



## **THIRD GARISSA COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2023-2027**

**THEME: Economic recovery, reengineering basics, climate change, and people-responsive socio-economic transformation of Garissa County**

# **THIRD GARISSA COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2027**

## **VISION**

**A competitive, prosperous, and cohesive county with a high quality of life for all its citizens**

## **MISSION**

**Democratic, Accountable, Inclusive, and Decentralized Exercise of Power for Equitable, Easily Accessible, and Sustainable Development**

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## **ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS**

ACT	Artemisinin Combination Therapy
GISEDP	Garissa Integrated Social Economic Development Plan
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Program
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ARD	Agricultural Research & Development
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
ATC	Agricultural Training Centers
AMS	Agricultural Mechanisation Services
BDS	Business Development Services
BOOT	Build Operate Own Transfer
BOT	Build Operate Transfer
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CASCO	County Aids and STI Coordinator
CSOE	County State of Environment
CEAP	County Environmental Action Plan
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CGG	County Government of Garissa
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
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
EDE	Ending Drought Emergency
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FM	Frequency Modulation
GAWASCO	Garissa Water and Sewerage Company
GARUWASCO	Garissa Rural 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
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
DSR	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
CAA	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
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
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
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
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
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
RHC	Regional HIV/Aids Coordinator
STDs	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
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
WRA	Water Resource Authority
WSTF	Water Services Trust Fund
YDI	Youth Development Index
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

## **GLOSSARY OF KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES**

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

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

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

**Development Issue:** The key constraint/emerging issue concerning a sector needs to be addressed or tapped into through various interventions and programmes.

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

**Green Economy:** An economy that aims to reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcities and enhance sustainable development without degrading the environment.

**Indicator:** A sign of progress /change that results from a project's intervention. It measures a situation or condition change and confirms progress toward achieving a desired specific result. It measures a project's impact, outcomes, outputs, and inputs monitored during project implementation to assess progress.

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

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

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

**Output:** Products, services, or immediate results, tangible or intangible, resulting directly from implementing activities or applying inputs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Target:** A result to be achieved within a given time frame by applying available inputs.

## **FOREWORD**

The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010 ushered in a structure of government with a two-tier system: one at the national and the other at the 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 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 Governments has necessitated a significant change in the county's approach to development. The forty-seven counties established under the constitution of Kenya 2010 must configure themselves into units with capacities to translate their functions into realizable 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 can set their respective sector objectives better than before under a pre-constitution unified national planning process. An integral facet 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 of the citizens and that the county managers are made accountable.

The development of the third-generation 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 county's challenges regarding service delivery. The plan was arrived at the county priorities through a participatory process between the county leadership, stakeholders and the residents of Garissa County through county wide public participation. 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 and are inspired toward the realizations of the Kenya vision 2030, MTPIV and SDGs.

The preparation of second Generation CIDP required a significant level of reflection and consultation based on developing and implementing projects and programmes across all County Government sectors. 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 60-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' of Northern Kenya.

I believe that as the implementation of the measures stipulated in the second generation Garissa CIDP begins, all county residents will be willing enough to be called upon to engage themselves more

productively in their endeavors 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.

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 of 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 Non-State Actors for their technical, Financial and professional coordination and integral input into the entire process, the County Planning Unit and all Technical team members for their contribution to this County Integrated Development plan. It is my sincere wish to appreciate the Honorable Speaker and his team of Honorable 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 the big four as National Policies, good leadership, innovative technology and efficient infrastructure.

**H.E Hon Nathif A. Jama,  
The Governor,  
Garissa County.**

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The development of the Third generation Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) benefited from invaluable inputs of departmental consultative forums, public participations and various key stakeholders.

The entire process of developing this CIDP involved data collection (both primary and secondary), collations, review of the previous CIDP, research, consultation and coordination. This presented immense difficulty since there were a lot of difficulties in the implementations of the previous CIDP 2023-2027. the county planning team was working with a team of dedicated technical expert from willing development partners to develop a document of this magnitude. However, reflecting on the entire process, it has been the greatest learning process that will certainly set a milestone and basis for future planning in the county.

The preparation of this Plan wouldn't have been any easy without the invaluable ideas, critique and contribution of the many stakeholders across the county through public participations. I would like to acknowledge the County Planning Unit for developing the second generation CIDP within a short notice while adhering to the guidelines prepared by the Ministry of Devolution and National Planning in consultation with Council of Governors.

