | • Ward development committees formed at ward level. | • Minutes of meeting. | • | | | | | | 0.6M |
| 88. **Capacity building for ward development committees.** | • Ward development committee trained. | • Training programmes.<br>• List of attendance. | • | | | | | | 4.5M |
| 89. **Formation of a single development committee representative.** | • Single development committee's representatives formed. | • Minutes of meetings.<br>• List of elected officials. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 90. **Formulation of Public Private Partnership policy.** | • Public private partnership policy formulated. | • Approved policy. | • | | | | | | 3M |
| 91. **Repairs and maintenance of County Staff Houses.** | • County estates and senior staff houses repaired and maintained. | • Reports from estate officer.<br>• Receipts of procurements. | • | | | | | | 300M |
| 92. **Formulation and Enforcement of Drugs, Alcohol and Substance Abuse laws.** | • Drugs, Alcohol and substance abuse laws formulated and enforced.<br><br>• | • Garissa<br>• County Laws in place. | • | | | | | | 3M |
| 93. **Conduct Awareness Campaigns on Drug and Substance abuse.** | • Awareness campaign against Drug and Substance abuse conducted. | • Awareness campaign conducted during the plan period. | • | | | | | | 12M |
| 94. **Establish Grants for HIV/AIDS.** | • Grants HIV/AIDS established. | • County Budget allocation. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| 95. **Offer assistance to identified HIV/AIDS** | • Identified HIV/AIDS individuals or groups | • List of beneficiaries.<br>• | • | | | | | | 25M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Individuals or Groups. | assisted. | | | | | | | | |
| 96. **Establish Grants for Persons with Disability.** | • Grants for persons with Disability established. | • County Budget. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| 97. **Sensitize the Society on PWD rights.** | • The society is sensitized on the rights of PWD. | • Annual reports. | • | | | | | | 12M |
| 98. **Establish Data base on Categories of Disability.** | • Data base on categories of Disability is established. | • Reports. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| 99. **Purchase departmental vehicles.** | • Three double cabin vehicles procured for the department. | • Log books. | • | | | | | | 15M |
| 100. **Employ more staff.** | • Social workers and community officers are employed. | • Employment vacancies.<br>• Appointment. letters | • | | | | | | 115M |
| 101. **Establish and support 1 training centres in each sub-County.** | • Training centre in each sub-County established and supported. | • Land title deeds<br>• Purchased equipments. | • | | | | | | 90M |
| 102. **Funding of sports clubs.** | • 2 Sports clubs in each sun county funded. | • County budgets<br>• Registration certificate for the clubs. | • | | | | | | 40M |
| 103. **Organize annual inter-counties and sports tournaments (Athletics, football, volleyball etc)** | • Annual sports and inter-counties tournaments organized. | • List of participating teams.<br>• Trophies | • | | | | | | 80M |
| 104. **Organize trainings for sports officials.** | • Trainings for sports officials organized. | • Training programmes<br>• List of participants | • | | | | | | 2M |
| 105. **Build and fence playing fields in each ward (30).** | • Playing fields in each ward (30) built. | • Existence of playing fields. | • | | | | | | 78M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **106. Construct indoor games building.** | • Indoor games building constructed. | • Structural plans | • | | | | | | 10M |
| **107. Construct a modern Stadium of International Standards in Garissa.** | • Modern Stadium of International Standards constructed. | • Land title deeds <br> • Structural plans | • | | | | | | 2B |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #9:** <br> **Access to services among the youth** | • County youth office established <br> • Sensitization programs for youth carried out <br> • Entrepreneurial, financial and life skills workshops for youths carried out. <br> • Pool of youth groups and their activities in the county established | • Completion Certificates <br> • <br> • Participant lists and workshop reports <br> • Youth Office Reports/Data | • <br> • <br> • <br> • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **108. Establishing a County youth office.** | • County Youth Office constructed and equipped <br> • ICT data management system established | • Procurement records. <br> • Annual County Reports. <br> • Completion Reports. | • | | | | | | 16M <br><br><br> 3M |
| **109. Engaging youth in income-generating activities.** | • Sustained provision of funding for youth to engage in greenhouse farming and other activities. | • Annual County Reports. | • | | | | | | 16.25M |
| **110. Coordinating co-** | • Sports championship | • Annual County | • | | | | | | 4M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| curricular activities. | leagues done on quarterly basis at sub-county and county level. | • Sports Sub-sector Reports. | | | | | | | |
| **111. Operation and field services.** | • Recurrent expenditure. | • Receipts. | • | | | | | | 15M |
| | • Purchase of 3 vehicles and 7 motorcycles. | • Logbook copy. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| | • Monitoring and evaluation of all the programs. | • M&E Reports. | • | | | | | | 3M |
| **112. Establishment of youth empowerment centres.** | • 7 youth empowerment centres (1 Sub County) constructed. | • Tender documents.<br>• Completion certificate. | • | | | | | | 28M |
| | • Youth empowerment centres (new and existing) equipped. | • Completion certificate. | • | | | | | | |
| | • Youth empowerment centres (new and existing) staffed. | • Staff Recruitment Reports.<br>• Recruitment minutes. | • | | | | | | 6M |
| **113. Connecting youth empowerment centres to the power grid.** | • Youth empowerment centres connected to the national grid | • Procurement documents.<br>• KPLC Bills. | • | | | | | | 9M |
| **114. Carrying out youth leadership and mentoring training.** | • Training of youth conducted. | • Lists of participants.<br>• Training manuals. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **115. Establishing a youth SACCO office.** | • Youth SACCO formed and office established | • Registration certificate.<br>• Tenancy agreement | • | | | | | | 3M |
| **116. Sensitizing and mobilizing youth to register to access available funds.** | • Number of youth groups registered and accessing youth funds | • Certificates of registration.<br>• Database of groups accessing funds. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **117. Creating avenues for youth to be innovative.** | • Monthly career fairs carried out in schools. | • Lists of participants. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| | • Market fairs and exhibitions for youth products conducted. | • Program reports.<br>• Lists of participants. | • | | | | | | 2M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **118. Sensitizing youth on National Youth Policy.** | • Number of youth sensitized. | • List of participants<br>• Sensitization modules. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **119. Establishing NYC office.** | • NYC office established | • Procurement reports. | • | | | | | | 1.2M |
| **120. Implementing policy on tree-for-job.** | • Youth assisted to procure plant and nurture 20,000 seedlings per year per constituency. | • Procurement documents. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **121. Reducing the prevalence of youth engagement in drugs and crime.** | • Sensitization Campaigns on the dangers of drug and substance abuse conducted | • Annual County and Country Reports<br>• Youth Office Reports<br>• Sensitization Campaign Reports. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| | • Youth engaged in volunteer schemes. | • Annual County Reports. | • | | | | | | 1M |
| | • Sensitization campaigns on peace and conflict resolution carried out. | • Sensitization Reports.<br>• Training manuals.<br>• Participants' Lists. | • | | | | | | 1.2M |
| **122. Conducting workshops and counselling on behaviour change on youth, HIV testing.** | • Number of workshops conducted in every constituency. | • Training reports.<br>• Participants' Lists. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **123. Integrating trending issues (gender, harmful cultural practices, abortion, FGM and early marriages) into youth activities.** | • Youth activities and training manuals reflect gender and other issues. | • Training manuals.<br>• Activity reports. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **124. Conducting research on information** | • Research conducted and findings availed. | • Research report.<br>• Sample of questionnaire. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| awareness, missing gaps and social networks. | | | | | | | | | |
| **125. Promoting the celebration of National Youth Week.** | • National Youth Week celebrated. | • Lists of participants. <br> • Activity program. | • | | | | | | 1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #10:** <br> **Reliable business information to investors and the business community provided.** | • A directory of existing businesses in Garissa County developed and available. | • The Garissa Business Directory. | • |
| | • A compendium of potential areas of business development in the County developed and availed to investors. | • The Compendium containing areas of potential business in CGG. | • |
| | • Research on the prominent sectoral value chains undertaken to identify and document areas of potential investment. | • Research Reports on Sectoral value chains. | • |
| | • A one-stop Business Information Centre established and operational in Garissa town. | • The CGG Sectoral Monitoring Reports containing information on the activities of the CGG Business Information Centre (BIC). | • |
| | • Business Information posted on the County Website. | • The CGG Government Website. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **126. Sensitize the support activities of Business Information Centres and services offered.** | • Number of participants engaged in the workshops. <br> • 3,000 traders offered business advisory and consultancy services. <br> • Number of SMEs and start-ups offered incubation services in the County during the Plan period. | • Reports of sensitization workshops held. <br> • List of workshop attendance and venues. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 2.18M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **127. Development of an establishment program for the Business Information Centres.** | • Feasibility studies and plan of establishment.<br>• Level of Technology absorption in businesses.<br>• Number of SMEs offered BDS services. | • BQs of Business Information centre.<br>• Graduation of businesses from small to large enterprises. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.3M |
| **128. Construction of the Business Information Centres.** | • Number of Business Information Centres established.<br>• BQs and the Certificates of Completion. | • General improvement of the living standards.<br>•<br>• Linkages established via the Information Centre. | • Availability of funds.<br>• Availability of space for construction. | | | | | | 600M |
| **129. Monitoring and evaluation.** | • Number of field/site visits. | • Reports of visits and interventions. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.25M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #11:**<br>**Access by SMEs to affordable financial services increased.** | • The % growth in loans to SMEs by Banks and other Micro loaning agencies.<br>• The % increase in loanable funds held by SMEs.<br>• The % reduction I the rate of interest on loan funds chargeable to SMEs by Commercial Banks.<br>• The loan ceiling by the CGG Joint Loans Board raised to 250,000.<br>• The rate of interest charged on funds to SMEs.<br>• Formal linkages established between the SMEs and Wholesale Microfinance institutions with a view to reducing the rate of interest on loan funds. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports reflecting changes in the volume of borrowing by SMEs.<br>• The Sector Monitoring Reports.<br>• The Financial Reports of SMEs.<br>• The Sector Monitoring Reports.<br>• The Annual Reports of the JLB.<br>• The Annual Report of the JLB.<br>• The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • The Commercial Banks in CGG willing to establish unique loan facilities for SMEs in the County.<br>• The JLB willing to consider reducing the rate of interest charged on funds for on-lending by SMEs. |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **130. Sensitization of the public on the existence of JLB Loans and other ASMEP programmes.** | • Number of sensitization workshops held.<br>• Attendance list and venues of sensitization workshops held. | • Schedule of 600 SMEs funded. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.5M |
| **131. Appraisal and vetting of received applications.** | • Number of applications received. | • Report of appraised businesses.<br>• Vehicle work tickets and schedule of SMEs visited.<br>• Training reports. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.6M |
| **132. Loan disbursement to qualified SMEs.** | • Amount of loans disbursed.<br>• Number of SMEs funded. | • Bank statements of Kshs.120M disbursed to SMEs.<br>• Report and profile of funded businesses.<br>• Cheques and vouchers registers of SMEs funded. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 120M |
| **133. Monitoring and evaluation of funded businesses.** | • Schedule of businesses visited, vehicle, work tickets and motor log books. | • Report of field visits and inspection reports of traders visited.<br>• Interventions carried out on businesses and capacity building. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.3M |
| **134. Review policy regarding interest rate and collateral.** | • Number of stakeholder's workshops held. | • Report of policy review workshops. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.5 |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #12:**<br>**Business development services (BDS) and capacity building initiatives for SMEs developed.** | • A survey to establish the business needs of entrepreneurs undertake. | • The Survey Report of the Sector on the business training needs of entrepreneurs in CGG. | • |
| | • Business Development Services including business information to SMEs available in CGG. | • The Sector Reports. | • |
| | • Capacity building initiatives for SMEs undertaken. | • The Sector training reports. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **135. Assess the training needs assessment.** | • Training gaps identified. | • Training needs assessment report. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 600M |
| **136. Develop the training program.** | • Training modules developed and list of venues for the training. | • Training and attendance reports.<br>• Training materials and workshop prints. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 200M |
| **137. Identify the training team.** | • List of Trainers, qualifications and contracts for TORs. | • Attendance sheets duly signed by Trainers and Supervisors | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.2M |
| **138. Develop the training time-table and training venue.** | • Training materials, teaching aids and payment receipts. | • Training modules, timetables and programmes. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.15M |
| **139. Conduct entrepreneurship training of youth and women and SMEs.** | • Used flip charts, copies of training materials and pamphlets.<br>• 100 business entrepreneurship trainings held for SMEs. | • Training and attendance reports.<br>• Attendance lists for 5,000 traders trained on business entrepreneurship. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 17M |
| **140. Monitor and evaluation of the training and develop** | • Schedule of businesses visited, vehicle work tickets and motor log books. | • Field visit reports and traders particulars. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| interventions. | | | | | | | | | |
| **141. Linkages with stakeholder e.g Banks, NGOs, Development partners and GOK.** | • List of stakeholders engaged and the Terms of engagement.<br>• Number of technology transfer trainings carried out. | • MOUs with stakeholders and partnership reports and reports of activities undertaken. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 6M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #13:**<br>**Private sector developed in line with Vision 2030.** | • An investment friendly environment established in the County and drawing potential investors. | • The CGG Trade Sector Customer Satisfaction Survey Report. | • |
| | • The % increase in the number of new investors into CGG. | • The Sector Survey Report. | • |
| | • An Industrial Park established. | • The Sector Survey Report. | • |
| | • Jua Kali products profiled. | • A compendium on Jua Kalli products in CGG. | • |
| | • Mechanisms for technology transfer from innovators to entrepreneurs established. | • The Sector Reports. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 142. **Establishing a one-stop-shop for procuring a business permit and business registration.** | • Established centralized licensing system and business registration centre. | • Complimentary reports from the public and other consumer protection bodies.<br>• Monthly and annual reports of registered business. | • Availability of funds.<br>• Institutional support and policy formulation | | | | | | 18M |
| 143. **Liaising with key stakeholders to implement activities that lower the cost of doing business and business support programes in Garissa County.** | • Number of workshops held with stakeholders and attendance lists.<br>• Prosecutions and destruction of confiscated counterfeit materials.<br>• Number of businesses supported and capacity built in collaboration with stakeholders and other partners. | • Inspection reports from the relevant bodies. | • | | | | | | 0.3M |
| 144. **Holding of Trade Fairs and Garissa County investment forums.** | • Number of trade fairs and investment forums held.<br>• Schedule of exhibitors and attendance reports. | • Reports of trade fairs and forums held.<br>• Schedule of participants and exhibitors. | • Availability of funds.<br>• Support of all stakeholders. | | | | | | 36M |
| 145. **Equipping the Business Information Centre database with the latest business information relevant to all stakeholders.** | • Attendance list of exhibitors and participants. | • Business information centres established and database of information stored in the centre. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 13.110M |
| 146. **Enforcement of the Counterfeit Act and Consumer Protection to safeguard local industries.** | • Number of trades visited and raids conducted on businesses. | • Reports of enforcement exercises carried out in the County.<br>• Calibrated weighing machines used by businesses and petrol | • | | | | | | 3M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | station inspection reports. | | | | | | | |
| **147. Profiling and sensitization of local investment potential in Garissa County.** | • Profile of Garissa County investment opportunities. | • Publications, brochures and fliers conveying Garissa County investment opportunities. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 3M |
| **148. Feasibility studies on Wholesale and Retail markets in Garissa County.** | • Field visits and mapping reports of the entire County. | • Motor vehicle returns.<br>• Feasibility reports.<br>• Consultants engaged in the studies. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.3M |
| **149. Promote the development of Wholesale and Retail markets in Garissa County.** | • Number of wholesale and retail markets established.<br>• BQs and markets establishment plan. | • Wholesale and retail markets completed and operational. | • Availability of funds.<br>• Availability of land. | | | | | | 800M |
| **150. Feasibility studies on viability of Industrial and vehicle car park.** | • Field visits and mapping reports of the entire County. | • Motor vehicle returns.<br>• Feasibility reports.<br>• Consultants engaged in the studies. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 6M |
| **151. Establishment of an Industrial park and vehicle car park.** | • Number of Industrial and vehicle car parks established.<br>• BQs and establishment plan. | • Wholesale and retail markets completed and operational. | • Availability of funds.<br>• Availability of land. | | | | | | 260M |
| **152. Acquire 2 departmental vehicles for operations.** | • Number of vehicles acquired.<br>• Motor maintenance reports. | • Vehicle log books.<br>• Vehicle work tickets and inspection reports.<br>• | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 8M |
| **153. Establish a machining and tooling plant in Garissa County.** | • Industrial machining and tooling plant established.<br>• BQs and establishment plan. | • Industrial machining and tooling plant completed and operational. | • Availability of funds.<br>• Availability of land. | | | | | | 40M |
| **154. Trade monitoring and** | • Questionnaires, surveys | • Monthly, quarterly and | • Availability of | | | | | | 2M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **research.** | and interviews carried out. | annual trade reports and publications. | funds. | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #14: Co-operative movement in Garissa County strengthened.** | • Enlightened co-operative membership on their rights and obligations hence reduced conflict. | • County co-operative monitoring reports. | • Availability of funds as and when required. |
| | Percentage increase in: <br> i) Share capital contributions <br> ii) Members' deposits <br> iii) Loan portfolio and improved loan repayments <br> iv) Reduction in defaulted loan <br> v) Revived co-operative societies. | • The co-operative sector quarterly and annual reports. | • Availability of funds. <br> • Improved co-operative sector good will. |
| | Compliance with co-operative legislation on: <br> i) Approved budgets <br> ii) Audited accounts <br> iii) Holding general meetings within the stipulated time. | • Number of approved budgets in place. <br> • Number of registered audits in place. <br> • Number of general meetings held within the stipulated time. | • Availability of development funds. |
| | Increased percentage in the number of co-operative ventures involved in value addition: <br> i) Milk processing <br> ii) Warehousing <br> iii) Air rated stores. | • Number of co-operative ventures for value addition established within the County. | • Availability of financial and human resource required. |
| | Improved office accommodation and staff establishment: <br> i) Sub-County office construction <br> ii) Recruitment of additional staff | • Number of sub-County offices established and number of additional recruited. | • Availability of financial and human resource required. |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **155. Capacity building for the co-operative sector.** | • Assess the training needs of the members, committee members and staff of the co-operative sector. | • Assessment report.<br>• | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 2.015M |
| | • Identify the training needs. | • Training gaps report. | • | | | | | | |
| | • Develop the training programme. | • Programme developed. | • | | | | | | 1.092M |
| | • Main stream youth, women, and disabled people's activities in the programme. | • Programme developed. | • | | | | | | |
| | • Conduct the capacity building programme – Members. | • Training reports.<br>• | • | | | | | | 120.3M |
| | • Conduct the training building programme – Committee members. | • Training reports. | • | | | | | | 79.671M |
| | • Conduct the training building programme – Staff for the co-operative sector. | • Training reports. | • | | | | | | 1.163M |
| | • Monitoring and evaluate the impact of the programme. | • | • | | | | | | 7.310M |
| **156. Ensure compliance with co-operative legislation.** | • Conducting Annual general meetings, Special general meetings, Management committee meetings and Subcommittee meetings for budget approvals, elections, approving maximum borrowing powers and adopting audited accounts. | • Meetings conducted. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 34M |
| | • Conducting inspections and enquiries in the co-operative societies. | • Inspections and enquiry reports. | • | | | | | | 3.663M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | • Filing wealth declaration forms and indemnity forms for elected co-operative leaders. | • Forms filed. | • | | | | | | 0.9M |
| **157. Promotion of new co-operative societies.** | • Conducting pre-cooperative training. | • Training reports and attendants. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.4M |
| | • Promote new co-operative ventures. | • Ventures established. | • | | | | | | 13M |
| | • Registration of new co-operative societies. | • New societies registered. | • | | | | | | 2.3M |
| **158. Audit** | • Collection of books from the co-operative societies. | • Books collected. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 5M |
| | • Conducting the audit. | • Audits conducted. | • | | | | | | 10.7M |
| | • Registration of audited accounts. | • Audited accounts registered. | • | | | | | | 7.6M |
| **159. Conflict resolution.** | • Develop conflict resolution mechanism. | • Mechanism developed.<br>• | • | | | | | | 2.5M |
| | • Resolution of disputes in the co-operative sector through alternative conflict and management. | • Conflicts resolved. | • | | | | | | 1.2M |
| **160. Access to affordable credit facilities for co-operatives through linkages with various financial institutions.** | • Develop long term capitalization instruments suitable for the co-operative movement. | • Instruments developed.<br>• | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.4M |
| | • Develop instruments for establishment of a co-operative investment FUND. | • Instruments developed.<br>• | • | | | | | | 0.4M |
| | • Undertake resource mobilization (2 leaders meetings). | • Resources mobilized. | • | | | | | | 2.2M |
| | • Provide start-up capital funds. | • Capital fund established. | • | | | | | | 200M |
| | • Sensitization on the availability | • Reports on sensitization. | • | | | | | | 2M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | of financial institutions. | | | | | | | | |
| **161. Promotion of Agribusiness investments through value addition processing and exports through co-operatives.** | • Sensitization on the importance of value addition to livestock marketing co-operatives. | • Reports on sensitization. <br> • | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.7M |
| | • Feasibility on establishment of bulking points for the livestock marketing co-operatives. | • Feasibility reports. | • | | | | | | 0.5M |
| | • Development of an establishment program for the various bulking points. | • Program established. | • | | | | | | 0.3M |
| | • Construction and installation of abattoirs plant (2 per Sub County). | • 14 Abattoirs in place. | • | | | | | | 180M |
| | • Construction of camel milk processing plant (1 for the county). | • Camel Milk processing plant in place. | • | | | | | | 500M |
| | • Construction of Hay-Pasture warehouses (2 per Sub County). | • 14 Hay-Pasture warehouses in place. | • | | | | | | 45M |
| | • Construction of Hay-Pasture milling plant. | • 1 Hay-Pasture plant in place. | • | | | | | | 500M |
| | • Construction of refrigerated stores for the horticultural produce (stores in Garissa, Masalani and Lagdera). | • 3 Refrigerated stores in place. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| | • Monitoring and evaluation. | • Monitoring reports. | • | | | | | | 1M |
| **162. Improve service delivery through Sub-County offices.** | • Situation analysis existing offices. | • Situation analysis reports. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.2M |
| | • Liaise with key players in the respective sectors, physical planning and Public Works. | • | • | | | | | | 0.3M |
| | • Construct the Sub-County | • Offices built. | • | | | | | | 35M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | offices. | | | | | | | | |
| | • Purchasing office furniture and installation of ICT equipment. | • Furniture and equipment in place. | • | | | | | | 9M |
| | • Purchasing of Motor vehicles (4 vehicles). | • Motor vehicles in place. | • | | | | | | 12M |
| | • Monitoring and evaluation. | • Monitoring reports. | • | | | | | | 1M |
| **163. Improve service delivery through additional staff.** | • Assessing human resource needs for the Co-operative sector. | • Human resource assessment report. | • Regular Staff Audits conducted by County Public Service Board | | | | | | |
| | • Liaise with County public service for recruitment. | • Staff recruited reports. | • | | | | | | |
| | • Monitoring and evaluation. | • Monitoring reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **164. Improve service delivery through provision of utility supplies and services.** | • Provision of utilities, supplies and services e.g. office electricity, office water, office telephone, office stationery etc. | • Relevant support documents. | • | | | | | | 81M |
| **165. Revival of dormant Co-operative Societies.** | • Hold public barazas in each Ward. | • County Co-operative<br>• Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| | • Revival meetings in dormant clans in the County. | • Minutes and attendance lists. | • | | | | | | 22.5M |
| | • Amendment and registration of by laws. | • Amended and registered by laws. | • | | | | | | 2.5M |