Our greatest gratitude goes to H.E. the Governor of Garissa County, Hon. Nadhif J. Adam for the guidance he gave to the process despite the huge demands on his time by county duties. I am indebted to all the Members of the County Assembly headed by the Honorable Speaker, Hon. Abdi Idle for their support, strong commitment and participation during the entire process.

I wish to register special recognition to all my colleagues; the County Executive Committee (CEC) members, and the County Secretary for the dedication they individually gave and the technical expertise that went into this plan. The Technical staff from Finance and Economic Planning led by Mr. Mohamed Abdi Guliye; Director Economic Planning and statistics; Mohamed Iman Sigat; Deputy Director Economic Planning ; Mr. Abdirahman Noor; the Director of Budget; Mr. Mohamed Sahal Burale; Director Partnership and Donor Coordination; Yussuf KNBS; Moses Ouma; NCPD Regional Coordinator; Fahad Dekow an Economist from State Department for Economic Planning at National treasury who all played a critical role in weaving together the document, stakeholders' comments and aligning the plan to the guidelines provided. In addition, I would like to thank other Chief Officers and their respective technical staff who shared their sector plans and participated in the consolidation of this important document.

I wish to appreciate the various Non-State Actors and other stakeholders including SAVE THE CHILDREN, SENSE INTERNATIONAL KENYA (SIK), UNICEF, UNHCR, LMS Mercy Corps, WFP and other Partners who support in developing this documents.

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, I have

not mentioned here, though they actively participated in one way or another 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 to build a just, equitable and prosperous county.

**Mr. Abass Ismail Khar,  
County Executive Committee Member,  
Finance & Economic Planning.**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Third County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) is a positive step by the County Government of Garissa in addressing the many underlying challenges facing the residents of Northern Kenya and more so in Garissa County. Issues of Garissa 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, 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 second phase of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the period 2023-2027 was prepared by the Economic Planning Unit in close collaboration with Sectoral heads & key development partners.

The CIDP is a product of Programme-based consultative process in each of the 30 wards which brought together a cross-section of key stakeholders within the County. It has been prepared within the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the Fourth Medium Term Plan 2023-2027, the constitution of Kenya 2010 and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. During the formative stages of developing the draft version of the Garissa CIDP in 2022, the National Office for Economic Development Coordination Directorate of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning provided the overall guidelines and was responsible for formulation of County Planning Handbook and related guidelines in collaboration with the Council of Governors.

This CIDP comprises of six chapters. Chapter one provides background description of Garissa County, County Overview Position and Size, Location of the County in Kenya Physiographic and Natural Conditions such as Physical and Topographic features, Ecological conditions and Climatic conditions as well as Administrative and Political Units, Demographic Features, Population size, composition and distribution.

Chapter two captures Review of implementation of the previous CIDP, Status of Implementation of the Previous CIDP this include, but not limited to: Analysis of the county Revenue Streams (equitable share, grants, own source revenue), County Expenditure Analysis by Sector/ subsector, Summary of key achievements, lessons learnt, Challenges, Emerging and Development issues.

Chapter three presents spatial plan development framework in the county. 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 county development priorities, strategies, programmes and projects as identified by stakeholders in the county during stakeholders'. The chapter also identifies resource potential growth areas, Enhancing county competitiveness, strategic geographical locations, abundant natural resources, existing and proposed infrastructure projects and emergence of ICT. Linkages of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plans and Other Plans, Policies and Strategies, National programmes and projects in the County, Flagship projects of Vision 2030 in the County, Linkage with Sectoral Plans, Urban and City Plans within the County, Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the CIDP. 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.

The chapter also Proves appropriate infrastructure – Develop interconnected, efficient, reliable, adequate, accessible, safe, sustainable and environmentally-friendly systems of infrastructure (water; energy; education, training and research facilities; health; ICT; sewer; sports), Industrialization on how to Exploit existing potential and location to steer county economic growth

Chapter five discusses the Implementation Framework and 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 Programme-based 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. The chapter focuses on the framework which includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirements and mobilization.

This section identifies the institutional framework and provides the roles of major players in the implementation of CIDP. This chapter addresses Resource Requirements by Sector and proposed budget for each sector as derived from the sector programmes. The Implementation Framework for implementation of County Government functions is also influenced by the Governors manifestos.

Chapter six discusses Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. It gives mechanisms for data collection, analysis, and reporting, dissemination and citizen engagement.

The section gives the monitoring and evaluation of outcome Indicators by sector. The CIDP Results Matrix therefore summaries the Programme outcome indicators and targets. This will allow implementers and decision-makers alike to assess progress towards the various county development priorities resource mobilization. The Chapter 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, outcome, means of verification, budget estimates, sources of funds, the time frame, implementing agencies and implementation status

based on programmes and projects identified in chapter four. The County will constitute a County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National Integrated M&E system (NIMES). The system will take cognizance to the projects and programmes included in the CIDP as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process and development aspects of Garissa County.

In conclusion the summary of the implementation status of the projects and programmes in the CIDP across the county and the performance of the County is tracked upon progressive implementation of programmes stipulated in the CIDP. The performance indicator is drawn from the indicative matrix provided in Chapter Six that details summary of M & E outcome indicators. It provides a summary of sectors, Programmes, outcome indicators, baseline, source of data, reporting responsibility, situation in 2023, mid-term target (2025) and end term target (2027). The conclusion takes cognizance to the fact that Financial Year 2022/23 was the baseline of the development of the CIDP and was full of unnecessary delays caused by endless political environment in setting up the necessary operation infrastructure at the county government to facilitate timely implementation of projects and programmes in the CIDP.

## **CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW**

### **1.1 Background**

Garissa County is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. The County has ten sub-counties namely: Garissa Township, Ijara, Lagdera, Balambala, Bura East, Fafi, Hulugho, Bothai, Liboi and Dadaab. However, three other Sub Counties have been Gazzetted but not operationalized (Shanta Abaq, Sankuri and Benane). The County Headquarter is at Garissa Township. The County is a member of Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) block which have been established through mutual understanding between the various counties with historical, political, and economic similarities. Garissa County is cosmopolitan with ethnic Somalis; Authaq, Awlyahan and Samawadal (Abdalla and Rer Mohamed) as the dominant clan; Maqabul, Mohamed Zubeir, Gare, Arabs, Borana and communities from the other parts of the country form the minority. The marginalized communities at the county are the Boni and wailwana. The County also hosts hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees in its Five refugees' camps namely IFO, IFO 2, Dagahaley, Kambios and Hagadera camp.