4. **Education, Public Service, Labour Relations and Information**

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #15: Academic performance in Garissa County improved.** | • School infrastructure developed at all levels of learning. | • The construction of new schools, new additional classrooms in existing schools and rehabilitated classrooms. | • |
| | • Teachers distributed equitably in all schools and Wards. | • The Teachers Service Commission Staffing records showing the distribution of teachers in the County. | • |
| | • Effective teaching methodologies employed. | • The Inspection reports of the County Quality Assurance and Standards Officers.<br>• School internal quality assurance reports. | • |
| | • Adequate teaching and learning resources provided in all schools | • | • |
| | • Assessment in schools strengthened through improved approaches. | • The Inspection Reports of the County Quality Assurance and Standards team. | • |
| | • Approaches that enhance teacher student contact time promoted. | • The internal school quality management reports by School Heads, Directors of Studies and Heads of Department. | • |
| | • Programmes on child-friendly schools promoted. | • School Inspection Records. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 166. **Sensitize the communities on the need to provide land for construction of schools.** | • Communities ceding land as common area for school construction. | • School title deeds showing land ceded by communities to schools. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| 167. **Assess the rehabilitative needs of existing schools.** | • Gaps identified in existing schools in need of rehabilitation of the infrastructure. | • The School Assessment Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 168. **Assess the need for new schools.** | • New schools constructed as per need. | • The County Sector Monitoring Report showing | • | | | | | | 0.1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the new schools constructed. | | | | | | | |
| **169. Assess the need for additional classrooms in existing schools.** | • New additional classrooms constructed in existing schools. | • The County Sector Monitoring Report showing the new schools constructed. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| **170. Rehabilitate and construct new schools, classroom, laboratories and libraries as appropriate.** | • | • | • | | | | | | 1M |
| **171. Constitute a County Staffing Committee.** | • A County Staffing Committee comprising of officials from the County Government, TSC and the Teachers Union established and rationalizing the deployment of teachers in the County. | • The County Report on the Staffing Position of teachers. | • | | | | | | 0.02M |
| **172. Redeploy teachers from overstaffed schools and areas to understaffed ones.** | • Equity in teacher deployment and utilization in the County achieved. | • The Report of the County Staffing Committee reflecting the teachers staffing position. | • | | | | | | |
| **173. Deploy new teachers to under staffed schools areas.** | • Teacher balancing undertaken by deploying new teachers to understaffed schools/areas. | • The TSC report on teacher deployment. | • | | | | | | |
| **174. Replace teachers lost through natural attrition.** | • New teachers hired to replace those who retire or die in equal numbers. | • The total teacher Establishment Report of the County. | • | | | | | | |
| **175. Review the curriculum** | • The County curriculum | • The County Curriculum. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **in line with the provisions of the National Curriculum Framework.** | customized to local environment without compromising on content and quality. | | | | | | | | 3M |
| **176. Conduct INSET for teachers on effective teaching methodologies and improvisation of locally available Teaching and Learning Resources.** | • The % increase in the number of teachers attending INSET<br>• Improvement in teacher and learner performance. | • The INSET training reports.<br>• The teacher assessment reports of the QUASOs; and student report cards showing improved performance. | • | | | | | | 3M |
| **177. Conduct regular assessment to check compliance with approved methodologies.** | • Regular assessment undertaken to check compliance with approval methodologies. | • The Teaching and Learning materials reflecting the % of local content. | • | | | | | | 0.31M |
| **178. Upgrade 1 secondary school each to centre of excellence per sub-County.** | • 6 secondary schools upgraded to centres of excellence. | • | • | | | | | | 0.31M |
| **179. Procure adequate number of textbooks (ECDE).** | • Text books availed in accordance with the PTR ratio of 1:1. | • The Schools Audit Reports with information on Pupil Textbook Ratios. | • | | | | | | 75M |
| **180. Conduct at least 3 County Panel Assessments for all schools per year.** | • The % increase in schools that are assessed at least 3 times per year. | • The County Sector School Assessment Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.5M |
| **181. Conduct regular spot-checks curriculum implementation.** | • Regular spot-checks on curriculum implementation undertaken by the County | • The County QUASO Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Quality Assurance Teams. | | | | | | | | |
| **182. Construct Secondary School teachers' houses in schools to increase teacher/student contact time.** | • The % increase in the number of teachers residing on school compounds. | • The School Management Reports. | • | | | | | | 714M |
| **183. Undertake school beautification programmes.** | • The % increase in schools with beautification programmes. | • The School Management Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.5M |
| **184. Construct disability friendly facilities in all schools.** | • Ramps and toilets for use by physically disabled learners constructed. | • The School Management Reports. | • | | | | | | 500M |
| **185. Provide adequate and appropriately sized furniture.** | • Adequate furniture availed in schools. | • The School Management Reports. | • | | | | | | 20.8M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #16: Access to ECDE improved** | • Free ECDE education provided. | • The policy documents of the Ministry of Education. | • The policy on Free ECDE education is approved at the national level |
| | • The Terms of Service for ECDE teachers formalized and improved. | • The TSC official policy documents reflecting formal employment terms for ECDE teachers. | |
| | • The ECDE teacher pupil ratio improved from 1:31 in 2013 to 1:20 by 2017. | • The TSC official documents showing ECDE staffing ratios.<br>• The Statistical Returns from ECDE centres and Primary Schools. | |
| | The ECDE NER at 62.6 in 2013 improved to 78.5 by 2018 | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **186. Recruit ECDE teachers.** | • ECDE teachers recruited by the County Government in line with the established PTR of 1:20. | • TSC Teachers Register<br>• The Schools/ECDE Centres registers. | • | | | | | | 14.08B |
| **187. Construct child-friendly ECDE schools and classrooms.** | • Child friendly ECDE classrooms in all public primary schools. | • The Primary School Returns. | • | | | | | | 272.8 |
| **188. Provide teaching and learning resources for ECDE.** | • Textbooks and other instructional materials developed and availed to all ECDE learners in accordance with established ratios. | • Relevant ECDE textbooks and instructional materials developed in line with the curriculum. | • | | | | | | 90M |
| **189. Sensitize communities on the value of ECDE.** | • Community participation in the provision of ECDE improved. | • ECD centre reports reflecting increased community participation. | • | | | | | | 0.1 |
| **190. Establish a school-feeding programme for ECDE learners.** | • A Scheme of Service reflecting the Terms of Service and Career progression for ECDE teachers established and implemented. | • The County Schemes of Service documents for ECDE teachers. | • | | | | | | 810M |
| **191. Allow ECDE teachers to form or join teacher trade unions.** | • The % of ECDE teachers registered as members of a Teachers Union. | • The Register of Trade Union members of a teachers union. | • | | | | | | |
| **192. Provide compulsory ECDE.** | • County laws established making ECDE a mandatory requirement for transiting to Primary Education. | • The County Statutes providing for compulsory ECDE. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Result #17:<br>Access to Adult and Continuing Education improved. | • Infrastructure for ACE provided. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports reflecting adequacy of ACE infrastructure. | • |
| | • Teacher availability for ACE improved. | • The TSC Teacher Register reflecting improvements in the ACE staffing levels. | • |
| | • Adequate Teaching Learning resources provided. | • The ACE Teaching and Learning resources including textbooks and other relevant instructional materials. | • |
| | • Communities sensitized on the value of ACE. | • The Community Sensitization Reports reflecting messages on importance of ACE. | • |
| | • The ACE curriculum made relevant and functional. | • The ACE curriculum. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activities: | | | | | | | | | |
| 193. Construct ACE classrooms in all primary schools. | • The % increase in primary schools with an ACE classroom. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 39.9M |
| 194. Establish public libraries in villages. | • The % increase in Administrative Villages in the County with libraries. | • The County Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 426.3 |
| 195. Recruit more ACE teachers. | • Adequate staffing for ACE. | • The TSC County Register on Teachers. | • | | | | | | 342M |
| 196. Distribute existing ACE staff equitably. | • Adequate staffing for ACE teachers distributed equitably in accordance with the established ratio. | • The TSC County Register on Teachers. | • | | | | | | |
| 197. Provide adequate textbooks and other instructional materials for ACE. | • Established Learner Textbook Ratios in ACE achieved. | • The records of ACE Centres in CGG. | • | | | | | | |
| 198. Utilize local materials to make teaching relevant. | • Local materials used to make teaching and learning in ACE relevant. | • The ACE teaching and learning materials. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **199. Sensitize communities on the importance of functional literacy.** | • The % increase in ACE enrolment. | • The County Education Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.5 |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #18: Transition rates at all levels of education improved.** | • Transition rate from primary to secondary education rose from 59.9% in 2013 to 80% by 2018. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • Free and compulsory Basic Education available as a National Policy. |
| | • Transition rate from secondary to university level increased from 15% in 2013 to 25% by 2018. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | |
| | • Free and compulsory education provided at all levels of Basic Education. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports.<br>• The National Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | |
| | • Secondary school places deliberately expanded. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports showing expansion in secondary school places. | • |
| | • The TIVET policy fully implemented and places in TIVET institutions expanded. | • The County Education Sector showing changes in TIVET policy allowing improved transition pathways through Technical Education. | • |
| | • An additional public university established. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Report reflecting a third public University fully functional. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **200. Eliminate all forms of levies in schools.** | • The % of schools imposing unauthorized levies on learners reduced to nil. | • The Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **201. The County Government to partner with the National Government in the provision of infrastructure.** | • The requisite infrastructure supporting enhanced access established at all levels. | • The Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **202. Strengthen the School Feeding Programme at all levels.** | • At least all learners receiving a meal during school time. | • The Evaluation Report of the School Feeding Programme. | • | | | | | | |
| **203. Initiate activities leading to the establishment of a fully fledged public University.** | • A plan to establish the third public university developed and being implemented. | • The Plan document containing the strategies and milestones for establishing a fully Fledged Public University. | • | | | | | | 1.2 |
| **204. Establish Day Secondary Schools attached to all public Primary schools.** | • The number of secondary schools at 145 in 2012 increased to 259 by 2018.<br>• The Transition rate from primary to secondary school increased from 77% in 2012 to 90% in 2018. | • The Education Sector Monitoring Reports.<br>• The Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 106.4 |
| **205. Increase the number of streams in existing secondary schools.** | • Each secondary school has a minimum of 2 streams. | • The Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **206. Enforce the policy on non-repetition.** | • No. of learners allowed to repeat class reduced to zero. | • The Education Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #19:** <br> **Increase education provided at all levels.** | • Infrastructure for Special Needs Education provided. <br> • Disability mainstreamed in learning institutions. | • <br> • | • <br> • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 207. **Establish a school for visually impaired and physically handicapped in the County.** | • A school for visually impaired and physically handicapped established in CGG. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 3.96 |
| 208. **Expand facilities in the existing Special Schools in the County.** | • Enrolment rates in existing SNE schools increased. <br> • More facilities to cater for various types of disabilities provided. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. <br> • SNE School Records. | • | | | | | | 2.2 |
| 209. **Establish SNE Secondary schools.** | • At least one Special Needs Secondary School established in the County | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 3.96 |
| 210. **Provide disability friendly infrastructure/environment in schools.** | • Rumps and disability friendly adaptive toilets provided in SNE Schools. | • The Inspection Reports of the County Quality Assurance and Standards Team. | • | | | | | | 500M |
| 211. **Provide adequate teaching and learning resources.** | • Adequate teaching and learning materials provided in SNE schools. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 75M |
| 212. **Sensitize the community on the need to enrol learners with disability in schools.** | • The % increase in Enrolment of persons with disability in both normal and SNE schools. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.2 |
| 213. **Establish model primary schools in each sub-County.** | • Model primary schools established. | • Tender documents. <br> • Tender completion certificates. | • Financial resources will be availed. | | | | | | 60M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #20:**<br>**The Uptake of ICT in schools enhanced.** | • All learning institutions in the County connected to electric power supply. | • School Returns.<br>• The KPLC periodic reports. | • |
| | • The capacities of teachers in ICT built. | • The % increase in the number of teachers able to apply ICT skills in their work. | • |
| | • ICT integrated in education | • ICT integrated in teaching and learning school activities in the County. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **214. Link all schools to the National Grid.** | • The % increase in the number of schools with power supply from the National Grid. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Survey.<br>• The KPLC Records and Reports. | • | | | | | | 14M |
| **215. Provide alternative power supply in schools remotely located away from the National Grid.** | • Remotely located schools provided with alternative source of power supply including solar. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **216. Conduct INSET for teachers in ICT.** | • The % increase in the number of teachers in-serviced on ICT skills. | • The County TSC Report on teachers on teachers with ICT skills. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **217. Incorporate ICT in the curriculum of the only Garissa Teacher Training College.** | • The TTC Curriculum is ICT compliant. | • The TTC Curriculum on ICT. | • | | | | | | |
| **218. Construct computer labs in all schools.** | • The % increase in schools with computer labs. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **219. Provide desk-top computers in schools.** | • The % increase in schools with computers. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 320M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 220. **Develop curriculum for ICT at all levels.** | • ICT mainstreamed in the curriculum at all levels. | • The School curriculum reflecting ICT mainstreaming. | • | | | | | | |
| 221. **Provide computer studies at all levels in the County.** | • Computer studies are taught at all levels of education in the County. | • The County Education Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| 222. **Access ICT at all levels of learning in the County.** | • The policy to assess ICT as an examinable course established in CGG. | • The CGG policy document declaring ICT an examinable subject in schools. | • | | | | | | 0.5 |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #21: Development of Technical and Life Skills enhanced.** | • Infrastructure in youth polytechnics improved | • The County Annual Reports. | • Funds will be availed. |
| | • Trainee enrolment in youth polytechnics increased from the current 550 to 1000 | • County Youth Polytechnic Enrolment Reports | • |
| | • Tuition fees in youth polytechnics subsidized | • County Education Reports | • |
| | • County youth office established | • Completion Certificates | • |
| | • Sensitization programs for youth carried out | • | • |
| | • Entrepreneurial, financial and life skills workshops for youths carried out. | • Participant lists and workshop reports | • |
| | • Pool of youth groups and their activities in the county established | • Youth Office Reports/Data | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **223. Developing infrastructure for youth polytechnics.** | • 10 classrooms constructed for every youth polytechnic per constituency. | • Procurement documents <br> • Certificate of completion. | • That the activities will be funded | | | | | | 420M |
| | • Workshops equipped in every new youth polytechnic per constituency. | • Procurement documents. <br> • Certificate of completion. | • | | | | | | 408M |
| | • 8 existing youth polytechnics equipped. | • Procurement documents. <br> • Certificate of completion | • | | | | | | 500M |
| | • 2 dormitories each (male and female) constructed for existing youth polytechnics. | • Procurement documents. <br> • Certificate of completion. | • | | | | | | 96M |
| | • 1 computer lab established in each existing youth polytechnic. | • Procurement documents. <br> • Certificate of completion. <br> • Annual County Reports. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| **224. Subsidizing tuition at TVET.** | • Number of trainees benefiting from the SYPT increased from 500 to 1000. | • County Enrolment Report. <br> • Annual County Reports. <br> • Annual Country Reports. | • | | | | | | 7.5M |
| **225. Staffing of youth polytechnics done.** | • Number of staff increased from 50 to 150 instructors. | • County Staff. Establishment Reports. | • | | | | | | 120M |
| | • County administrative units. Enumerate 3 officers and 3 clerks. | • Annual County Reports. | • | | | | | | 12.6M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #22:**<br>**The Human Resource Function Strengthened.** | • The Terms of Service of Staff harmonized. | • The CGG Terms of Service of staff document. | • |
| | • The County Government Payroll cleansed. | • The CGG Payroll reflecting only genuine employees in service. | • |
| | • The Human Resource Function in the County established and functional. | • The CGG Organizational Chart. | • |
| | • A Performance Management System established. | • Departmental Plans of Operation, Individual Work plans and Performance Appraisal System developed and used to manage the County Development Programme. | • |
| | • Staff rationalization completed. | • The CGG Staff Complement reflecting staffing levels and deployment as per the workloads. | • |
| | • A Policy and Operations Manual Established and in use. | • The CGG Policy and Operations Manual. | • |
| | • A Human Resource Development Plan developed and in use. | • The CGG HR Development Plan. | • |
| | • A Customer Service Charter developed and used. | • The CGG Customer Service Charter document. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **226. Develop Schemes of Service for staff.** | • The Schemes of Service for Staff developed and established. | • The CGG Schemes of Service for Staff Document. | • | | | | | | |
| **227. Develop Job-Descriptions and Specifications.** | • Job-descriptions and Job specifications defined. | • The CGG Government Job Descriptions and Job Specifications document. | • | | | | | | 1.1B |
| **228. Conduct a Workload Analysis.** | • Staffing Norms determined.<br>• | • The Staffing Norms Document. | • | | | | | | 2M |
| **229. Interview staff and effect placement.** | • Staff deployed in the County in accordance with their qualifications, skills and competencies. | • The HR Staff Deployment Reports. | • | | | | | | 1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **230. Undertake a Head Count of Staff.** | • All "Ghost Workers" expunged from the County Staff Establishment. | • The CGG Government Staff Establishment Roll. | • | | | | | | |
| **231. Establish an HR function within the County Government.** | • The HR Department within the County established and operational. | • The CGG Government Organizational Structure reflecting the HR function.<br>• The HR Departmental Records and Reports | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **232. Institutionalize a Performance Appraisal System.** | • A Performance Plan Performance Appraisal and Performance Rating system established in the workplace. | • The PAS system documents.<br>• Staff Appraisal Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **233. Develop a Policy and Operations Manual.** | • A Policy and Operations Manual developed and used to define employee/organizational relationships. | • The CGG Government Policy and Operations Manual. | • | | | | | | 10.8M |
| **234. Develop and implement a HR Development Plan.** | • A Human Resource Development Plan developed and used to manage the training of staff. | • The CGG Government HRD plan | • | | | | | | |
| **235. Develop Customer Service Charter and implement the charter standards.** | • A Customer Service Charter with standards of service developed and used to regulate service delivery. | • The Customer Service Charter document. | • | | | | | | 1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #23:**<br>**County Asset tagging completed.** | • Stock-taking of all County assets done.<br>• Real-time data base of all County assets available.<br>• Database of valuation of County assets available.<br>• Policy guidelines on asset management of disposal established. | • Stock-take Report<br>• The County Annual Report<br>• The County Annual Report<br>• CGG Policy Handbook | •<br>•<br>•<br>• |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **236. Stocktaking and tagging of all County assets.** | • Real-time data base of all County assets available. | • | • | | | | | | 16M |
| **237. Valuation of all County assets.** | • Database of valuation of County assets available. | • | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **238. Establishing policy guidelines on asset management and disposal.** | • Legal framework and policy guidelines on asset management in place. | • | • | | | | | | 1.6M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #24:**<br>**ICT in the County development programme and operations integrated.** | • ICT Capacity Built across all levels of management and operations | • Needs assessment reports<br>• Training Attendance Lists or scheduled signed by participants<br>• Forums and Conferences held annually<br>• Number of ICT Champions identified and trained at various sites<br>• Number of youth empowered using ICT tools | • |
| | • Electronic services and innovative solutions established in the County | • Geo-Spatial Information System Established<br>• E-Revenue System Operationalized used for handling of revenue<br>• Agriculture Solutions Implemented (extensions support and dairy management)<br>• Health Support System implemented<br>• E-transport Management System implemented<br>• E-Staff Management System Operationalized | • |
| | • ICT Infrastructure to support ICT4D programme established | • Data centre Established for hosting servers and security equipment<br>• Local Area Network Installed in County Offices | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | • Internet Connectivity Enhanced at all levels<br>• Servers and Storage Equipment Installed and operational<br>• Software to support office productivity and works<br>• Computing Devices Issued to Staff<br>• Messaging System used for electronic communications | | | | | | | |
| | • Institutional framework for ICT4D established and Strengthened | • Departmental Functions reflected in the human resource deployment<br>• Courses attended by ICT4D Staff | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **239. Develop capacity on e-leadership across all levels in the County.** | • Executive and Senior Management Capacity Built on ICT. | • ICT Tools issued to Executive and Senior Management. | • | | | | | | **3.02** |
| | | • Executive and Senior Managers Trained on ICT. | • | | | | | | **3.52** |
| | • Other Staff Capacity Built on ICT. | • Other staff trained on ICT. | • | | | | | | **6.50** |
| | • ICT Champions identified and capacity Built. | • Identification and training of ICT Champions across all levels. | • | | | | | | **5.42** |
| | • Annual ICT Integration Conference. | • Conference held on ICT Integration in Schools. | • | | | | | | **17.87** |
| | • Youth empowerment Programme using ICT Tools. | • Youth trained on opportunities on ICT Tools. | • | | | | | | **5.31** |
| | | • Youth forums facilitate by role models in business, ICT industry and academia. | • | | | | | | **0.65** |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | • Youth network for collaboration and online platform established. | • | | | | | | **7.96** |
| **240. Facilitate establishme nt of Electronic services and innovative solutions.** | • Geo-Spatial Information System Established. | • Taskforce operational in establishing Geo-Spatial Framework. | • | | | | | | **1.30** |
| | | • Linkages with sister Cities globally on Best practice setup of Geo-Information System established. | • | | | | | | **19.93** |
| | | • Geo-Information Resources Documented | • | | | | | | **18.96** |
| | | • County Maps Produced | • | | | | | | **8.12** |
| | | • Consultancy to Establish Geo-Spatial Information System Baseline | • | | | | | | **6.36** |
| | | • Geo-Spatial Infrastructure Support Tools | • | | | | | | **17.73** |
| | • E-Revenue System Operationalized | • E-Revenue System Developed | • | | | | | | **4.68** |
| | | • E-Revenue System Implemented | • | | | | | | **2.30** |
| | • E-Agriculture Support Systems Implemented | • Automated Agricultural Extension | • | | | | | | **2.71** |
| | | • Automation of Livestock Production Management | • | | | | | | **2.71** |
| | • E-Health Support System Operationalized | • E-Health Solution Implemented in Health Facilities | • | | | | | | **8.12** |
| | • E-Transport Management System Operationalized | • Transport Services Management System Implemented | • | | | | | | **5.42** |
| | | • Tracking System for County Moveable Assets | • | | | | | | **6.80** |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | • E-Staff Management System Operationalized | • Customized GHRIS implemented | • | | | | | | 7.85 |
| **241. Establish a robust ICT Infrastructure to support ICT4D programme.** | • Data centre(Server Room) established | • Phase I: Raised Floor, Sealed Exterior Openings and Air Conditioning | • | | | | | | 4.08 |
| | | • Phase II: Fire Detection, Extinguish/Suppression and Alarm/SMS Integration | • | | | | | | 6.24 |
| | | • Phase III: CCTV Management Solution, Intrusion Detection, Alarm/SMS integration | • | | | | | | 21.67 |
| | | • Phase IV: Clean Power Installation | • | | | | | | 10.83 |
| | • Structured Cabling for Local Area Network (LAN) and Connectivity to County Offices Established | • LAN Established | • | | | | | | 35.27 |
| | | • Internet Bandwidth enhanced | • | | | | | | 10.83 |
| | • Servers and Server Storage Established | • Servers acquired | • | | | | | | 22.64 |
| | | • Server Storage | • | | | | | | 16.79 |
| | • Software for Office Productivity and Operations acquired | • Office Productivity Software | • | | | | | | 8.94 |
| | | • Specialized Software for unique services | • | | | | | | 14.89 |
| | | • Security Software (Antivirus) | • | | | | | | 1.35 |
| | • Computing Devices for Staff Acquired with preference for shared service-model | • IT Equipment acquired | • | | | | | | 23.83 |
| | | • Consultancy for improved IT service access (security, emails) | • | | | | | | 4.87 |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | • Messaging and Collaboration System Established | • Messaging Infrastructure | • | | | | | | 8.94 |
| | | • Use of Social Media and Networking Tools | • | | | | | | 0.00 |
| **242. Establish and strengthen Institutional framework for ICT4D.** | • Institutional Structure for ICT4D established | • Executive Committee Brief for Creation of ICT4D Department | • | | | | | | 0.00 |
| | | • Capacity Building of IT Staff | • | | | | | | 11.70 |
| | • Office Communication and Publicity Enhanced | • Telephone and Other Communication | • | | | | | | 2.44 |
| | | • Advertisement and publicity | • | | | | | | 6.77 |
| | | • Newsletter Publication | • | | | | | | 13.00 |
| | • Office Stationary and Consumables | • Stationary and other IT Consumables | • | | | | | | 17.49 |
| **TOTAL** | • | • | • | 97.38 | 79 | 75.81 | 71.87 | 81.76 | 405.844 |

5. **Livestock and Pastoral Economy**

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #25: Livestock production, marketing and value addition in Garissa County improved.** | • At lest 7,500 livestock farmers trained on Integrated Farming Systems over Plan period. | • The livestock Sub-sector Monitoring Reports.<br>• The Training Report on Integrated Farming Systems. | • |
| | • Production of high quality feeds and water promoted through farmer training. | • The Sub-sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • A least 7,500 farmers trained on production of improved feeds. | • The Farmer Training Reports. | • |
| | • Animal breeding services in the County improved. | • The Sector Monitoring Report reflecting improvement in animal breeds in the County. | • |
| | • Animal disease and pest control efforts strengthened. | • The Veterinary Reports reflecting a reduction in animal diseases and pests. | • |
| | • Demand driven livestock research and extension services supported. | • The Sub-sector Monitoring Reports. | • |
| | • Infrastructure for extension and provision of extension services to farmers strengthened. | • The Sub-Sector Monitoring Reports. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **243. Train farmers on appropriate production systems (Intensive system on dairy, poultry, rabbit, beef, pigs and bee keeping).** | • 7500 farmers trained in the plan period. | • Livestock county annual reports<br>• Back to office reports | • Farmers will come for training | | | | | | 2.993M |
| **244. Establish on-farm demonstrations integrated production systems.** | • 300 on-farm demonstrations conducted in the plan period. | • Livestock on-farm demonstrations report | • Farmers will avail farms for demonstration | | | | | | 4.410M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **245. Organize farmer tours to model farms and develop training materials.** | • 1500 farmers taken for tours in the planned period. | • Back to office reports. | • Farmers will avail themselves for the tour. | | | | | | 8.705M |
| **246. Train livestock producers on forage and pasture establishment, conservation, storage and utilization and establishing demonstration plots.** | • 7500 farmers trained in the plan period. | • Livestock county annual reports. | • Participation by farmers. | | | | | | 2.5M |
| **247. Develop livestock projects.** | • 3 Projects developed (Beef, Dairy and Goat). | • Livestock reports. | • Farmers will pick up the projects. | | | | | | 20M |
| **248. Train farmers on how to harness and manage water resource for livestock use.** | • 7500 trained on how to harness and manage water resource for livestock use in the plan period. • | • Livestock county Annual reports on training reports. • | • Participation by farmers. | | | | | | 5.5M |
| **249. Train farmers on how to make Total Mixed Ration (TMR).** | • 7500 farmers trained on TMR in the plan period. • | • Livestock county annual reports. • | • Participation by farmers. • | | | | | | 2.993M |
| **250. Licensing AI service providers.** | • No. of AI providers licensed. | • AI License book. | • All will be legible for licensing. | | | | | | 0.15 |
| **251. Train stakeholders and AI service providers on management and control of breeding diseases.** | • 30 stakeholders per Sub County and 46 AI providers trained in the plan period. | • Livestock county annual reports. • Training reports. | • Participants will avail themselves for the training. | | | | | | 0.36M |
| **252. Train farmers/farm managers on heat detection,** | • 6000 farmers trained in the planned period. | • Training reports. | • Participants will avail themselves for the training. | | | | | | 2.993M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **management and control of breeding diseases in dairy animals.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **253. Promote livestock breeding technologies (AI, use of sexed semen and Embryo transfer)** | • 30 promotions held in the plan period. | • Livestock county annual reports. | • Participants will avail themselves for the training. | | | | | | 0.48M |
| **254. Promote private/institution livestock breeding and multiplication farms.** | • 6 farms promoted in the plan period. | • Livestock county reports on livestock breeding. | • Willingness from the farmers. | | | | | | 12.4M |
| **255. Promote registration and record keeping of livestock breeding stock.** | • 2500 animals registered in the planned period. | • Reports on the No. of animals registered. | • Cooperation from farmers. | | | | | | 1.25M |
| **256. Establish a genetic resource centre in the county.** | • One genetic resource centre established. | • Activity report. | • Cooperation from stake holder. | | | | | | 100M |
| **257. Cary out animal disease surveillance zero monitoring** | • No of disease surveillance done | • Livestock disease surveillance reports. | • Cooperation from livestock owners. | | | | | | 2.3M |
| **258. Carry out livestock vaccination.** | • Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) prevalence reduced from 10% to 4% in CGG in the planned period. | • Disease control reports. | • Availability of resources. | | | | | | 382.3M |
| **259. Carry out disease zero-monitoring exercise.** | • 60 Zero-monitoring exercises carried out. | • Reports on livestock disease surveillance. | • Farmers will be willing to present animals for sample taking. | | | | | | 3.44M |
| **260. Equip Garissa** | • Lab equipped with modern | • Equipments bought. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **regional Veterinary Investigation laboratory with modern facilities.** | facilities. | | | | | | | | 5M |
| **261. Carry out vector and pest control and monitoring.** | • 10 dips rehabilitated and supervised. | • Livestock disease control reports. | • All dips will be functional. | | | | | | 13M |
| **262. Train dip committees on diseases control and dip management.** | • 1000 Dip committee members trained in the planned period. | • Livestock county annual reports.<br>• Training reports. | • Participation by stakeholders.<br>• | | | | | | 1.802M |
| **263. Procure and issue livestock movement permits.** | • No of livestock movement permits procured and issued. | • Livestock county reports on movement of livestock. | • Cooperation from all livestock stakeholders. | | | | | | 0.15M |
| **264. Set livestock research agenda based on the needs in the sector (Tick resistance, rate of adoption of breeding technologies and Impact of disease outbreak on production).** | • 3 livestock research on Tick resistance, rate of adoption of breeding technologies and Impact of disease outbreak on undertaken in the plan period carried out. | • Livestock research reports.<br>• | • Cooperation from farmers. | | | | | | 2M |
| **265. Inspection of outlets for veterinary drugs, pesticides, animal feeds and A.I equipment.** | • 100 outlets for veterinary drugs, pesticides and animal feeds inspected. | • Inspection reports. | • Cooperation from the outlet owners. | | | | | | 0.15M |
| **266. Disseminate research outcomes and extension packages to producers through various methods i.e. field days, field** | • 7 research outcomes and extension packages disseminated in the plan period. | • Livestock- research liaison reports. | • Research recommendations will be implemented. | | | | | | 0.75M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **demonstrations, Exhibitions non-residential training, seminars and workshops, print and electronic media.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **267. Build a data inventory for extension service providers.** | • 7 extension service providers inventory build in the planned period. | • Livestock annual Report on extension provision. | • Cooperation from all extension service providers. | | | | | | 0.15M |
| **268. Capacity build extension service providers on new technologies.** | • 100 staff and 14 FBOs and CBOs capacity built. | • Livestock annual Report on training. | • All stakeholders will participate.<br>• | | | | | | 0.67M |
| **269. Train extension officers on ICT in provision of extension services.** | • 100 extension officers trained in the plan period. | • Livestock annual Report on training. | • There will be network coverage in the whole county. | | | | | | 0.437M |
| **270. Conduct surveys to assess the quality of extension services by private service providers.** | • 130 surveys conducted in the plan period. | • Livestock annual report on extension services by private service provider's survey report. | • Co-operation from service providers. | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **271. Procure and install appropriate ICT hardware and software.** | • 8 laptops, 8 computers and printers bought in the plan period. | • Invoices and delivery notes. | • All staff will be ICT compliant. | | | | | | 1M |
| **272. Increase extension staff strength.** | • Staff strength increased from 115 to 145in CGG over the planned period. | • Staff returns. | • The extension staff employed will deliver appropriately. | | | | | | |
| **273. Procure vehicles for the department.** | • 8 4WD Vehicles<br>• 30 Motorbikes. | • Log books. | • There will be good road network. | | | | | | 30M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **274. Construct livestock offices for the 7 sub counties.** | • 7 offices constructed and furnished in the plan period. | • Reports on office construction. | • Land will be available. | | | | | | 30M |
| **275. Identify areas of possible investment** | • Catalogue for possible investment opportunities developed and publicized. | • Availability of catalogue. | • Investors will invest in livestock industry. | | | | | | 0.15M |
| **276. Train the extension staff and service providers in investment proposal development and resource mobilization** | • 50extension officers trained in investment proposal development and resource mobilization in the plan period. | • Livestock county annual report on Training. | • | | | | | | 0.15M |
| **277. Encourage livestock farmer cooperatives to mobilize resources** | • 2 cooperatives encouraged | • Livestock county annual report on cooperatives. | • There will be farmer commitment | | | | | | 0.075M |
| **278. Construct 14 slaughter houses in collaboration with other stakeholders (2 per Sub County).** | • 14 slaughter houses constructed in the planned period. | • Livestock reports on slaughter houses. | • Availability of land and investors. | | | | | | 270M |
| **279. Construct 1 tannery in collaboration with other stake holders.** | • Tannery constructed. | • Livestock reports on Tannery.<br>• Payment vouchers. | • Availability of land and investors. | | | | | | 100M |
| **280. Train youth on how to make leather articles.** | • 120 youth trained. | • Livestock reports on training. | • Youth will be willing to be trained. | | | | | | 2.808M |
| **281. Undertake inspection visits to slaughter houses and curing premises.** | • 14 Slaughter houses and 14 curing premises visited. | • Inspection reports. | • Cooperation from stake holders. | | | | | | |
| **282. Train flayers on proper flaying techniques.** | • 126 flayers trained. | • Livestock reports on slaughter houses. | • Flayers will be willing to be trained. | | | | | | 0.475M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **283. Establish Camel milk coolers with other stake holders** | • 7 Camel milk coolers installed | • Livestock reports on dairy production. | • Farmers will be willing to avail land and take their milk to the coolers. | | | | | | 30M |
| **284. Procure license books, dispatch note and Folders.** | • 15 license books, 250 folders and 360 dispatch notes procured. | • Receipts & store ledgers. | • License books, folders and dispatch notes will be supplied on time.<br>• Cooperation from all the stakeholders. | | | | | | 0.335M |
| **285. Undertake Illegal slaughter surveillance.** | • 90 surveillance exercise carried out. | • Veterinary public health report. | • | | | | | | 0.553M |
| **286. License slaughter points, hides and skin premises, and flayers.** | • License books sold (slaughter points-3, flayers-5, dispatch notes-60 books, hides/skins premises-3 books. | • Veterinary Licensing reports. | • All will be meet the set conditions. | | | | | | 0.452M |
| **287. Collect, analyze and disseminate livestock market information.** | • Market information on 3 livestock enterprises collected and disseminated. | • Livestock marketing county reports. | • Availability of quality market information. | | | | | | 5M |
| **288. Encourage farmer groups to have binding contracts with livestock product buyers.** | • 8 farmer groups sign binding contracts. | • Livestock County reports copies of signed contracts. | • Availability of strong farmer groups. | | | | | | 0.075M |
| **289. Build capacity of the existing farmer groups on livestock marketing.** | • 80 farmer groups capacity built on livestock and livestock products marketing. | • Livestock county reports on livestock marketing. | • Existence of farmer groups. | | | | | | 2.993M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 290. **Build capacity of the Department in value addition of livestock products and by products.** | • 50 technical officers' capacity builds in the plan period. | • Livestock county reports on value addition. | • Availability of farm produce. | | | | | | 0.45M |
| 291. **Capacity built farmers on value addition of various livestock products (processing, packaging, storage and distribution).** | • Staff and 7500 farmers trained in the plan period. | • Livestock county reports on value addition. | • Availability of stakeholders. | | | | | | 2.993M |
| 292. **Train farmers on clean Camel milk production and udder care management.** | • 7500 farmers trained. | • Activity reports. | • Cooperation from farmers. | | | | | | 2.993M |
| 293. **Promote quality camel milk based payment.** | • 300 promotions in the plan period. | • Activity reports. | • Cooperation from farmers. | | | | | | |
| 294. **Establish one camel milk quality testing lab in the county.** | • 1 camel milk quality testing lab established. | • Activity reports. | • Cooperation from stakeholders. | | | | | | 2.5M |
| 295. **Develop a traceability system for livestock products.** | • Traceability system developed. | • Activity reports. | • Cooperation from stakeholders. | | | | | | 2.993M |