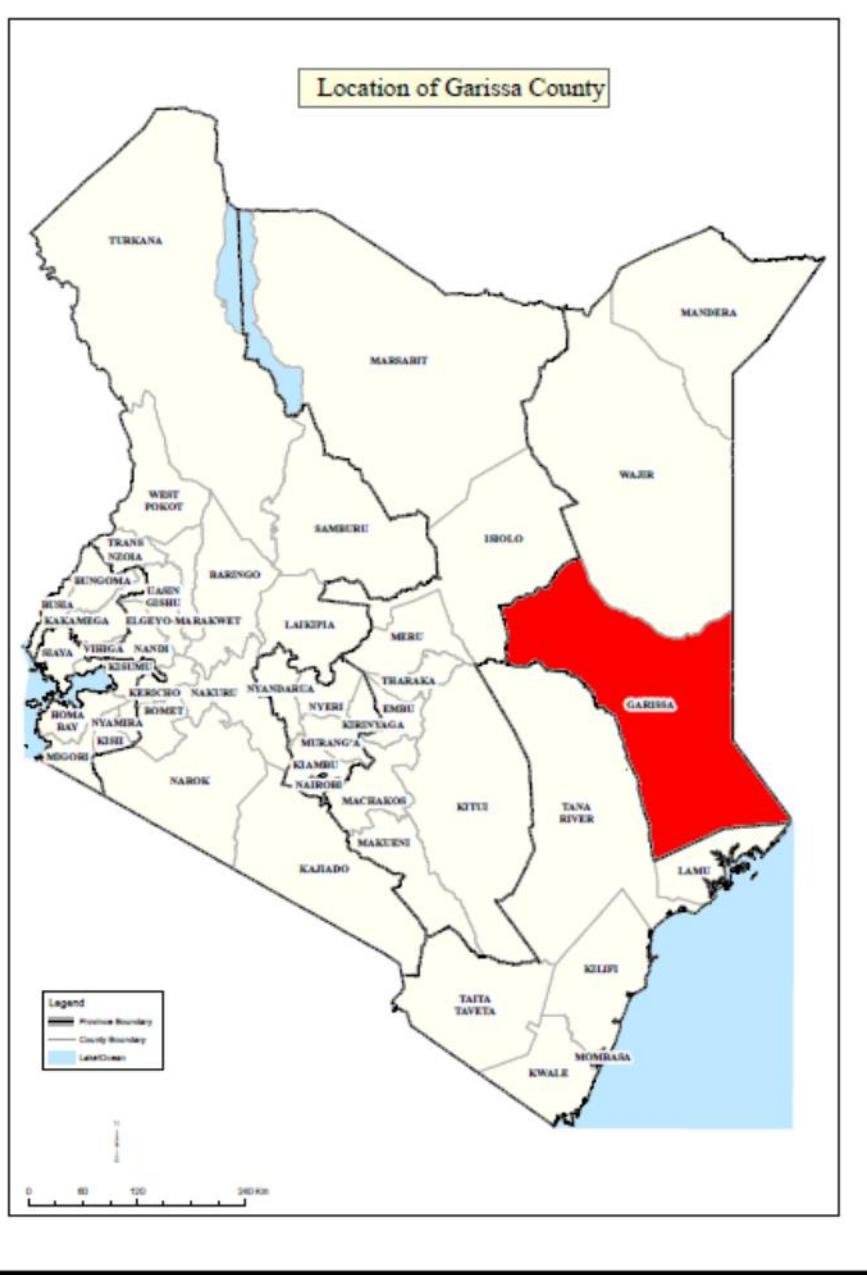
The backbone of the county's economy is livestock production with over 90 percent of the inhabitants directly or indirectly deriving their livelihood from livestock. Nomadic Pastoralism is the more prominent in the county and defines the lifestyle of most of the county's inhabitants. The main livestock breeds are Cattle (boran), Goats (Galla), sheep (black headed Persian) and Camel (dromedary one humped). The main livestock products are meat, milk, hides and skins. On Agriculture the counties practice rain-fed agriculture on small scale and Irrigation on a large scale along the riverine. The main crops grown are: watermelons, mangoes, vegetables, tomatoes, paw paws, bananas, cowpeas, sim-sim, maize, beans and green grams for subsistence production.

The County is endowed with diverse natural resource base, such as water sources, pasture, forests, wildlife among others. These natural resources support the livelihoods of the populations, who are mainly pastoralists. The main water sources are River Tana Which marks the western boundary, is prone to flooding and has a rich potential of fish and very large-scale irrigation. The flood plain is important resource for pasture during dry seasons and serves as a refuge during drought conditions for pastoralists. Garissa hosts three major national reserves namely, Boni, Rahole and Arawale game reserves and one conservancy called Ishaqbini-Hirola, a sanctuary established to conserve highly endangered Hirola Antelope. The national reserves and conservancies provide a haven for a wide diversity of wildlife and plant species.

### **1.2 Position and Size**

Garissa County is one of the three counties in the North-Eastern region of Kenya. It covers an area of 44,753 Km and lies between latitude 0.1112120 S and longitude 40.3142430E. 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 Northwest and Wajir County to the North.

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



**Source:** Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019

### **1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

#### **1.3.1 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 and Fafi 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 consider 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. Garissa County has two non-gazetted indigenous forests, namely Boni and Woodlands, most of which are woody trees and shrubs which are mainly browsed by camels and goats and to some extent by grazers like cattle and sheep. The county has 40 Community Forest Associations (CFAs) which are currently semi functional.

### **1.3.2 Climatic Conditions**

Given the arid nature of the county, temperatures are generally high throughout the year and range from 200 C to 390 C. The average temperature is however 360 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<sup>3</sup> in the morning and 55 g/m<sup>3</sup> 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. Because of climate change the rainfall patterns and temperature has been changing due to climatic conditions. Thus, the county is prone to drought and flood emergencies leading to threat to livelihoods.

### **1.3.3 Ecological Conditions**

Garissa County has a relatively hot and dry climate throughout the year. The average temperature is greater than 27°C throughout much of the county. There is a strong south to north gradient of decreasing precipitation some southern parts of the county receiving greater than 1000 mm of precipitation per year, the central part of the county receiving around 500 mm, and the north/western parts of the county consistently receiving less than 250-500 mm. A small pocket of the northwestern part of the county receives less than 250 mm precipitation per year. As such, heat stress, dry spells, and drought are hazards that strongly contribute to agricultural risk in the county, especially in the northern parts of the county. The Tana River runs along south-western boarder of the county where flooding along riparian areas is also a risk, especially due to periods of rain upstream in the Tana River.