### 6. Agriculture, Irrigation Services and Fisheries

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #26: Agricultural production, market access ad value addition increased and post harvest losses reduced.** | • The % increase in the number of farmers implementing Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) in all aspects of farming. | • The County Agricultural Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • The % increase in the number of farmers attending Farmer Field Schools and visiting Demonstration farms.<br>• The % increase in demonstrations on newly researched production technologies. | • The Sector reports on farmer training. | • |
| | • Extension services for farmers strengthened and revamped. | • The County Agricultural Monitoring Report with information on agricultural extension. | • |
| | • The % increase in Farmers receiving information on weather patterns and availability of inputs through mobile telephones, media and County Resource Centres. | • The Agricultural Sector Reports.<br>• Reports of the County Meteorological station. | • |
| | • The % increase in the number of farmers served by AI services. | • Sector reports on Veterinary extension services. | • |
| | • The % growth in the number of farmers accessing agricultural credit. | • The financial records of the Agricultural Finance Corporation.<br>• The Sector reports on farmer financing. | • |
| | • The % reduction in the cost of farm inputs. | • The Sector reports on farmer surveys.<br>• | • |
| | • The post-harvest loss incurred during storage by farmers reduced from 40% of the total production.<br>• The % growth in the total volume of milk marketed. | • The Sector survey reports reflecting reduction in post-harvest losses in cereals and pulses.<br>• The County Monthly Dairy Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • The % growth in the number of farmer groups and co-operatives established at the local level. | • The County Annual Report on farmers Co-operative Movement in the County. | • |
| | • The % growth in production of export crops. | • The County Annual Report showing the volumes and value of export crops. | • |
| | • The % increase in the number of farmers accessing mechanized farming. | • The Report of the CGG Tractor Hire Scheme reflecting increase use of agricultural machinery by farmers. | • |
| | • The % increase in the number of farmers practicing integrated agricultural farming. | • The Sector Survey Report on farmer activity. | • |
| | • High quality animal feeds and water available. | • The Sector Survey Report. | • |
| | • The % growth in the number exotic and crossbreed dairy and beef animals. | • The Sector Survey Report. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | • The % reduction in the number of livestock diseases reported. | • The Veterinary Monthly Reports on livestock diseases. | • |
| | • The % increase in the number of farmers practicing commercial agriculture in the County. | • The Sector Survey Report. | • |
| | • The % increase in fish production. | • The Sector Survey Report. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **296. Train farmers on Good Agricultural practices.** | • The % increase in the number of farmers exposed to training on GAPs. | • The Sector Monthly Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **297. Establish Demonstration farms and Farmer Field Schools for farmer training.** | • At least 30,000 individual farmers visited and 90,000 reached through group approach over the Plan period. | • The Sector Annual Report showing the proportion of farmers reached. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **298. Conduct demonstrations on newly researched production technologies.** | • At least one Demonstration on newly researched production technology set up in each sub-County and Ward. | • The Sector Annual Report. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| **299. Reform and support agricultural extension system.** | • At least 30 Field Extension Officers recruited and deployed. | • The HR records of the UG County Government. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| | • Partnership with at least 50 private sector agencies and NGOs/CBOs for provision of extension services established. | • | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **300. Purchase motorcycles** | • 51 motorcycles purchased | • Log book/invoice. | • | | | | | | 18.5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| for front line extension personnel. | in the Plan period. | | | | | | | | |
| **301. Establish linkages between the County extension service, universities and Research Institutions for transfer of technology to extension officers.** | • Research outcomes and extension packages disseminated to Extension Officers through field days, demonstrations, exhibitions, print and electronic media. | • The Sector Report on dissemination of extension packages. | • | | | | | | 100M |
| **302. Promote crop mapping according to Agro-ecological zones.** | • 15 types of crops promoted according to agro-ecological zones. | • Agriculture County reports on crop zoning. | • | | | | | | 15.6 |
| **303. Employ ICT in the dissemination of agricultural technology to farmers.** | • The increase in the number of farmers reached through SMS, Mobile telephones, Social Media etc. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 2.5M |
| **304. Establish enterprise – specific lines of credit with financial institutions dedicated to farmers.** | • The % of increase in farmers accessing credit. | • The Financial records of the AFC. | • AFC and other financial institutions willing to expand lending activities to farmers. | | | | | | 60M |
| | • The % growth in volume of credit disbursed to farmers by AFC | • The Financial records/reports of AFC. | | | | | | | |
| | • The % growth in institutions establishing enterprise specific lending. | • The reports of the Financial Institutions with established lines of credit to farmers. | | | | | | | |
| | • The % growth in new institutions establishing agricultural lines of credit. | • The reports of Financial Institutions with agricultural lines of credit. | • | | | | | | |
| **305. Identify opportunities** | • The % of farmer groups | • The Sector Monitoring | • | | | | | | 10M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| for the bulk – purchase of farm inputs by farmer groups. | making bulk purchase of farm inputs increased. <br><br> • The % reduction in inputs cost. | Reports. <br><br> • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | | | | | | | |
| 306. **Strengthen the Warehouse Receipting System for storage of cereals and other farm produce.** | • The % increase in the number of farmers participating in the WRS. <br><br> • The % reduction in post-harvest crop loss due to lack of storage. | • The Annual Report of the Warehouse Receipt System Project. <br><br> • | • <br><br> • | | | | | | 5M |
| 307. **Provide support for on-farm development of storage facilities.** | • The % increase in the number of farmers with on-farm storage. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| 308. **4.11 Promote the production of export crops.** | • The % increase in land area under export crops. <br><br> • The % increase in the value of export crops over the 5-year Plan period. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. <br><br> • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • <br><br> • | | | | | | 5M |
| 309. **4.12 Increase the number of machinery at Garissa A.T.C** | • Farm tractors, combine harvesters dozers and drag lines increased at the **Garissa A.T.C** | • The Monthly Performance Report. <br><br> • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • <br><br> • | | | | | | 100M |
| 310. **Train farmers on integrated farming systems.** | • At least 30,000 farmers practicing integrated farming over the Plan period. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 1M |
| 311. **Establish an Agri-business centre at Garissa A.T.C.** | • An Agribusiness Development Centre established at **Garissa A.T.C**. | • The Monthly Performance Report of the Agri-business Centre. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| 312. **Provide resource–** | • At least 6,000 resource- | • The Sector Monitoring | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **poor farmers with starter packages to progressively build their capacities.** | poor farmers issued with a starter package over the Plan period. | Reports showing the proportion of resource-poor farmers issued with a starter package. | | | | | | | 30M |
| **313. Reduce prevalence of crop pests and diseases.** | • Training conducted for at least 30,000 farmers on the symptoms and control methods of common pests. | • The Training Reports of farmers trained on control of common pests. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| | • Crop disease surveillance conducted over the Plan period. | • Sector Report on crop surveillance. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **314. Promote soil, water management and environmental conservation.** | • At least 30,000 farmers trained on soil and water management. | • Sector Monitoring Reports showing the proportion of farmers trained on soil and water management. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| | • A total of 5,000 soil samples collected and tested across the County. | • Sector Report on soil sample analysis. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| **315.** | • A soil analysis laboratory established at **Garissa A.T.C**. | • The County Annual Report showing the establishment of a soil analysis laboratory at AMS. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **316. Promote irrigation agriculture.** | • A total of 328 dams de-silted between 2013 and 2018. | • The Sector Monitoring Report showing the proportion of dams de-silted. | • | | | | | | 1.148M |
| | • At least 3 water reservoirs established per each Ward. | • The Sector Monitoring Report showing the proportion of reservoirs established per Ward. | • | | | | | | 150M |
| **317. Provide market information.** | • At least 50,000 farmers sensitized on market | • The Sector Monitoring Reports showing the % of | • | | | | | | 2.5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | information over the Plan period. | farmers sensitized on market information. | | | | | | | |
| **318. Promote market development.** | • At least 60 market surveys undertaken over the Plan period. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.5M |
| | • At least 20 agricultural shows mounted over the Plan period. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 75M |
| **319.** | • At least 30 rural markets developed over the Plan period. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **320. Promote agro-processing at all levels.** | • At least a processing plant to process agricultural products established. | • The County Annual Report. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| | • 50 cottage industries established over the Plan period. | • Agricultural Reports on Agro-processing. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| | • Multi-purpose fruit juice processing unit established in the Plan period. | • Agricultural Reports on Agro-processing. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| **321. Construction of cold storage facilities for horticultural produce.** | • Cold storage facilities constructed in the County for storing horticultural produce. | • County Agricultural Reports on horticulture. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **322. Purchase of refrigerated trucks for transporting horticultural produce.** | • Refrigerated trucks for transporting horticultural produce. | • County Agriculture Reports on horticulture. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| | • 2 silos constructed and 2 grain dryers purchased in the Plan period. | • County Agriculture Reports on post harvest management County Reports on grain reserves. | • | | | | | | 40M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #27:** **The production of fish in the County increased and better market accessed.** | • At least 1,000 farmers selected and trained on correct fish husbandry techniques. | • The Training Report of farmers on correct fish husbandry. | • |
| | • Aqua-culture systems improved. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • Integrated fish farming promoted in the County. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • Genetic improvement embraced through the development of high quality fish breeds. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • The % increase in the number of fish farmers accessed fish feeds. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • Aquaculture extension services strengthened. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • The administration and delivery of fishery services strengthened. | • The HR County Annual Report. | • |
| | • Dam fisheries revamped. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • The cost of fish production reduced. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • Farmers accessed to easier and more affordable credit facilities. | • The AFC financial records showing the cost of credit to fish farmers in the County. | • |
| | • Water availability improved. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 323. **Identify farmers for training in correct fish husbandry techniques.** | • At least 1,500 farmers identified from all the six sub-counties for training in Fish husbandry techniques. | • Annual Fisheries sub-Sector (FSS) Reports.<br>• | • That the activities will be funded. | | | | | | |
| 324. **Procure training and learning materials.** | • Training and learning materials procured in the Plan period. | • Training timetables.<br>• Receipts. | • | | | | | | 0.525M |
| 325. **Conduct 360 fish farming trainings in the County and 20 farmers' educational visits.** | • 1,500 farmers trained on correct fish husbandry techniques in the County in the Plan period and 200 farmers taken on educational visits. | • List of training participants and<br>• Fish Production Records. | • | | | | | | 2.625M |
| | • Fish husbandry practices improved by 80%. | • Farmers' Pond Management Records. | • | | | | | | |
| | • Annual fish production increase from 593,000 kg to 2,372,000 kg. | • | • | | | | | | |
| | • Food security in CGG improved by 90%. | • | • | | | | | | |
| 326. **Monitor the training and the impact of the training.** | • Monitoring exercise was conducted to access the impact of the trainings. | • Monitoring Reports.<br>• . | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 327. **Identify farmers to train on intensive aquaculture system.** | • 200 farmers identified for training on intensive aquaculture system in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Report. | • | | | | | | |
| 328. **Train farmers to adopt intensive aquaculture** | • Training and learning materials procured. | • List of training participants and Fish Production Records | • | | | | | | 0.1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **system.** | • 200 farmers trained and adopted intensive aquaculture system in the Plan period increasing fish production by 400%. | | | | | | | | 0.625M |
| **329. Monitor the rate of intensive aquaculture system adoption.** | • 50% of fish farmers adopted poly-culture. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| **330. Promote regular fish sampling access growth.** | • All fish farmers adopted regular sampling of fish to assess growth. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **331. Promote poly-culture.** | • M&E carried out in the Plan period. | • Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **332. Train farmers on predator control at the farm level.** | • 1,500 farmers trained in predator control. | • Certificate of Registration. | • | | | | | | |
| **333. Promote fisheries cottage industry to make fishing gear and pond management equipments at cluster groups' level.** | • A vibrant fishing equipment cottage industry establish in the County in the Plan period | • Certificate of Registration.<br>•<br>• | • Cluster groups will own the idea. | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **334. Partner with leading institutions like Sagana Aquaculture Centre to research and develop high quality fish breeds.** | • High quality fish breeds developed in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • Cooperation from researchers | | | | | | 1M |
| **335. Promote Public-Private Partnership by partnering with** | • Fish growth rate and maturity size improved by 90% in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports.<br>• Fish Farmers Harvest Reports. | • Private sector will rise to the occasion. | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **private companies like Women Development Centre (EA) (WODEC) for production of fisheries inputs like fingerlings and fish feeds.** | • A working public-private partnership established in the County in the Plan period.<br>• Fish production increased significantly in the Plan period. | | | | | | | | 0.5M |
| **336. Sensitize farmers to buy fish feeds from authenticated fish feed producers.** | • All fish farmers accessed fish feeds from authenticated fish farmers. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • Fish feeds cottage industry will be established. | | | | | | |
| **337. Promote proper feeding regimes.** | • Fish growth rate improved by 80%. | • Farmers Harvest Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **338. Monitor the quality of fish feeds manufactured in fish feeds cottage industries within the County.** | • Fish feeds cottage industry observed quality assurance of their products. | • Fish Feeds Cottage Industry Operations Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| **339. Conduct research on the best quality feeds formulations using locally available animal and plant materials and locally available farm by-products.** | • Fish growth rate improved by 80%.<br>• | • Fish Farmers Records. | • Farmers records available | | | | | | 0.1M |
| **340. Conduct regular farm visits to train farmers on fish pond management and** | • Regular effective extension services conducted in the Plan period.<br>• Fish production increased | • Annual FSS Reports<br>• Field Books Records. | • That the activities will be funded. | | | | | | 1.5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| improving production. | by 80% | | | | | | | | |
| 341. Hold Public Barazas to sensitize fishing communities on Gender mainstreaming and HIV control and management. | • 30 Public Barazas held in the Plan period.<br>• Morbidity reduced by 50%. | • Annual FSS Reports.<br>• The National Demographic and Health Survey Reports. | • Availability of resources. | | | | | | 0.75M |
| 342. Purchase of a departmental vehicle that can work under all weather conditions in all terrains. | • A double cabin pick-up procured for Fisheries Department in the Plan period. | • Log Book. | • | | | | | | 3M |
| 343. Procure basic dissecting equipment and water quality monitoring equipment. | • A dissecting microscope, dissecting kit and water monitoring kit procured in the Plan period.<br>• Prognosis and diagnosis time reduced by 90%. | • Annual FSS Reports.<br>• Receipts and Invoices. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 344. Address low staffing in the Fisheries Department and improve staff morale through promotion. | • Five Officers on contract absorbed and 20 more assistant Fishery Officers employed to fill the missing gaps of 1 Extension Officer per ward.<br>• Fisheries service delivery efficiency improved by 80%. | • Employment Reports. | • More staff will be employed. | | | | | | 24M |
| 345. Provide Motor Vehicle fuel for the Department. | • Service delivery continued in Plan period. | • FSS Annual Reports.<br>• Annual Staff Returns. | • | | | | | | 4M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 346. **Provide airtime to the Department.** | • Service delivery continued in Plan period.<br>• A-I-A collections improved by 80%. | • Invoices and Delivery Notes.<br>• | • The County Budget will be fully funded. | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 347. **Construct fisheries offices in every sub-County within Garissa County.** | • Five offices constructed in each sub-County in the Plan period. | • FSS Annual Reports.<br>•<br>• Copies of Trainees' Certificate. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| 348. **Procure 7 computers for County fisheries headquarters and sub-County offices.** | • Seven computers bought and installed in each sub-County.<br>• Efficiency in service delivery improved by 80%. | • FSS Annual Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.35M |
| 349. **Train Fisheries Department staff.** | • CGG Fisheries staff trained in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS | • | | | | | | 0.6M |
| 350. **Construct 3 demonstration fish ponds with pond liner at CGG Fisheries Headquarters – Garissa, at the showground and at Garissa A.T.C.** | • 3 demonstration ponds constructed at CGG Fisheries Headquarters, showground and **Garissa A.T.C** respectively in the Plan period.<br>• Fish farmers accessed real time fish farming demonstrations at 3 strategic points. | • Annual FSS Reports.<br>• A-I-A Reports. | • The project will be funded. | | | | | | 0.21M |
| 351. **Conduct weekly surveillance and routine spontaneous checks on fish mongers within the County and at entry** | • Weekly surveillance and routine spontaneous were conducted in Garissa County in the Plan period.<br>• A-I-A collections improved by 80%. | • Annual FSS Records.<br>• | • Means of transport will be available. | | | | | | 1M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **points and issue licenses.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **352. Board obsolete machinery and equipment in Fisheries Department.** | • All Fisheries Department obsolete machinery and equipment boarded in the Plan period.<br>• A-I-A and departmental efficiency improved by 89%. | • Invoices and Delivery Notes. | • Public works inspection unit will recommend boarding. | | | | | | 0.03M |
| **353. Carry out frame survey to determine the dams with high potential.** | • One frame survey carried out in all the dams in Garissa County in the Plan period. | • List of participants.<br>• | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| **354. Stock 100 dams in Garissa County with 50,000 fingerlings each.** | • 12 dams in Garissa County stocked with tilapia in the Plan period. | • Monthly Dan Production Reports<br>• Monthly Dam Production Reports.<br>• The National Demographic and Health Survey Reports. | • That the activities will be funded. | | | | | | 0.35M |
| **355. Carry out training on sustainable environmental management practices and capacity building in 100 ear-marked dams.** | • 12 training of cluster groups conducted in the Plan period.<br>• Rate of employment raised by 90%. | • Annual FSS Reports.<br>• Fish Feeds Extruders Operation Reports. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **356. Procure 1 fishing boat and three gill nets or a floating cage for each of the 100 ear-marked dams.** | • 12 fishing boats and 36 gill nets procured within the Plan period.<br>• The annual dam fisheries in Garissa County increased | • List of Training Participants.<br>• Registration Certificates. | • That the activities will be funded. | | | | | | 5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | by 1000% (from 33,048 kg worth Kshs.9, 914,400 to 330,480 kg worth Kshs.99, 144,000).<br>• The level of unemployment in the communities living near dams reduced by 90%. | | | | | | | | |
| **357. Establish 3 fish feeds extruders in the County.** | • 3 Authenticated fish feeds sources established in the Garissa County in the Plan period.<br>• Farmers supplied with fish feeds at not more than 30/= per kg thus reducing the average cost of feeds per pond from 45,000/= to 12,000/=. | • Breeding Centre's Operation Reports. | • | | | | | | 1.8M |
| **358. Train farmers on forming cooperatives to procure inputs in bulk.** | • 1,500 farmers trained in the Plan period.<br>• One strong Fish Farmers' cooperative formed in every sub-County in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports.<br>• Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| **359. Establish a fish breeding centre in the County or Sagana Aquaculture Centre to supply quality fingerlings.** | • A reliable fish breeding centre established in CGG in the Plan period.<br>• Farmers supplied with fingerlings at a maximum of 3/= thus reducing cost of fingerlings per pond from | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | 5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10,000/= to 3,000/=. | | | | | | | | |
| **360. Provide subsidized high quality fingerlings to 2,000 active fish farmers within the County at subsidized prices.** | • All fish farmers provided with subsidized fingerlings in the Plan period. <br> • The number of fish ponds in Garissa County doubled in the Plan period. <br> • Annual aquaculture production in Garissa County doubled in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **361. Establish a revolving fund for fish farmers to get credit at more friendly interest rates and flexible repayment schedule.** | • Revolving fund established in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • That the programme will be funded. | | | | | | 50M |
| **362. Sensitize the farmers on the importance of acquiring credit for capital for the purpose of investment.** | • Investment in fisheries increased by 90%. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **363. Train all fish farmers on rain water harvesting on the farm.** | • More farmers adopted water harvesting technology. | • Annual FSS Reports. <br> • Farmers Harvest Records. | • | | | | | | |
| **364. Train all fish farmers on harvesting storm water in water pans.** | • More farmers adopted the water harvesting technology. | • EIA Reports <br> • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **365. Provide 300 fish** | • 300 fish farmers provided | • Architectural Plan Drawings | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **farmers in Garissa County with a 5m x 5m x 5m water harvesting liner.** | with water harvesting liner in CGG the Plan period.<br>• Annual fish production increased by 50%. | | | | | | | | 7.5M |
| **366. Construct one processing and cold storage facility at Garissa ATC and one cold storage facility in every sub-County.** | • One processing and storage facility and six cold storage facilities constructed in CGG in the Plan period. | • M & E Reports. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| **367. Employ 20 permanent staff to run the facility.** | • 20 staff employed for the processing facility in the Plan period. | • List of participants.<br>• Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | 18M |
| **368. Conduct a Monitoring and Evaluation exercise.** | • M & E conducted in the processing facility in the Plan period. | • List of participants.<br>• Farmers Production Reports. | • | | | | | | 60M |
| **369. Conduct 360 field days in major market centres to train farmers on fish value addition.** | • 360 field days conducted in the Plan period.<br>• Fish Value Addition improved by 90% in Garissa County in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.9M |
| **370. Conduct 360 on-farm trainings on proper fish handling methods to reduce fish damage during harvesting, sorting, grading and transportation and storage at the pond sites and dam landing** | • Post harvest losses in Garissa County reduced to 10% in the Plan period. | • Registration Certificates.<br>• Annual FSS Reports. | • The County Budget will be fully funded. | | | | | | 0.9M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| sites. | | | | | | | | | |
| 371. **Carry out 150 eat-more-fish campaigns conducted in the County in the Plan period.** | • 150 eat-more-fish campaigns conducted in the County in the Plan period.<br>• Market accessibility improved by 80%. | • Annul FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.9M |
| 372. **Train farmers on forming Co-operatives to improve marketing fish and fish products.** | • Co-operatives formed in Garissa County in the Plan period.<br>• Market accessibility in CGG improved by 80% in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| 373. **Establish an ample centralized fish market within the Garissa Municipal Market.** | • A spacious centralized fish market established in the Garissa Municipal Market in the Plan period. | • Business Registration Reports.<br>• Annual FSS Reports. | • The Municipality Council will provide the fish market space. | | | | | | 0.2M |
| 374. **Establish a mobile phone e-marketing technology, develop and host a CGG Fisheries State Department website and open a face book account on fish and fish products market sources.** | • Market accessibility in Garissa County improved by 80% in the Plan period. | • Annual FSS Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| 375. **Establish Aqua shops in Garissa County.** | • Aqua shops established in each Sub-County within Garissa County in the Plan | • Annual FSS Reports.<br>• Invoices and Delivery Notes. | • Private sector readiness to invest in the Aqua | | | | | | 9M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | period. <br> • Fish and Fisheries products market access increased in CGG by 80% in the Plan period. | | shops. | | | | | | |
| **376. Control importation of fish into the County.** | • Measures put in place to control importation of fish into CGG in the Plan period. <br> • Fish market increased for CGG fish producers. | • 6.56.1 FSS Annual Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **377. Participate in the CGG Annual ASK Shows.** | • Fish market access in CGG raised by 10% annually. | • FSS Annual Reports. | • Program will be funded. | | | | | | 2M |

7. **Finance, Revenue, Economical Planning and County Affairs**

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #28: The revenue levels of Garissa County enhanced.** | • New viable commercial investments of the County identified. | • Report of the Survey on County Assets including land and buildings <br> • Report of survey on areas of investment potential in the CGG. | • |
| | • Strategic Investors identified; and joint ventures with CGG Government financed and implemented. | • Joint Agreements with strategic investors. <br> • Project Documents on joint ventures between CGG and strategic investors. | • |
| | • A Business Park established in Garissa Township. | • The Spatial Map of CGG depicting a Business Park. <br> • The Land Registry maps and documents relating to the CGG Business Park. | • |
| | • Clear guidelines for Investors on Licensing, procedures etc. developed and availed to potential investors. | • CGG Investor Guidelines. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | • The County Budget Developed and used to manage County finances and expenditure. | • The CGG Annual Budget. | • |
| | • An automated County Financial Management System established. | • The CGG portal reflecting an automated financial management system. | • |
| | • The County financial management system strengthened and appropriate financial controls established. | • The CGG Financial Management System document containing financial controls. | • |
| | • The County Procurement System established and a Procurement Plan developed and in use. | • The County Procurement System and Plan. | • |
| | • The quality of services in all service areas improved and services with potential for increased revenue generation identified. | • The Customer Service Quality Survey Reports. | • |
| | • All non-core services contracted-out. | • County Contract documents with suppliers of non-core services. | • |
| | • A comprehensive staff rationalization exercise completed and a lean and efficient staff deployed. | • The CGG Annual Monitoring Report reflecting improved revenue levels from automated services. | • |
| | 2.12 Revenue collection and management automated:-<br>(i) the Land Registry;<br>(ii) Business Permit Issuance;<br>(iii) Licensing;<br>(iv) Parking fees collections;<br>(v) Water services; and<br>(vi) Defaulter fines. | • The CGG portal reflecting areas of automation of services.<br>• The CGG Annual Monitoring Report reflecting improved revenue levels from automated services.<br>• The CGG financial reports reflecting improved revenue levels. | • |
| | • At least 5% of the total funding for the CGG Development Programme harnessed from Development Partners. | • The CGG Budget reflecting the % growth in Development Partner funding. | • |
| | • Partnership arrangements with the Private Sector in key service provision areas concluded. | • The PPP Agreements between the CGG Government and Private Sector partners. | • |
| | • Revenue collection mechanisms in traditional areas such as local markets, trading centers, Businesses etc. strengthened and revenue levels improved by 20% every year. | • The CGG financial reports reflecting improved revenue levels. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 378. **Conduct a survey to identify County assets.** | • A compendium of CGG assets developed and "dead assets" identified. | • The list of surveyed CGG Government assets. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| 379. **Identify assets investment potential for development or redevelopment.** | • Assets for redevelopment identified and valuations completed. | • The CGG Asset Valuation Report. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| 380. **Develop a compendium and publicize the list of assets identified.** | • A list containing assets for re-development publicized. | • The list of assets on offer for re-development. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| 381. **Develop terms and guidelines for potential investors.** | • Due diligence conducted on potential investors and guidelines on collaboration developed. | • The Due Diligence Report of potential strategic investors. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| 382. **Develop maps and spatial plans for the Garissa Township Business Park.** | • Spatial maps and physical plans for Garissa Township Business Park completed. | • Spatial and physical plans for the proposed Garissa Township Business Park. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| 383. **Develop guidelines and procedures for investors.** | • County guidelines and procedures for investors developed and availed. | • Guidelines and procedures for investors. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| 384. **Develop an activity-based County Budget.** | • A County Budget developed. | • The CGG Budget containing proposals on Recurrent and Development expenditures. | • | | | | | | |
| 385. **Establish an automated County Financial Management System with appropriate controls.** | • The County Management system automated and operational. | • The CGG portal reflecting the automated Financial Management System. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| 386. **Develop a County Procurement System.** | • An effective County Procurement System established. | • The CGG Government procurement system. | • | | | | | | 2M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **387. Develop a County Procurement Plan.** | • A County Procurement Plan developed. | • The CGG Government Procurement Plan. | • | | | | | | |
| **388. Establish a Customer Service Delivery Charter.** | • A Customer Service Charter with clear Service Standards established. | • The Customer Service Charter document specifying the Service Standards established by the CGG Government. | • | | | | | | 2M |
| **389. Identify non-core services for contracting-out.** | • Non-core services for contracting out identified and a Contracting Plan developed. | • The list of Non-core services for contracting-out. | • | | | | | | 2M |
| **390. Develop and implement a plan for contracting-out non-core services.** | • A plan for contracting-out non-core services implemented and contracts signed with new managers. | • The plan for contracting-out non-core services. | • | | | | | | 2M |
| **391. Monitor service quality and revenue collection from the services contracted out.** | • The % increased in revenue collected from contracted services. | • The Financial Statements of the CGG Government. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **392. Rationalize the Staff Establishment and clean the payroll.** | • The % reduction in the County Establishment. | • The HR Annual Report. | • | | | | | | 0.5M |
| **393. Automate revenue collection.** | • Revenue collection automated in key revenue generation areas. | • The CGG Government portal. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **394. Develop a Resource Mapping and Investment framework for harnessing resources from Development Partners.** | • The CGG Government and development partners implementing a Sector-Wide Approach to planning. | • The Resource Mapping and Investment framework Agreement Document between the Consultant, CGG Government and Development Partners. | • Development Partners willing to enter into **Resource Mapping and Investment** | | | | | | 5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | **plan** arrangement with CGG Government. | | | | | | |
| | • All development partners implementing a joint-development programme drawn from the CGG Integrated Development Plan. | • The Joint Development Programme as articulated in the CIDP. | • Development Partners willing to implement a joint programme with CGG Government. | | | | | | |
| **395. Identify areas for PPP and implement partnership agreements between the CGG and private sector.** | • The % increase in the number of PPP Agreements signed between the CGG Government and the private sector. | • The PPP Agreements. | • The Private Sector interested in entering into PPP with the CGG Government. | | | | | | 20M |
| **396. Strengthen revenue collection mechanisms in traditional areas.** | • The % growth in revenue from traditional areas of collection. | • The CGG financial statements and reports reflecting improved revenue collection from domestic sources. | • | | | | | | 10M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #29:**<br>**The Implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan Enhanced.** | • Departmental Planning Operation developed and implemented. | • The Departmental Plans of Operation outlining the respective responsibilities of each Department under the CIDP. | • |
| | • Individual Work plans developed and implemented. | • Individual Work Plans derived from the Departmental Plans of Operation and the CIDP. | • |
| | • Performance Management System established in County operations. | • Performance Management System comprising of appraisal and reward mechanisms. | • |
| | • Performance Contracts signed between County Chief Officers and the Governor on Key Performance Targets. | • Performance Contract documents. | • |
| | • Effective coordination mechanisms on CIDP implementation established. | • Programme coordination documents between the various levels of County Government; and between Departments. | • |
| | • The CIDP Monitoring Plan implemented. | • The CIDP periodic monitoring reports reflecting the performance under key indicators. | • |
| | • The County Development Programme enhanced. | • The County CIDP Evaluation Report. | • |
| | • The Planning function in the County Government strengthened with adequate and qualified staff. | • The County Organogram reflecting the planning function. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **397. Develop Plans of Operation.** | • All the Ten Service Departments developed and implemented Plans of Operation. | • The Departmental Plans of Operation for all the 10. | • | | | | | | |
| **398. Implement Plans of Operation.** | • The key Departmental activities implemented in accordance with planned timelines. | • The Periodic Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **399. Monitor the implementation of Plans of Operation.** | • Periodic Monitoring Reports on key indicators produced and used to steer the CIDP programme. | • Periodic Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **400. Develop Individual** | • All staff of the County | • Periodic Monitoring | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Work plans.** | Government implementing their Individual Work plans. | Reports. | | | | | | | |
| **401. Integrate the Individual Work plans in the Performance Management System.** | • The performance of staff assessed using an effective Appraisal Instrument. | • The Performance Appraisal System (PAS) tools. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| | • A reward and sanction system established as an element of the County Performance Management System. | • The PAS. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| | • The Individual Work Plans of staff are aligned to the County strategies as articulated in the CIDP. | • Individual Work plans. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| **402. Implement Individual Work plans.** | • The implementation of Individual Work plans assessed against the targets established by the Departments/Individual staff. | • The PAS. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **403. Develop and establish Performance Contracts.** | • Performance Contracts signed between the County Chief Officers and the Governor; and between the County Chief Officers and their respective Directors. | • The signed Performance Contracts. | • | | | | | | 3M |
| | • The overall Performance of the County Government on Key Performance Indicators (the Set Objectives), publicly publicized for stakeholder consumption. | • The County Annual Evaluation Report. | • | | | | | | 15M |
| | | • The County Report Card on Performance. | • | | | | | | 15M |
| | • A County Customer (Citizens) Service Charter established and posted in all areas of service delivery. | • The County Customer Service Charter Document. | • | | | | | | 15M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **404. Establish mechanisms for coordinating programme implementation.** | • Mechanisms for coordinating programme implementation established. | • Guidelines on programme coordination. | • | | | | | | |
| **405. Monitor the implementation of the CIDP.** | • The CIDP Monitoring Plan Implemented. | • The County Annual Report. | • | | | | | | |
| **406. Evaluate the County Development Programme.** | • The County development programme evaluated. | • The County Annual Evaluation Report. | • | | | | | | |
| **407. Build the planning capacities of the County Government.** | • The % growth in the number of officers trained as per the Training Needs Assessment Study. | • The County HR Annual Report showing the implementation of the HRD Plan. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #30: Good Corporate governance practices enhanced in the Garissa County Government.** | • All members of the County Government including the Governor, Deputy Governor, Speaker, Members of the County Assembly, Members of the Public Service Board, Chief Officers and Senior Staff exposed to training in Corporate Governance. | • The County Annual Reports. | • The training needs identified and prioritized basis on funds available. |
| | • Requisite legal frameworks for governing the County developed and established. | • County Laws and Guidelines.<br>• The County Hansard Report reflecting enacted County laws. | • The County Executive arm will draft bills and forward to the County Assembly and that they will be passed into law. |
| | • The County organizational structures covering all the core functions established. | • The County Organizational Structure reflecting the Core functions. | • |
| | • Sound policies and management systems established. | • CGG County policy documents. | • |
| | • County staff rationalized in line with established departmental workloads. | • The County Human Resource Complement Report reflecting the Authorized HR Establishment. | • |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • Sub-County structures including the Ward and Village levels strengthened. | | | • The County Annual Report. | | | | | • Standard reporting format will be put in place for all departments. | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **408. Train the members of the County Government and Senior Management Team on Corporate Governance.** | • The % increase in the number of MCAs and Senior staff trained on Corporate Governance. | • The CGG Report on training on Corporate Governance. | | | | | | | 60M |
| | • Best practices in Corporate Governance integrated in the day-to-day operations of the CGG government. | • The CGG Annual Evaluation Report. | | | | | | | |
| | • Awards and honours to recognize citizens doing a great job/contribution. | • | • County Executive to come up with rules. | | | | | | |
| **409. Review any existing anachronistic laws in the County and establish new laws and guidelines for effective governance.** | • All laws, By-laws and Regulations inherited from both the previous Central Government, Local Government and Garissa Municipality identified and reviewed for their relevance in the CGG Government. | • The CGG Laws and Regulations. | • The committee in charge of transition and transfer of functions will be established to monitor the legislation required periodically and advise the County Government accordingly. | | | | | | |
| | • All anachronistic and irrelevant Laws, By-laws, and Regulations repealed from the | • The CGG Report on Repealed laws. | • Executive to draft bills and forward to | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | County Statutes. | | the County Assembly and that the Assembly will pass the bills. | | | | | | |
| | • New progressive laws and regulations enacted and established. | • The CGG Laws and Regulations. | | | | | | | |
| **410. Re-organizing County registry.** | • County registry reorganized and automated. | • Automated Registry County Report. | • The County funds the project and the other partners. | | | | | | 30M |
| **411. Establish a County Organizational Structure housing all the core functions and service areas.** | • An organizational structure reflecting all core functions of the CGG Government established. | • The County Organizational Structure reflecting Core functions and reporting arrangements. | • Alignment of staff to fit the County priorities. | | | | | | |
| **412. Develop the key services of the County from the functions provided by the Constitution and those devolved through the Transitional Authority.** | • Job-descriptions and Job specifications for key service areas developed; and the concomitant titles defined. | • The CGG HR Annual Report. | • The job evaluation will have been done. | | | | | | |
| **413. Establish policies to govern all procedures and processes of the County Government.** | • A Policy and Procedures Manual developed and established. | • The CGG Policy and Procedures Manual. | • The old or existing procedures are not consistent with the current County strategy and they have to be reviewed or they are non-existent as some functions are new. | | | | | | 10.8M |
| | • Management systems established in key areas including: Administration, Finance, Accounting, Procurement, Human Resource, Transport and Programme Management. | • The CGG Policy and Procedures Manual. | | | | | | | 15.6M |
| **414. Establish the actual** | • A staff Headcount conducted | • Report of the Staff | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **number of staff on the Establishment.** | and the staff in-post position established. | Headcount showing the Actual Establishment. | | | | | | | 5M |
| | • The % of "Ghost Workers" as a proportion of the total Establishment determined. | • The CGG Report on "Ghost Workers". | • | | | | | | |
| **415. Match staffs against the key functions.** | • Staff skills and competencies assessed. | • The Report on existing staff skills of CGG workers. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| | • Job-specifications for key positions determined and staff deployed as appropriate. | • The HR document on Job-descriptions and Specifications for key positions in the CGG service. | • | | | | | | |
| | • Staffs from the National Government and from the Local Government fused into one County Service. | • The New CGG Staff Establishment Report. | • | | | | | | 1.1B |
| | • Staff rationalization and balancing. | • The New CGG Staff Establishment Report. | • | | | | | | |
| **416. Strengthen the Sub-County levels for effective service delivery.** | • A functional analysis conducted to determine the services for downstream decentralization. | • Report of the Sub-County Financial Analysis. | • NGOs, CBOs and Other Non-State actors willing to partners with the CGG Government in service provision. | | | | | | |
| | • The requisite organizational structures for the Sub-County level determined. | • Sub-County level organizational structures depicting administrative services and development programme management. | | | | | | | |
| | • Gaps in existing capacities for service delivery determined. | • The Gap Analysis Report reflecting technical and human resource capacity needs at the Sub-County level. | | | | | | | |
| | • Community level partners for | • County Report containing | | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | service delivery identified and their capacities strengthened. | a compendium of NGOs, CBOs, Non-State actors, Community Groups etc acting as partners with the CGG Government in service provision. | | | | | | | |
| | • The capacities of County staff at the Sub-County level strengthened. | • The Training programme for community level service providers. | | | | | | | |
| | | • The Capacity Building Report. | | | | | | | |
| | • Mechanisms for co-ordination established. | • The CGG organizational structures. | | | | | | | 30M |