The most extreme weather conditions tend to occur during July-December (second wet season). Historic records of temperature and precipitation in Garissa County indicate increasing variability in heavy precipitations in the second season (particularly in November), compared to the first season (particularly April) since the 1981. Extreme precipitation 20 mm or greater in a day occurred in five years since 1981 during the second wet season. In contrast, January-June (first wet Season) experienced only one year with a single day receiving over 20 mm of precipitation. This intense precipitation within Garissa River County can directly contribute to flooding, especially along smaller rivers and streams, it

should be noted that extreme precipitation events in upstream parts of the Tana River outside of the county are more important in causing flooding along the main stem riparian areas of the Tana River (e.g. Muranga County). Moisture stress and dry spells also occur more prominently during the second wet season (approx. 93 days of consecutive moisture stress), being about 20 days longer than in the first wet season (approximately 65 consecutive days with moisture stress). However, there has been an increasing trend in moisture stress in the first wet season since 1981, which has not occurred during the second wet season.

Climate has already been observed to change slightly in the county. Since 1981, the first wet season has experienced a high ( $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) increase in mean temperature and associated reduction in crop cycle, and a strong tendency for decreasing precipitation on average (on the order of 25% reduction). The combination of increased temperatures and decreased precipitation make for an increase in drought risk. The second wet season experienced a very mild ( $\sim 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) increase in temperature, and no change in precipitation.

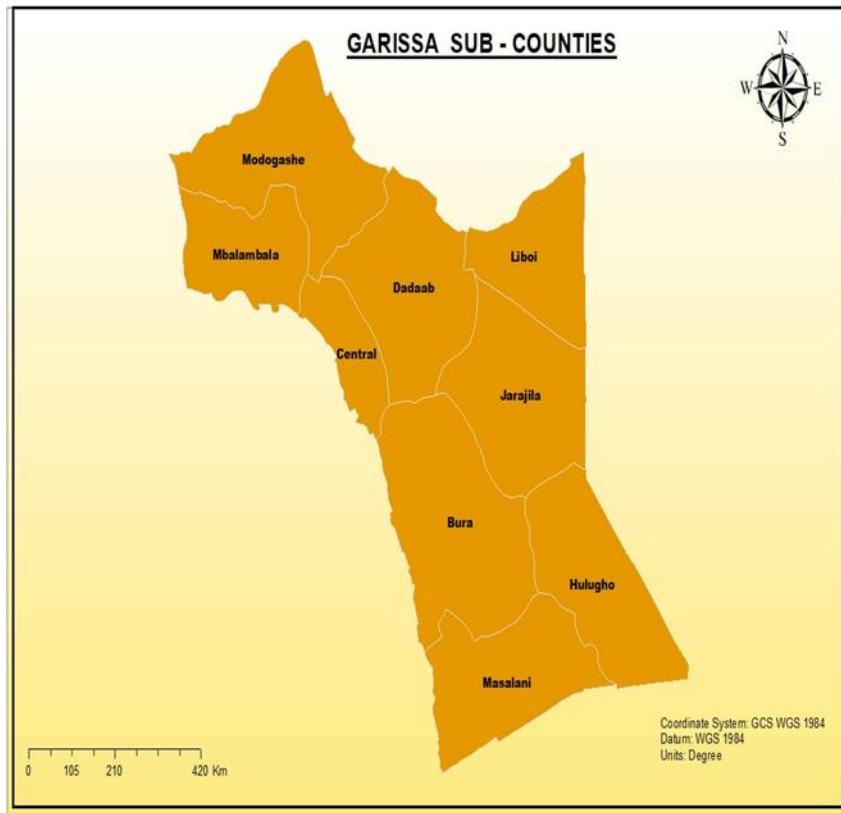
Looking to the future in the years of 2021-2065, both extreme precipitation and prolonged moisture stress are projected to occur, but the changes are different during different seasons. Within 30 years (by the early 2040's) temperature is projected to increase by  $1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with the first wet season projected to experience even greater changes. And by this time, precipitation is projected to increase by 9% in the first wet season, and 22% in the second wet season. Increased extreme precipitation is projected to occur during the second season, with the highest single day of precipitation increasing on the order of 25%. The first wet season is projected to experience no change or even a slight decrease in the single day greatest precipitation. The changes are the opposite for future drought stress. The first wet season is projected to experience 15-20 additional consecutive days with moisture stress, whereas the second wet season is projected to experience a decrease of approximately 15 days. Whereas historically the second wet season experienced 25 days longer of consecutive moisture stress, in the future this is projected to be the opposite with the first wet season experiencing longer periods of consecutive dry periods than the first. These projections of future climate change under the two climate scenarios — RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 - show some difference, with the climate change patterns described above being slightly greater with higher greenhouse gas concentrations.