### 8. Women Affairs, Culture, Social Services, and Libraries

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #31:**<br>**Aspects of performing arts with special focus on the local communities and non-educational institutions promoted and improved.** | • Annual County Festivals held for performing arts, cultural dances and set pieces. | • County Departmental Reports. | • Funding will be availed. |
| | • County and National Holidays and Celebrations organized and executed. | • Gazette notice. | •         Gazetted public holidays. |
| | • State cultural functions organized. | • Invitation letters, speeches & event programs. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **417. Enacting County legislation on culture.** | • County legislation on County cultural affairs enacted. | • Kenya gazette notice.<br>• Hansard Report.<br>• Bill. | • | | | | | | |
| **418. Staffing established at both County and sub-County levels.** | • 24 Members of staff recruited. | • Staff establishment list.<br>•<br>• Recruitment Reports. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| **419. Field services carried out at sub-County level.** | • 2 vehicles procured for County office<br>• 7 vehicles procured for sub-County offices | • Log books.<br>• Transfer letters.<br>• Work tickets<br>• Inspection certificate. | • | | | | | | 16M |
| **420. Establishing County and sub-County offices.** | • Office each established at the County level and at the sub-Counties. | • Completion certificate.<br>• Procurement reports. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| | • County offices furnished. | • Receipt<br>• Inventory | • | | | | | | 4M |
| **421. Monitoring County cultural activities.** | • County cultural program monitored. | • Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 4M |
| **422. Recurrent** | • Cultural activities | • County Reports | • | | | | | | 15M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| expenditure. | conducted effectively. | • Receipts | | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #32: Social cohesion and mobilize communities participate in decision making and development enhanced.** | • Clients are identified, counseled and trained. | • Social Worker Reports. | • More social workers are employed and funds availed. |
| | • Children are reintegrated and follow ups conducted. | • Court orders and Reports. | |
| | • Rehabilitation centre constructed. | • Construction of a rehabilitation centre/plans | • Availability of land & funds. |
| | • Youth and women empowered for self reliance | • Registered groups and Reports on disbursement of funds. | • Funds are set aside. |
| | • Social Hall and Resource Centre constructed, developed and maintained. | • Construction of New Social Hall and Resource canters and repair of existing ones. | • Availability of funds. |
| | • Recreation facilities are upgraded and expanded. | • Recreational Park Constructed in Garissa Township | • Funds are availed at donors identified. |
| | • Public participation is enhanced. | • Development Committees formed and Reports on trainings. | • Approval by County Assembly & funds availed. |
| | • County estates repaired and maintained. | • Repairs and maintenance reports. | • Funds are availed. |
| | • Drugs, alcohol and substance abuse laws are formulated and enforced. | • Existence of County laws<br>• Awareness campaign reports. | • County Assembly legislate the laws |
| | • HIV/AIDS grants established. | • Reports on beneficiaries and campaigns conducted. | • Funds are set aside. |
| | • PWD grants established. | • Reports on identified PWD.<br>• Reports on beneficiaries. | • Funds are set aside. |
| | • Conference rooms and hostels built. | • Construction of rooms and hostels and plans for buildings. | • Funds are available. |
| | • Departmental vehicles purchased for administration and service delivery. | • Log books. | • Funds are set aside. |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **423. Identification of clients.** | • Vulnerable clients identified from the whole County. | • Reports from the social workers. | • | | | | | | 2.5M |
| **424. Counselling of clients.** | • Identified clients are counseled. | • Register for identified clients.<br>• Reports from social workers. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **425. Conduct training.** | • Clients are trained depending on their needs on how to live positive live. | • List of participants in training.<br>• Training budgets | • | | | | | | 6M |
| **426. Follow-ups.** | • Follow-ups of clients are undertaken. | • Follow-ups reports. | • | | | | | | 15M |
| **427. Reintegration of children into the society.** | • Repatriation or reintegration identified children is undertaken. | • Reintegration reports.<br>• Reintegration budgets and letter. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| **428. Construction of Rehabilitation Centre.** | • Rehabilitation Centre is constructed. | • Building plans drawings. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **429. Assistance to orphans and vulnerable children.** | • Orphans and vulnerable children are assisted. | • List of beneficiaries.<br>• Reports. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **430. Facilitate formation, registration and regulation of youth/women self-help group.** | • Youth/Women self groups are formed, registered and regulated. | • Copies of certificate for registered self-help groups.<br>• Register. | • | | | | | | 4M |
| **431. Establish revolving funds for youth and women.** | • Youth and women revolving fund as established. | • County Government set aside funds in the County budget.<br>• Annual reports. | • | | | | | | 100M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 432. **Training and workshops for youth and women for the 30 wards in Garissa County.** | • Youth and women groups are trained on best practices. | • Annual training plans for youths and women. | • | | | | | | 18M |
| 433. **Network youths/women with other funding agencies.** | • Youth and women are linked to other funding agencies. | • Reports on partnership <br> • Copies of MoUs. | • | | | | | | |
| 434. **Support development and maintenance of existing Social Halls and Resource Centres.** | • Existing Social Hall and Resource Centres supported and developed. | • Tender for repairs <br> • List of existing Social Hall and Resource Centres. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| 435. **Construction of social halls /Resource Centers in all the sub-Counties.** | • 6 Social Halls/Resource Centre's in all the sub counties constructed. | • Documents of title. <br> • Architectural Design and Plans. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| 436. **Formation of ward development committees.** | • Ward development committees formed at ward level. | • Minutes of meeting. | • | | | | | | 0.6M |
| 437. **Capacity building for ward development committees.** | • Ward development committee trained. | • Training programmes. <br> • List of attendance. | • | | | | | | 4.5M |
| 438. **Formation of a single development committee representative.** | • Single development committee's representatives formed. | • Minutes of meetings. <br> • List of elected officials. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 439. **Formulation of Public Private Partnership policy.** | • Public private partnership policy formulated. | • Approved policy. | • | | | | | | 3M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **440. Repairs and maintenance of County estates and Senior Staff Houses.** | • County estates and senior staff houses repaired and maintained. | • Reports from estate officer.<br>• Receipts of procurements. | • | | | | | | 300M |
| **441. Formulation and Enforcement of Drugs, Alcohol and Substance Abuse laws.** | • Drugs, Alcohol and substance abuse laws formulated and enforced. | • Garissa County Laws in place. | • | | | | | | 3M, |
| **442. Conduct Awareness Campaigns on Drug and Substance abuse.** | • Awareness campaign against Drug and Substance abuse conducted. | • Awareness campaign conducted during the plan period. | • | | | | | | 12M |
| **443. Establish Grants for HIV/AIDS.** | • Grants HIV/AIDS established. | • County Budget allocation. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| **444. Offer assistance to identified HIV/AIDS Individuals or Groups.** | • Identified HIV/AIDS individuals or groups assisted. | • List of beneficiaries.<br>• | • | | | | | | 25M |
| **445. Establish Grants for Persons with Disability.** | • Grants for persons with Disability established. | • County Budget. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| **446. Sensitize the Society on PWD rights.** | • The society is sensitized on the rights of PWD. | • Annual reports. | • | | | | | | 12M |
| **447. Establish Data base on Categories of Disability.** | • Data base on categories of Disability is established. | • Reports. | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **448. Purchase departmental vehicles.** | • Three double cabin vehicles procured for the department. | • Log books. | • | | | | | | 15M |
| **449. Employ more staff.** | • 30 social workers and community officers are | • Employment vacancies.<br>• Appointment. letters | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| employed. | | | | | | | | | 115M |

9. **Environment, Energy, Natural Resources, Wildlife Management and Tourism**

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #33: Environmental protection enhanced.** | • Measures to control air pollution taken. | • The NEMA reports on pollution control. | • |
| | • Water bodies in the County protected. | • The NEMA report on the % of water bodies in the County protected. | • |
| | • Integrated solid waste management practiced. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • |
| | • Wetlands identified and suitably utilized. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • |
| | • Forest cover increased and forest resources sustainably utilized. | • The Forest Sector Monitoring Reports. | • |
| | • Land degradation and loss of biodiversity reduced. | • The NEMA Monitoring Reports. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 450. **Enforce by-laws on the management of garbage.** | • Proper management of garbage achieved. | • Inspection Reports on garbage management. | • | | | | | | 1.7M |
| 451. **Strengthen the capacities of compliance and enforcement units.** | • The capacities of compliance and enforcement units strengthened. | • Reports of capacity strengthening of the Compliance Units. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| 452. **Inspect and enforce laws and regulations on water quality.** | • Laws and regulations on water quality established and widely publicized. | • The laws and statutes on water quality. | • | | | | | | 1.7M |
| 453. **Continuously monitor** | • Environmentally friendly | • The County Monitoring | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activities: | | | | | | | | | |
| and prosecute offenders in the protection of water bodies. | techniques adopted. | Reports. | | | | | | | 3M |
| 454. Provide adequate solid waste handling facilities and equipment. | • Equipment and facilities for handling solid waste acquired and installed. | • The County Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| 455. Mechanisms for PPP collaboration on waste management established. | • Mechanisms for PPP collaboration on waste management established. | • The PPP Agreements on solid waste management. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| 456. Initiate/train and adopt the 3R method in solid waste management. | • Communities trained on 3R method in waste management. | • Community training reports. | • | | | | | | 2.5M |
| 457. Enforce relevant County by-laws and policies together with waste management regulations in EMCA. | • Relevant County by-laws on waste management enforced. | • County by-laws on waste management.<br>• The reports of cases prosecuted. | • | | | | | | 1.7M |
| 458. Establish dumpsites management plan. | • Dumpsites established as appropriate. | • The County Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 25M |
| 459. Undertake periodic Customer Satisfaction Survey. | • Customer Satisfaction Surveys conducted and the perceptions of clients regarding waste management obtained. | • Reports of the Customer Satisfaction Surveys. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| 460. Conduct a feasibility study on wetlands in the County. | • A feasibility study on wetlands conducted and the results used to develop an inventory. | • The Wetlands Feasibility Study Report. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| 461. Develop an inventory of riparian and | • An inventory on riparian wetlands and catchment | • The inventory of riparian wetlands. | • | | | | | | 5M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| catchment zones. | zones developed. | | | | | | | | |
| **462. Educate communities on how to use and conserve wetlands.** | • Community capacities built on how to conserve wetlands. | • The County Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **463. Identify and map degraded forests.** | • Degraded forests identified ad mapped. | • Maps of degraded forests. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **464. Plant suitable tree species in degraded forest areas.** | • Degraded forest areas afforestated. | • The Forestry Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 3M |
| **465. Train and sensitized communities on forest conservation.** | • All Communities particularly those residing around forests sensitized and trained on forest conservation. | • Training reports on communities residing next to forests on forest conservation. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **466. Establish and strengthen Forest Users Association.** | • Forest Users Associations established and trained on sustainable use of forest products. | • The County Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| **467. Develop tree nurseries.** | • Tree nurseries developed both by the relevant County Department and private individuals. | • The County Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 15M |
| **468. Promote the planting of woodlots in institutions and homesteads.** | • The % increase in institutions and homesteads establishing woodlots. | • The County Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| **469. Promote the use of energy-saving burners.** | • Use of Energy saving burners promoted both in institutions and at the household level. | • The County Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 1M |
| **470. Conduct feasibility studies on biodiversity and** | • A County feasibility study on biodiversity conducted. | • The Report on the Study on biodiversity. | • | | | | | | 20M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| compile an inventory of the diversity. | | | | | | | | | |
| **471. Establish arboreturns, animal orphanages and recreational sites.** | • Arboreturns, animal orphanages and recreational sites established. | • The County Sector Monitoring Report. | • | | | | | | 50M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #34:** <br> **The effectiveness of meteorological services for early warning systems enhanced and modernized.** | • Existing observation stations strengthened. | • The County Annual Reports. | • Skilled personnel available <br> • Funds will be available |
| | • Observation stations increased for data collection. | • The County Annual Reports. | • Availability of Land <br> • Funds will be available |
| | • Data exchange and communication networks linked intra-County and inter-County. | • The Meteorological Department Monitoring Report. | • Skilled personnel available <br> • Funds will be available |
| | • Processing, analysis and modeling of data used in forecasting improved. | • The Meteorological Department Monitoring Report. | • Skilled personnel available <br> • Funds will be available |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **472. Acquire and install modern equipment and instruments for weather stations.** | • Modern meteorological equipment acquired and installed as per specifications. | • The equipment specifications and installation manuals and reports. | • Funds will be available. | | | | | | 150M |
| **473. Employ adequate staff for existing stations.** | • The existing meteorological stations adequately staffed. | • The HR records of the County. | • Funds will be available. | | | | | | 205M |
| **474. Build the capacities of staff.** | • Staff equipped with sufficient skills to perform their assigned tasks. | • The departmental staff appraisal reports reflecting staff performance levels. | • Funds will be available. <br> • Use local | | | | | | 25M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | institution. | | | | | | |
| 475. **Conduct a feasibility study to identify agro-climatic zones.** | • The agro-climatic zones of CGG County identified. | • The County Meteorological Report on agro-climatic conditions of CGG. | • Skilled personnel locally available. | | | | | | 10M |
| 476. **Undertake station network design.** | • Meteorological stations in the County networked. | • The Meteorological Website reflecting networked stations. | • Funds are available. | | | | | | 6M |
| 477. **Construct meteorological stations.** | • New Meteorological stations constructed. | • Meteorological reports of new stations. | • Funds will be available.<br>• Land available. | | | | | | 60M |
| 478. **Acquire and install modern equipment and instruments for weather stations.** | • New modern equipment installed in the new Meteorological stations. | • Equipment specifications and installation manuals. | • Funds will be available. | | | | | | 60M |
| 479. **Employ additional staff for new observation stations and build their new observation stations and build their capacities.** | • Adequate staff recruited and deployed in the new stations. | • The HR records. | • Funds will be available. | | | | | | 44.4M |
| 480. **Build capacities for new staff.** | • Staff trained and skills developed. | • Training Reports and Certificates. | • Funds will be available.<br>• Use local institution. | | | | | | 5.472M |
| 481. **Identify voluntary rainfall stations.** | • Voluntary rainfall stations identified and providing supplementary data to the Meteorological stations. | • The Compendium of voluntary rainfall stations. | • Volunteers available.<br>• Funds available. | | | | | | 5M |
| 482. **Observe and record all meteorological parameters to strengthen and make** | • An Early Warning System established in the County. | • The Early Warning System reports. | • Funds will be available. | | | | | | 2M |

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| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| reliable Early Warning Systems. | | | | | | | | | |
| 483. Acquire and install the necessary infrastructure to facilitate linkage. | • The infrastructure required for linkage acquired and installed. | • The records of the requisite infrastructure. | | | | | | | 10M |
| 484. Receive, disseminate and exchange real-time data observed from across the world. | • Real-time data shared with other Meteorological Stations across the world. | • Real-time data records from stations across the world. | | | | | | | 10M |
| 485. Archive data received for forecasting. | • Data archived ready for retrieval. | • Meteorological Data Archives. | | | | | | | 10M |
| 486. Conduct research to improve effectiveness of weather information. | • Research conducted to improve the effectiveness of weather information. | • The Research Report. | • Skilled personnel locally available.<br>• Funds are available. | | | | | | 20M |
| 487. Acquire and install software required for processing, analysis and modelling of data. | • Software for processing, analysis and modeling of data installed. | • Meteorological Software Online. | | | | | | | 1.5M |
| 488. Retrieve data from archives for analysis and modelling. | • Data for analysis retrieved from the archives. | • Meteorological Data Archives. | • Skilled personnel locally available.<br>• Funds are available. | | | | | | 0.5M |
| 489. Integrate the results of the data analysis. | • Data presented in a user-friendly format. | • Meteorological Reports and Information documents. | • Funds will be available.<br>• Funds are available. | | | | | | 2M |
| 490. Relay information on extreme and advertent weather phenomena. | • Extreme weather information relayed to broadcasting stations. | • Records of extreme and advertent weather relayed. | • Funds will be available. | | | | | | 5M |
| 491. Establish means of | • RANET, Mobile phones, | • Media reports and records. | | | | | | | 32.4M |

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| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **communication.** | radio, TV and print media identified as the means of communication with the public. | | | | | | | | |
| **492. Design training and educational materials.** | • Educational materials designed. | • The training and educational materials on weather and forecasting. | • Funds will be available. <br> • Personnel available. | | | | | | 10M |
| **493. Educate and sensitize the public.** | • The public sensitized on the activities of the Meteorological Department in the County. | • Reports of the public sensitization campaigns. | | | | | | | 0.5M |


| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #35:** <br> **Access to waste water disposal system improved.** | • Existing sewerage treatment works expanded. | • Sector technical designs and drawings. | • |
| | • New sewage treatment works built. | • Sector technical designs and drawings. <br> • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • |
| | • The sewer network system expanded to enhance wastewater disposal. | • Sector technical designs reflecting the sewer expanded network system. | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 494. **Undertake extension mapping and design of existing treatment works.** | • Maps and designs for sewage treatment works completed by June 2016. | • The Maps and designs on sewage treatment works. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| 495. **Undertake expansion works.** | • Sewage treatment works for urban areas constructed over the Plan period. | • The Completion Certificates on Sewage treatment works completed. | • | | | | | | 150M |
| 496. **Increase sewerage treatment from expanded treatment works.** | • The % increase in the volume of sewage treated from expanded treatment works. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports showing the increase in volume of sewage treated. | • | | | | | | 50M |
| 497. **Build new sewerage works.** | • New sewage works built over the Plan period in accordance with the plans and designs. | • The County Annual Report. | • | | | | | | 250M |
| 498. **Develop new sewerage network designs.** | • New sewerage network designed by 2016. | • The County Annual Report. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| 499. **Lay down the sewerage lines as per designs.** | • New sewerage lines and piping laid out over the Plan period. | • The County Annual Report. | • | | | | | | 150M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Result #36:<br>Tourism attractions in Garissa County developed and promoted in a sustainable manner | • Tourist attraction sites identified and developed in consultation with tourism stakeholders. | • Annual county tourism report. | • Availability of funds |
| | • Prioritize the construction of 3 Tourism/site hotels in Garissa Township, Masalani and Lagdera to act as a flagship tourism project for the county. | • Tourism survey reports.<br>• | • Availability of funds |
| | • Aggressive tourism marketing carried out in order to profile Garissa County as a preferred destination for business and tourism | • Annual reports on tourism statistics.<br>• | • Availability of funds |
| | • Increase the number of classified hotels to encourage visitation by up market tourists. | • Classification of tourist facilities report. | • Availability of funds |
| | • Enhance participation of locals in tourism by assisting them develop small scale tourism projects. | • Tourism site report. | • Availability of funds |
| | • Improve the quality of tourism facilities through regular inspection and licensing. | • Monthly inspection reports. | • Availability of funds |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| 500. Site selection survey for Garissa Township, Masalani and Lagdera Tourism/Site Hotels. | • site visits conducted. | • Site visit Report. | • Availability of resources. | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 501. Carry out benchmarking exercise of Garissa Township, Masalani and Lagdera Tourism/Site Hotels. | • A tour of one successful sports and city resort conducted. | • Benchmarking Report. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| 502. Feasibility study by consultant of Garissa Township, Masalani and Lagdera Tourism/Site Hotels. | • Consultancy carried out. | • Feasibility study Report.. | • | | | | | | 30M |
| 503. Acquisition of land for Garissa Township, Masalani and Lagdera Tourism/Site Hotels. | • Land identified and fenced off. | • Title deed. | • | | | | | | 60M |
| 504. Construction work for Garissa Township, Masalani and | • Project work commenced and | • Completion of works Report. | • | | | | | | 1.5B |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lagdera Tourism/Site Hotels. | finalized. | | | | | | | | |
| 505. Site section and evaluation exercise for the development of 7 Community Based Tourism Projects. | • One tourism site identified in each sub-County (making a total of 6). | • Site Evaluation Report. | • | | | | | | 0.05M |
| 506. Train beneficiaries on tourism projects. | • Trainings conducted. | • Training Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| 507. Disbursement of funds for the tourism projects. | • County avail funds for construction. | • Disbursement returns. | • | | | | | | 1.5M |
| 508. Monitoring and evaluation of the 7 Community Based Tourism projects. | • Spot check supervision. | • Spot check Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.05M |
| 509. Identification of venue and invitation of participants for hosting of tourism Investment sensitization seminars. | • One seminar held every year. | • LPO | • | | | | | | |
| 510. Holding of Seminars for tourism investment sensitization. | • One seminar held every year. | • Seminar Report. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 1M |
| 511. Participation at Miss Tourism /Beauty pageant. | • Event held in consultation with stakeholders. | • Minutes. | • " | | | | | | 4M |
| 512. Participation at World Tourism Week. | • Event held every year. | • Minutes. | • " | | | | | | 4M |
| 513. Participation at International Tourism Trade Fair. | • Event organized every year. | • Reports of activity undertaken. | • Availability of resources. | | | | | | 6M |
| 514. Attendance at ASK Show. | • Event held every year. | • Activity Report. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.5M |
| 515. Participation of Garissa County Tourism Exhibitions. | • One Expo held bi annually. | • Activity Report. | • Availability of resources. | | | | | | 4M |
| 516. Data collection on Publication of Garissa County Tourism | • Field visits. | • Field Reports. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.1M |

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| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Guide Books.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **517. Data editing and design.** | • Editing & design works carried out by experts. | • Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| **518. Printing of Guide Books.** | • Production of the 1,000 books. | • 1,000 Books. | • | | | | | | 0.5M |
| **519. Sites selection of Tourist Signages.** | • Tourist attraction identification. | • Field Reports. | • Availability of funds. | | | | | | 0.2M |
| **520. Construction of Signages.** | • Project works commenced and finalized. | • Completion of Works Report. | • | | | | | | 1M |
| **521. Licensing and inspection of tourism facilities.** | • Existing laws developed and/or enforced. | • Inspection Reports and Licenses issued. | • | | | | | | 0.6M |
| **522. Developing a County 5 year Tourism Area Plan.** | • A Consultant engaged to develop a Garissa County Tourism Area Plan. | • Production of County tourism area plan. | • | | | | | | 2M |
| **523. Organizing yearly refresher courses for staff working in the tourism industry.** | • Refresher training conducted in conjunction with Kenya Utalii College. | • Training Reports and attendance. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| **524. Classification of tourism facilities.** | • Classification exercise carried out in conjunction with Ministry of East African Affairs, Commence and Tourism. | • Establishment classification. | • | | | | | | 1M |
| **525. Collection of bed night and tourist arrivals statistics on monthly basis.** | • Field visits and airport visit. | • Monthly Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| **526. Construction of tourist Information Centre.** | • Contractor to carry out the construction work identified. | • Tourism Information Centre Reports. | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | • Tourism Information Centre developed and equipped. | | | | | | | | 3M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #37: Fire, rescue and disaster preparedness, response and mitigation enhanced.** | • Committee members on safety matters from 7 Sub County and 30 ward levels appointed. | • List of members<br>• Their qualification | • |
| | • Construction and equipping of the four (4) E.O.C accomplished. | • Survey reports<br>• Approved construction plans | • |
| | • A committee of experts established to deliberate on the legal and institutional framework. | • Drafts policy<br>• Minutes of meetings | • |
| | • Construction site for the fire, rescue and disaster management training college identified. | • Land | • |
| | • Older and outdated emergency apparatus replaced by 50%. | • Procurement report | • |
| | • Forty (40) % of the Community development workers trained on survival techniques. | • No. of trained officials | • |
| | • Retention and volunteer fire, rescue and disaster responders recruited, trained and equipped by 50%. | • No of the recruited and trained officers | • |
| | • Emergency awareness campaign carried out on a quarterly basis. | • | • |
| | • An exchange programme with donor partners identified and improved by 20%. | • Reports on meetings<br>• List of donated items | • |
| | • Fire rescue and disaster retention officers trained on the modern response procedures by 50%. | • List of the graduates | • |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **527. Survey and document the site for construction of E.O.C.** | • Survey plans.<br>• Approved construction plans. | • | • | | | | | | 5M |
| **528. Construct, furnish and equip the E.O.C.** | • Construction Site. | • | • | | | | | | 365M |
| **529. Constitute a committee of experts to deliberate on legal and institutional framework.** | • Committee members. | • | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **530. Construct a training college to train the retention officers.** | • Improved emergency approach to incidents by 90%. | • | • | | | | | | 500M |
| **531. Replace the older apparatus and equip with the latest improved one.** | • Improved effectiveness on service delivery by 50%. | • | • | | | | | | 767M |
| **532. Train the community development workers on survival techniques.** | • Improved community emergency awareness skills by 60%. | • | • | | | | | | 30M |
| **533. Recruit, train and equip the retention emergency responders with the latest PPE and station wear.** | • Improved emergency operational skills by 50%. | • | • | | | | | | 50M |
| **534. Carry out an exchange programme with the donor countries.** | • Increased emergency response knowledge by 90%. | • | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **535. Carry out an** | • Increased awareness | • | • | | | | | | 20M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **emergency awareness campaign through road shows and advertisement board.** | information by 90%. | | | | | | | | |
| **536. Construction of several underground reservoirs tanks for storage of storm water for fire fighting during scarcity.** | • Non treated firefighting media increased by 100%. | • | • | | | | | | 2B |
| **537. Survey/audit/inspection of premises for safety.** | • Safety of premises that have been approved increased by 50%. | • | • | | | | | | 10M |

## Peace Building

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #38: Peaceful Co-existence promoted.** | • The number of peace committees identified and trained. | • The County activity reports and training lists. | • That the funds will be available. |
| | • The number of the peace committees constituted. | • The County activity reports and training lists. | • That the local mechanisms will work. |
| | • The % of conflicts solved using local mechanism. | • The number of successful conflicts solved using local mechanisms. | |
| | • The number of County and sub-County forums conducted. | • The number of the sub-County forums conducted in the County. | |
| | • The number of local inter clan conflict mediation council established in each ward. | • The number of inter clan conflict mediation councils and ownership of the local mediation council. | • That the will be use of the local mechanisms. |
| | • Sectors have created linkages on peace initiatives programmes. | • Ownership by other stakeholders. | • That there will be greater linkages established. |
| | • Peace awards and peace festival conducted. | • The activities successfully owned by the community. | • Ownership of the process. |
| | • Institutionalized early warning and early response system in the County. | • The early warning system successfully operationalized and ownership by the County | • That the funds will be available and ownership. |

| | | | government and the County security team. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **538. To Train local peace structures in early warning and early response.** | • Peace committee identified. | • Activity reports. | • Adequate resource provided.<br>• Failure to implement the imparted skills. | | | | | | 0.1M |
| | • Training manual developed. | • Training timetables. | • | | | | | | |
| | • 70 peace committees trained. | • List of training participants. | • | | | | | | 1.08M |
| | • Monitoring the impact of the training. | • Monitoring reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **539. To set up and institutionalize early warning response system at the County.** | • Personnel employed and equipment availed. | • Information management system set up and fully functional. | • Adequate resource provided<br>• Failure to implement the imparted skills. | | | | | | 2.2M |
| | • 80% of the national and County office integrates peace issues. | • Technical reports. | • | | | | | | |
| | • County system is operationalized. | • | • | | | | | | 3M |
| **540. To support and facilitate healing and reconciliation.** | • 70% of the conflicts solved using local mechanism. | • Activity reports. | • The projects will be fully funded. | | | | | | |
| | • 45 local peace structures trained. | • List of participants. | • | | | | | | 0.1M |
| | • 60 trained on conflict sensitivity. | • Monitoring reports. | • | | | | | | 0.17M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | • County stakeholder forum conducted and 3 Sub-County stakeholders conducted. | • | • | | | | | | 2.5M |
| 541. **Revamping the local peace structure.** | • 200 peace committees constituted. | • The number of the committees constituted. | • The activities would be funded. | | | | | | 0.420M |
| | • 200 peace committees trained. | • List of members trained. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| 542. **Establish and enhance local inter clan conflict mediation units.** | • 30 location mediation council established in each Ward. | • Activity reports. | • Failure of the system to be implemented. | | | | | | 1.6M |
| | • 30 mediation councils trained. | • List of mediation council trained. | • | | | | | | 1.6M |
| | • 15 sectors have created linkages on peace initiative programmes. | • | • | | | | | | |
| 543. **Identify inter clan conflict dynamics.** | • Community scans developed. | • Activity reports. | • Failure to identify clear conflict issues. | | | | | | 1.5M |
| 544. **Participate in formation of Sub County task force on small arms and light weapons.** | • 3 representatives of peace committees represented in each Sub-County. | • List of the peace committees.<br>• Minutes of the meeting. | • | | | | | | 3.6M |
| 545. **Commemorate the international peace day celebrations.** | • Funding for activities available. | • Activity reports. | • That funds would be available | | | | | | 1M |
| | • Scheduled programme developed. | • | • | | | | | | |
| | • Peace trophies and | • | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | awards given. | | | | | | | | |
| **546. Conduct civic education and enhance citizen participation in governance.** | • 300 peace committees trained on constitution. | • List of participants. | • Funds will be available. | | | | | | 1.7M |
| | • Areas identified for civic education. | • Listed areas. | • | | | | | | 0.05M |
| | • 10,000 community members reached on the community forums. | • Activity reports. | • | | | | | | 2.1M |

### 10. Water

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result #39: The volume and access to clean and potable water increased.** | • All existing water sources protected and conserved. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports reflecting the % of water sources protected and conserved. | • Community participation will be forthcoming to relinquish catchment areas and water sources. |
| | • Current water treatment works expanded and new works built. | • The Sector Monitoring Report reflecting the proportion of water treatment works expanded or built. | • Communities will participate in developing water schools. |
| | • More reservoirs for storage of potable water built. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | • Households will participate to implement water harvesting technologies. |
| | • Reticulation systems expanded for enhancement of water distribution. | • The County Annual Report. | |
| | • Community based water projects established. | • The County Annual Report. | |
| | • Rain water harvesting promoted. | • The Sector Monitoring Report. | |
| | • Storm water harvested and put to appropriate use. | • The Sector Monitoring Report | |
| | • Underground water tapped. | • The County Annual Report. | |
| | • Dams rehabilitated to enhance water production and supply. | • The Sector Monitoring Report reflecting the % of dams rehabilitated. | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **547. Identify, protect and conserve water sources and catchment areas.** | • All water sources and catchment areas identified and protected over the Plan period. | • The Sector Monitoring Report showing the proportion of water sources and catchment areas identified and protected. | • | | | | | | 60M |
| **548. Regulate river water Abstractions.** | • Laws and Guidelines issued to regulate river water Abstractions by 2014. | • The County Laws and guidelines on river water abstractions. | • | | | | | | 10 M |
| **549. Undertake re-a forestation programme.** | • Communities sensitized with seedlings for a forestation by 2017. | • The Sector Monthly Report on a forestation | • | | | | | | 42M |
| | • Community participation in water resources management increased from 35% to 69% over the Plan period. | • The Sector Monitoring Report showing increased community participation in water resources management. | • | | | | | | |
| **550. Strengthen water user associations.** | • The % of Water Users Associations whose capacities have been built. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 10M |
| **551. Strengthen Community level structures for prudent management of water resources.** | • Community level structures trained and using guidelines on management of water resources. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 20M |
| **552. Enforce existing laws and regulations on water resources protection.** | • Communities and water users aware of existing laws and regulations regarding water resources protection. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports.<br>• Community level laws and regulations on water resources protection. | •<br><br>• | | | | | | 20M |
| **553. Conduct survey and** | • A County-wide survey | • The County-wide Survey | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **design of short-term, mid-term and long-term water sources.** | completed by 2014 with maps indicating short, medium and long-term water sources to be developed. | Report on water sources. | | | | | | | 5 M |
| | • The priorities of communities for water development as contained in Annex 1 to this CIDP developed and completed. | • The Annex 1 of the CIDP reflecting community priorities in water development | • | | | | | | |
| **554. Abstract water from new sources.** | • The % increase in the total volume of water due to new sources. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports showing increase in water supply from new sources. | • | | | | | | 300 M |
| **555. Conduct expansion survey for the existing treatment works.** | • Expansion survey of existing water treatment works completed. | • The Expansion surveys and Designs. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| **556. Undertake expansion works based on the volume of water and analysis of costs.** | • Expansion of the existing water treatment works completed by 2015. | • The Completion Certificates of the expansion of water treatment works. | • | | | | | | 105 M |
| **557. Increase water production from expanded treatment works.** | • The % increase in the volume of water supply resulting from expanded treatment works. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports.<br>• The GAWASCO Monitoring Reports. | •<br><br>• | | | | | | 10 M |
| **558. Undertake survey and designs for the new treatment works.** | • Survey and designs for new water treatment works completed by June 2016. | • Maps and designs of new water treatment works. | • | | | | | | 0.5M |
| **559. Construct new treatment works based on the** | • Construction of new water treatment works completed by June 2016. | • Certificates of Completion of construction. | • | | | | | | 150 M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| mappings and designs. | | | | | | | | | |
| **560.** Abstract water from the new treatment works. | • Volume of potable water supply increased in the County from 40% to 60% over the Plan period. | • The County Annual Reports. <br> • The Sector Monitoring Reports. <br> • The GAWASCO Monitoring Reports. | • <br><br> • <br><br> • | | | | | | 20 M |
| **561.** Undertake survey and designs for new reservoirs. | • Maps and designs for new reservoirs completed by June 2016. | • The Maps and Designs for new water reservoirs. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| **562.** Determine locations and the capacities involved in each reservoir. | • Water potentials of new reservoirs determined by December 2016. | • The Sector Study on water volumes in new reservoirs. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| **563.** Construct new reservoirs based on maps and design. | • Construction of new reservoirs completed over the Plan period and in accordance with the priorities made by communities as reflected in Annex 1 of this CIDP. | • Construction Completion Certificates. | • | | | | | | 150M |
| **564.** Treat and supply water to the reservoirs. | • All water supply to reservoirs appropriately treated prior to release for consumption. | • The Reports of the Water Treatment Works | • | | | | | | 50M |
| **565.** Undertake operation and maintenance. | • Measures for operations and maintenance of reservoirs and waterworks established. | • Manuals and guidelines on the maintenance of Reservoirs. | • | | | | | | 40M |
| **566.** Conduct survey and designs for proposed | • Maps and designs for expanded water | • Maps and Designs for expanded water | • | | | | | | |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| water distribution network. | distribution network completed by December 2015. | distribution. | | | | | | | 0.2M |
| 567. **Lay the pipes as per proposed network designs.** | • Pipes for expanded reticulation laid in accordance with the mapping and designs over the Plan period. | • The maps showing distribution networks. | • | | | | | | 80M |
| 568. **Conduct community awareness and sensitization campaigns on requirements for access to the network in terms of cost.** | • The % of communities reached with sensitization campaigns on requirements for access. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.2M |
| 569. **Conduct feasibility studies on community-based water schemes.** | • Feasibility studies conducted in all Wards to identify community-based water schemes. | • Feasibility Study Report. | • | | | | | | 0.75M |
| 570. **Initiate new community level water schemes.** | • New community level water schemes developed on the basis of the priority list as reflected in Annex 1 of this CIDP. | • Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 840M |
| 571. **Educate/train communities on rainwater harvesting.** | • The % increase in Households with rainwater harvesting infrastructure. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.72M |
| 572. **Provide communities with technical training on water harvesting.** | • Communities trained on rain water harvesting technology. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 0.72M |
| 573. **Train communities on storm water** | • Communities trained on | • The Sector Monitoring | • | | | | | | 0.36M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| **harvesting for irrigation.** | storm water harvesting techniques. | Reports. | | | | | | | |
| **574. Construct the infrastructure for storm water harvesting in** | • Underground tunnels, tanks and cisterns constructed to harvest storm water. | • The technical works completion reports of the Water Sector. | • | | | | | | 0.85M |
| **575. Conduct geo-survey and hydrology to determine availability and portability of underground water.** | • Geo-survey and hydrology studies on ground water availability completed by 2015. | • Reports of the Geo-survey and hydrology studies. | • | | | | | | 6M |
| **576. Educate and sensitize communities on tapping underground water.** | • Information on availability of ground water disseminated to communities. | • Hydrology Reports on availability of underground water. | • | | | | | | 0.36M |
| | • Communities trained on techniques of tapping groundwater. | • Community Training Reports. | • | | | | | | |
| **577. Drill boreholes where appropriate.** | • The Boreholes for tapping ground water drilled in Wards in accordance with the priority listing as reflected in Annex 1 to this CIDP. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports. | • | | | | | | 36M |
| **578. Supply the communities with water abstracted from boreholes.** | • The requisite equipment including water pumps and piping supplied to communities for abstraction of water. | • The Sector Monitoring Reports with information on community level activities in water supply and management. | • | | | | | | 120M |
| **579. Establish community water management committees.** | • Community Water Management Committees established in all Wards | • The Sector Monitoring Reports reflecting the number of Community | • | | | | | | 0.36M |

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABILE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | COST (KSHS.M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | and their capacities built. | Water Management Committees established. | | | | | | | |

# Appendices:

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## Annexe 1: County Fact Sheet – Vital Statistics
The information presented in this section includes a variety of statistics and other information across the entire Garissa County vital for planning purposes. The fact sheet provides information at a glance.

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| **County Area:** | |
| Total area (Km$^2$) | 44,174.1 |
| Water mass ((River Tana-length in Km) | 400 |
| Gazetted Forests | 0 |
| National Parks/Reserves (No) | 4 |
| Arable land (Ha) | 894,000 |
| Non-arable land (Ha) | 35,235,100 |
| No. of cities | 0 |
| No. of Municipalities | 1 |
| No. of towns | 2 |
| No. of other urban centres | 6 |
| Total urban areas (Ha) | 690,000 |
| **Topography and Climate** | |
| Lowest altitude (m above sea level) | 20 |
| Highest (m above sea level) | 400 |
| Temperature range: | |
| High ($^0$C) | 38 |
| Low ($^0$C) | 20 |
| Rainfall: | |
| High (mm) | 400 |
| Low (mm) | 150 |
| Average relative humidity (mm)-afternoon | 55 |
| Average relative humidity (mm)-morning | 60 |
| Wind speed (Knots) | 6.2 |
| **Demographic Profiles** | |
| Total Population (2012) | 699,534 |
| Total Male population | 375,985 |
| Total female population | 323,549 |
| Sex ratio | 1.16:1 |
| Projected population: | |
| Mid plan period (2015) | 785,976 |
| End of plan period (2017) | 849,457 |
| Infant population (2012): | |
| Female | 7,984 |
| Male | 8,639 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Total | 16,623 |
| Population under five (2012): | |
| Female | 58,681 |
| Male | 65,434 |
| Total | 124,115 |
| Pre-school population (2012): | |
| Female | 32,472 |
| Male | 36,323 |
| Total | 68795 |
| Primary school age group (2012): | |
| Female | 86,525 |
| Male | 105,312 |
| Total | 191,837 |
| Secondary School age group (2012): | |
| Female | 72,282 |
| Male | 96,174 |
| Total | 168,456 |
| Youths population (2012): | |
| Female | 92,716 |
| Male | 106,668 |
| Total | 199,384 |
| Labour force (2012): | |
| Female | 162,250 |
| Male | 183,049 |
| Total | 345,299 |
| Reproductive age group (2012) | 149,544 |
| Aged population (2012): | |
| Female | 7,134 |
| Male | 9,076 |
| Total | 16,210 |
| Eligible voting population: | |
| Name of Constituency: | |
| Garissa Township: | 61,260 |
| Balambala | 38,295 |
| Lagdera: | 48,523 |
| Dadaab | 79,873 |
| Fafi | 49,873 |
| Ijara | 48,537 |
| Total Registered voters: | 116,166 |
| Urban Population (2012) | |
| Female | 79,186 |
| Male | 85,606 |
| Total | 164,791 |
| Rural Population | |
| Female | 244,365 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Male | 290,379 |
| Total | 534,745 |
| Population density | |
| Highest | 194 |
| Lowest | 7 |
| County | 16 |
| Crude Birth rate | 48/1000 |
| Crude Death rate | 7.8/1000 |
| Infant Mortality rate (IMR) | 92/1000 |
| Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) | 33/1000 |
| Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) | 24/1000. |
| Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) | 646/100,000 |
| Child Mortality Rate (CMR) | 24/1000. |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) | 129/1000. |
| Life expectancy (Years) <br> Males <br> Females <br> Total number of households (No) | <br> 56 <br> 65 <br> 98,590 |
| Average household size (No) | 6 |
| Female headed households (No) | 16,206 |
| Children needing special protection: | |
| Children in labour | 6,500 |
| Orphans | 7,000 |
| Physically disabled persons (No.) | 8,050 |
| Distribution of Population by disability type (%): | |
| Missing: | |
| Hand | 0 |
| Foot | 37.1 |
| Lame | 0 |
| Blind | 0.56 |
| Deaf | 0.49 |
| Dumb | 0.36 |
| Mental | 0.39 |
| Paralysed | 0.90 |
| Other | 0.07 |
| Child- Headed households | 500 |
| **Poverty Indicators** | |
| Absolute poverty: | |
| Percentage | 50 |
| Number | 311,302 |
| Contribution to national poverty | 1.0 |
| Urban poor: | |
| Percentage | 55 |
| Number | 59,237 |
| Rural poor: | |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Percentage | 64 |
| Number | 193,359 |
| Food poverty: | |
| Percentage | 44 |
| Number | 308,022 |
| Income per capita | $930 |
| Sectoral contribution to household income (%) | |
| Agriculture | 87.25 |
| Rural self-employment | 1 |
| Wage employment | 8.75 |
| Urban self-employment | 2 |
| Number employed per Sector: | |
| Agriculture | 301,273 |
| Rural self-employment | 3,453 |
| Wage employment | 30,214 |
| Urban self-employment | 6,906 |
| **Crop Farming:** | |
| Average farm size (Small scale in hectares) | 1.3 |
| Average farm size (Large scale in hectares) | 12 |
| Percentage of farmers with title deeds | 1 |
| Total hectares under food crops | 981 |
| Total hectares under cash crops | 1,800 |
| Total hectares under soil/land conservation | 1,508 |
| Total hectares under farm forestry | 586 |
| Total hectares under organic farming | 350.3 |
| Main storage facilities | Traditional stores, raised rafts within Manyatta huts, shops and National Cereal and Produce Board stores |
| **Livestock Farming:** | |
| Number of Ranches | 0 |
| Company ranches | 0 |
| Group ranches | 0 |
| **Total** | 0 |
| Average size of ranches | 0 |
| Main livestock bred | Cattle(Boran), Goats(Galla), Sheep(black headed Persian), Camel (dromedary one-humped) |
| Land carrying capacity | 4.9 |
| Total Number of Ranches | 0 |
| Beekeeping apiaries | 20 |
| Bee hives | 6940 |
| Milk production: | |
| Quantity (litres) | 61,303,700 |
| Value (Kshs.) | 1,839,000,000 |
| Beef production: | |
| Quantity (Kg) | 711,200 |
| Value (Kshs.) | 287,432,800 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Mutton Production: | |
| Quantity (Kg) | 680,000 |
| Value (Kshs.) | 158,555,212 |
| Egg production: | |
| Quantity (Trays) | 2,633 |
| Value (Kshs.) | 7,566,600 |
| Poultry meat Production: | |
| Quantity (Kg) | 37,418 |
| Value (Kshs.) | 3,922,600 |
| Honey Production: | |
| Quantity (Kg) | 191,526 |
| Value (Kshs.) | 56,865,200 |
| **Fisheries Production:** | |
| Fishermen (No.) | 33 |
| Fish farm families (No.) | 13 |
| Fish ponds | 5 |
| Area of fish ponds (m²) | 1,200 |
| Main species of fish catch: | Mud Fish, Cat fish, Bone Fish, Tilapia, Eel fish, |
| Fish catch types (Tonnes) | 1.4413 |
| Fishing Effort (hours per day) | 3 |
| Landing beaches (No.) | 6 |
| Fishing gear (No.): | |
| Fishing nets: | 9 |
| Hooks: | 29 |
| Traps: | 26 |
| Motor Boats: | 0 |
| Dhows | 0 |
| Canoes | 6 |
| Fish harvest: | |
| Weight (Kg) | 14,413 |
| Value (Kshs.) | 689,550 |
| **Wildlife Resources** | |
| Animal types | Elephants, Lions, Cheetahs, Leopards, Hippopotamus, Crocodiles, Hunters, Hart beasts, Grants Gazelles, Thompson gazelle, Gerenuk, Civil jackals, Spotted hyena, Buffaloes, Grey Zebras, Topi, |
| Wildlife estates-private, | 0 |
| Game management,(National parks/Reserves) | *Protected areas*: 0 |
| | *Threatened species:* Elephants |
| | *Nature and frequency of human wildlife conflict:* Wildlife attacks and crops destruction with 20 cases per month. |
| | *Number of park visitors:* 0 |
| Staff of KWS (No) Camps (No) | 33 |
| Poaching control measures: | |
| Suspects arrested (in 2010) | 4 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| AK 47 magazines confiscated | 2 |
| G3 magazine | 1 |
| Rounds of ammunitions | 53 |
| **Trophies Confiscated:** | |
| Elephant tusk 71/2 kg | 1 |
| Giraffe meat (kg) | 5 |
| Live tortoises | 4 |
| Live crocodiles | 3 |
| **Forestry and Agro-forestry** | |
| List tree species of biodiversity importance | Azadirachta Indica for shade, Ficus benjamina for ornamental, Delonix regia for shade, Senna Senegal for gum-arabica, Boswella for hagar |
| Rate of forest loss and main causes | 5,000 Ha per year, The main causes are; destruction by refugees, overgrazing and charcoal burning. |
| Number of gazetted forests | 0 |
| No. of Non-gazetted forests | 2 |
| Size of gazetted forests | 0 |
| Size of gazetted forests | 0 |
| Main forest products & quantities | Gum Arabica, Resins, Poles, Posts, Firewood, Charcoal, Herbal Medicine. |
| No. of people engaged in forestry | 0 |
| Seedlings production | 150,000 |
| Farms engaged in farm forestry | 17 |
| Average no. of trees per farm | 1,000 |
| Non-timber forest products harvested | Hagar 7 tonnes, Gam Arabica, Aloe Vera, Prosopis Juliflora pods-8 tonnes |
| Community Forest Associations (CFA) established | 40 |
| Quantity of timber produced | 0 |
| Environment | |
| Pollution | Effluence, air and solid waste |
| EIAs endorsed (No.) | 198 |
| Environment Audits executed | 15 |
| **Solid waste management:** | |
| Main types of Solid Waste- | Plastic waste, organic waste |
| Quantity of Solid Waste(tonnes) | 934.59 |
| Sources of Solid Waste (tonnes) | Households, business and markets |
| Indicate numbers per location: | |
| Garissa | 285.09 |
| Lagdera | 367.68 |
| Fafi | 142.82 |
| Ijara | 138.99 |
| Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected: | 0 |
| Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected: | |
| Total freshwater available- (m³) | 600 |
| **Distribution of water uses according to main water users (%)** | |
| Livestock use | 53 |
| Domestic | 30 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Subsistence irrigation | 10 |
| Others | 7 |
| **No. of Water Resource Users Associations** | |
| No. of water permits per category | |
| Class A | 50 |
| Class B | 150 |
| Class C | 12 |
| Class D | 35 |
| No. of rivers with environmental flows | 1 |
| No. of ground water sources | 2 |
| Proportion of households with roof catchment (%) | 1 |
| Indicate numbers/areas protected | 0 |
| Number of coastal sites protected: | 0 |
| Number of quarry sites renovated: | 0 |
| **Mines, Mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities** | |
| Mining activities: | |
| Mineral Type | Gypsum-Not exploited |
| Lifespan | 0 |
| Quarrying: | |
| Sand | 0 |
| Ballast | 0 |
| Murram/gravel | 0 |
| Hardcore | 0 |
| No. of people involved | 0 |
| **Cooperatives** | |
| No. of cooperative societies | 25 |
| Active cooperative societies | 11 |
| Dormant cooperative societies | 14 |
| Collapsed societies | 0 |
| Total Registered membership | 1,164 |
| Total turn-over (Share capital-Kshs.) | 9,501,223 |
| **Health: Number of health posts-Hospitals (Public):** | |
| Level Five | 1 |
| Level Four | 7 |
| Hospitals (Mission/NGO) | 2 |
| Hospitals (Private) | 0 |
| Nursing homes (Private) | 0 |
| Level Three (Public) | 19 |
| Level Three (Private) | 0 |
| Level Two (Public) | 68 |
| Level Two (Mission/NGO) | 3 |
| Private clinics | 21 |
| **Beds capacity- Public Health Facilities** | |
| Level Five | 258 |
| Sub-County Hospitals | 121 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| **Total (Public facilities)** | 379 |
| **Mission/NGO Health facilities:** | |
| Hospitals | 0 |
| Level Three | 0 |
| Level Two | 5 |
| Clinics | 0 |
| **Total Mission facilities** | 5 |
| **Private health facilities:** | |
| Hospitals | 0 |
| Level Three | 2 |
| Nursing homes | 1 |
| Level Two | 0 |
| Clinics | 1 |
| **Total** | 0 |
| **Total (Private Health) facilities** | 4 |
| **Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)** | |
| 0 – 1 KM | 11.8 |
| 1.1 – 4.9KM | 0 |
| 5KM and more | 88.2 |
| Average distance to health facility (Km) | 35 |
| Doctor/population ratio | 1:41,538 |
| Nurse/ population ratio | 1:2,453 |
| HIV prevalence (%) | 1 |
| Children vaccination (%) | 62 |
| Contraceptive acceptance (%) | 3.5 |
| Antenatal care (ANC) (%) | 44 |
| Place of Delivery (%): | |
| Hospital | 22.3 |
| Health Centre | 0 |
| Dispensary/clinic | 0 |
| Maternity home | 0.3 |
| At home | 77 |
| Health facility deliveries (%) | 22.6 |
| Delivery Assistant (%): | |
| Doctor | 3 |
| Midwife/nurse | 19.2 |
| TBA | 76 |
| Trained TBA | 1.4 |
| Self | 0 |
| Other | 0 |
| **Morbidity Rates (%):** | |
| Male | 15.5 |
| Female | 22.4 |
| Total (County) | 18.9 |
| **Malaria Control:** | |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%): | |
| Untreated net | 35.1 |
| Treated net | 12.3 |
| Five most prevalent diseases (%): | Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and Skin Infections. |
| Malaria/fever | 46.6 |
| Diarrhoea | 2.7 |
| Stomach-ache | 6.6 |
| **Respiratory Diseases** | |
| Upper | 5.2 |
| Lower | 0.7 |
| Flu, etc | 3.7 |
| **Education-Pre-school:** | |
| No. of ECD centres | 184 |
| No. of ECD teachers | 229 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:105 |
| Total enrolment: Boys<br>Girls<br>Total | 13,285<br>10,806<br>24,091 |
| Gross enrolment Rate (%) | 24.90 |
| Net enrolment Rate (%) | 9.60 |
| Drop-out rate | 10.00 |
| Average years of attendance | 2.5 |
| Completion Rate (%) | 89.34 |
| Retention Rate (%) | 11.00 |
| Transition Rate (%) | 90 |
| **Primary School:** | |
| Number of primary schools | 131 |
| Number of teachers | 672 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:61 |
| Total enrolment | |
| Boys | 24,939 |
| Girls | 16,535 |
| Total | 41,474 |
| Gross enrolment Rate (%) | 27.40 |
| Net enrolment Rate (%) | 23.50 |
| Drop-out rate (%) | 3.50 |
| Average years of attendance | 8 |
| Completion Rate (%) | 62.7 |
| Retention Rate (%) | 51.2 |
| Transition Rate (%) | 58.30 |
| **Community's distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):** | |
| 0 – 1KM | 59.1 |
| 1.1 – 4.9KM | 10.8 |
| 5KM and more | 30.1 |
| **Secondary Schools:** | |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Number of secondary schools | 18 |
| Number of teachers | 179 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:36 |
| **Total enrolment(No.)** | |
| Boys | 4,774 |
| Girls | 1,806 |
| Total | 6,580 |
| Gross enrolment Rate (%) | 6.60 |
| Net enrolment Rate (%) | 3.50 |
| Drop-out rate (%) | 3.80 |
| Average years of attendance | 4 |
| Completion Rate (%) | 77 |
| Retention Rate (%) | 50 |
| **Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school (%)** | |
| 0 – 1Km | 13.6 |
| 1.1 – 4.9 Km | 5.5 |
| 5 Km and more | 80.9 |
| **Tertiary Institutions:** | |
| Public Universities (No.) | 0 |
| Private Universities (No.) | 1 |
| University Campuses/colleges (No.) | 2 |
| National Polytechnics | 0 |
| Science & Technology Institutes (No.) | 1 |
| **Other Public Colleges:** | |
| KMTC | 1 |
| TTC | 1 |
| Youth Polytechnics | 3 |
| Private Accredited colleges by type | 6 |
| Private Non accredited college by type | 4 |
| **Literacy: (Population aged 15+) - Ability to read:** | |
| Can Read (%) | 42.1 |
| Cannot read (%) | 57.9 |
| **Ability to write:** | |
| Can write (%) | 39.7 |
| Cannot write (%) | 60.3 |
| **Ability to read and write:** | |
| Can read and write (%) | 39.7 |
| Cannot read & write (%) | 57.9 |
| **Water and sanitation** | |
| Households with access to piped water (No) | 27,725 |
| Households with access to potable water (No) | 2,939 |
| Number of permanent rivers | 1 |
| No. of shallow wells | 25 |
| No. of protected springs | 0 |
| No. of un-protected springs | 1 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| No. of water pans | 177 |
| No. of Dams ( sub-surface) | 1 |
| No. of Bore holes | 65 |
| Households with roof catchment systems (%) | < 1 |
| Mean distance to nearest water point (Km) | 25 |
| **Households' distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water (%)** | |
| 0 min | 3.8 |
| 1 – 4 min | 23.4 |
| 5 – 14 min | 53.1 |
| 15 – 29 min | 15.5 |
| 30 – 59 min | 2.5 |
| 60+ min | 1.6 |
| **Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)** | |
| Piped into dwelling | 3.3 |
| Piped | 24.8 |
| Rain/harvested | 0.2 |
| Borehole | 33.1 |
| Protected well | 1.9 |
| Protected spring | 0.8 |
| Unprotected well | 10.3 |
| Unprotected spring | 1.0 |
| Stream | 7.6 |
| Jabias | 0.4 |
| Water Vendor | 3.0 |
| Pond | 0.2 |
| Dam | 3.6 |
| Lake | 0.1 |
| Others | 9.7 |
| Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established | 12 |
| Households with Latrines | 49.37% |
| **Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):** | |
| Flush toilet | 0 |
| VIP Latrine | 2.60 |
| PIT Latrine | 46.76 |
| Uncovered Pit Latrine | - |
| Covered Pit Latrine | - |
| Bucket | 0.31 |
| Other | 50.32 |
| None | - |
| **Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):** | |
| Collected by local Authority | 0 |
| Collected by Private firm | 1.1 |
| Garbage pit | 9.9 |
| Burning | 69.6 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Public garbage heap | 18.1 |
| Farm Garden | 0 |
| Neighbourhood Community group | 0.7 |
| **Energy** | |
| Trading centres with electricity | 4 |
| Trading centres without electricity | 6 |
| **Health facilities** | |
| *with electricity* | 15 |
| *with solar* | 28 |
| Health facilities without power | 21 |
| Secondary Schools with electricity | 9 |
| Secondary Schools without electricity | 9 |
| **Households distribution by main cooking fuel (%)** | |
| Electricity | 0.7 |
| Gas (LPG) | 0.4 |
| Biogas | 0.3 |
| Solar | 0.1 |
| Paraffin | 1.0 |
| Firewood | 78.8 |
| Charcoal | 18.2 |
| Other | 0.5 |
| **Households' distribution by main lighting fuel (%)** | |
| Electricity | 11.6 |
| Solar | 0.4 |
| Gas Lamp | 17.5 |
| Pressure Lamp | 0.6 |
| Lantern | 20.6 |
| Tin lamp | 32.1 |
| Fuel wood | 10.4 |
| Others | 6.9 |
| **Households' distribution by cooking appliance type (%)** | |
| Traditional stone fire | 78.5 |
| Improved traditional stone fire | 4.2 |
| Ordinary Jiko | 6.2 |
| Improved Jiko | 9.6 |
| Kerosene Stove | 0.6 |
| Gas Cooker | 0 |
| Electric cooker | 0 |
| Other | 0.9 |
| Institutions using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves: | |
| Schools | 20 |
| Hospitals | 2 |
| Institutions using LPG | 0 |
| Institutions using kerosene | 0 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Institutions using solar energy | 0 |
| Institutions that have established woodlots | 0 |
| **Transport & Communication** | |
| Road length: | |
| Bitumen surface (Km) | 29.9 |
| Gravel surface (Km) | 304 |
| Earth surface (Km) | 1,479 |
| Railway line length | 0 |
| Railway Stations | 0 |
| Sea/Lake Ports | 0 |
| Airports<br>Airstrips | 0<br>8 |
| Number of Telephone connections | 800 |
| Mobile network coverage (%) | 62 |
| No. of Cyber cafes | 8 |
| No. of private courier services  (Includes bus companies) | 10 |
| Number of Post offices | 4 |
| Number of Sub-post offices | 0 |
| Licensed stamp vendors | 0 |
| Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office (%) | |
| 0 – 1Km | 15.5 |
| 1.1 – 4.9Km | 3.8 |
| 5Km and more | 80.8 |
| **Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry** | |
| Trading centres (No.) | 10 |
| Registered Retail traders (No.) | 2,948 |
| Registered wholesale traders (No.) | 98 |
| **Industry** | |
| Manufacturing industries | |
| Total Production by industries (ice) | 4 |
| Total Consumption | *0* |
| Surplus/deficiency | *0* |
| Bakeries | 7 |
| Jua Kali Associations | 11 |
| Jua Kali Artisans | 156 |
| **Tourism** | |
| Hotels by category: | |
| Five Star | 0 |
| Four Star | 0 |
| Three Star | 2 |
| Two Star | 0 |
| One Star | 0 |
| Unclassified hotels | 124 |
| Bars and Restaurants | 46 |
| Hotel Bed capacity by category: | |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| Five Star | 0 |
| Four Star | 0 |
| Three Star | 150 |
| Two Star | 0 |
| One Star | 0 |
| Unclassified hotels | 738 |
| **Financial Services** | |
| Commercial Banks | 7 |
| Micro-finance Institutions | 1 |
| Building Societies | 0 |
| Village banks | 13 |
| Insurance Companies/branches | 2 |
| *Housing* | |
| **Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%)**<br>**Owner occupied**<br>**Rented** | <br><br>**83.0**<br>**17.0** |
| **HH distribution by main wall materials (%)** | |
| Stone | 4.7 |
| Brick/Block | 13.0 |
| Mud/Wood | 19.6 |
| Mud/Cement | 9.4 |
| Wood only | 8.3 |
| Corrugated Iron sheet | 0.9 |
| Grass Straw | 43.2 |
| Tin | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.7 |
| **Households' distribution by main floor materials (%)** | |
| Cement | 18.7 |
| Tiles | 0.4 |
| Wood | 0.6 |
| Earth | 79.8 |
| Other | 0.5 |
| **Households' distribution by main Roofing materials (%)** | |
| Corrugated Iron Sheet | 29.3 |
| Tiles | 0.8 |
| Concrete | 0.2 |
| Asbestos Sheet | 2.5 |
| Tin | 0.7 |
| Grass | 60.3 |
| Makuti | 4.6 |
| Mud/dung | 0.8 |
| Other | 0.9 |
| **Government houses by category** | |
| LG | 330 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---|
| MG | 102 |
| HG | 13 |
| **Community Development and social welfare sector** | |
| Indicate number of active women groups | 59 |
| Women group location | |
| Dadaab | 11 |
| Fafi | 2 |
| Garissa | 40 |
| Lagdera | 1 |
| Ijara | 5 |
| Sources of funding for community based projects | GOK, Donors, Bilateral Organizations |
| Number of youth groups | 98 |
| Youth group activities | HIV/Aids awareness |
| | Small scale businesses |
| | Livestock marketing |
| Adult literacy classes | 82 |
| Attendance by sex | |
| Male | 1,981 |
| Female | 1,865 |
| Orphans | 7,000 |
| Vulnerable | 10,000 |