## 1.4 Administrative and political units

### 1.4.1 Administrative Units

Garissa County has ten sub-counties which include: Fafi, Garissa, Ijara, Lagdera, Balambala, Dadaab, Hulugho, Bothai, Liboi and Bura East. The ten sub counties make the six Constituencies namely, Garissa Township, Balambala, Dadaab, Lagdera, Fafi and Ijara as shown in Fig 2.

**Figure 2: Shows the administrative units in the county.**



The County has ten sub-counties namely: Garissa Township, Ijara, Lagdera, Balambala, Bura East, Fafi, Hulugho, Bothai, Liboi, and Dadaab. However, three other Sub Counties have been Gazetted but not operationalized (Shanta abaq, Sankuri and Benane).

**Table I: Area (Km<sup>2</sup>) by Sub-County**

S/ No	Sub county	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub locations	Area (Km2)
1.	Garissa	3	15	25	2,538.5
2.	Balambala	4	15	23	3,684
3.	Lagdera	3-	12	19	6,096
4.	Dadaab	2	9	9	3,615
5.	Fafi	1	3	5	6,550
6.	Ijara	5	17	21	2,453
7.	Hulugho	2	11	16	3,107.8 4237?
8.	Bothai	1	2	5	2,700
9.	Liboi	1	3	5	2,800
10.	Bura East	2	10	19	8,500

Source: County Commissioner's Office/KNBS

#### **1.4.2 County Government Administrative Wards per Constituency**

The County has ten sub counties namely; Fafi, Garissa Township, Balambala, Lagdera, Dadaab , Ijara, Hulugho, Bothai ,Bura and Liboi.

**Table 2: County Government Administrative Wards**

S/No.	Subcounty	No. of Wards	No. villages
1.	Garissa Township	4	
2.	Balambala	5	
3.	Lagdera	6	
4.	Dadaab	5	
5.	Fafi	3	
6.	Ijara	2	
7.	Hulugho	2	
8.	Bothai	-	
9.	Bura East	2	
10.	Liboi	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>	

Source: County Government of Garissa,/KNBS

#### **1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)**

**Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency**

Constituency	County Assembly Wards
Garissa Township	Township
	Galbet
	Waberi
	Iftin
Dadaab	Dertu
	Labasigale
	Liboi
	Damajaley
	Dadaab
	Abakaile
Lagdera	Madogashe
	Benane
	Goreale
	Maalimin
	Sabena

<b>Constituency</b>	<b>County Assembly Wards</b>
	Baraki
Fafi	Bura
	Dekaharia
	Jarajila
	Fafi
	Nanighi
Balambala	Danyere
	Jarajara
	Saka
	Sankuri
	Balambala
Ijara	Hulugho
	Sangailu
	Ijara
	masalani
<b>Total Wards</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: IEBC

## 1.5 Demographic Features

### 1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

The county has a projected total population of 905,087 persons which consists of 447,533 males and 457,554 females as of 2022 from the base population of 2019 census which was 841,319 consisting of 458,975 males and 387,344 females. The population is projected to increase to 970,917 and to 1,012,920 persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively at an annual increase of about 3.5%.

### County Population Age Structure

**Table 4: Population Projection (Sub-County & Sex)**

<b>Constituency</b>	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projections)			2025 (Projections)			2027 (Projections)		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balambala	20,277	11,979	32,257	19,772	14,335	34,701	21228	15365	37224	22156	16023	38835
Fafi	72,617	61,413	134,040	70,807	73,493	144,194	76024	78771	154681	79347	82143	161373
Dadaab	99,059	86,185	185,252	96,590	103,138	199,285	103706	110544	213780	108240	115277	223028
Lagdera	25,023	25,291	50,315	24399	30266	54126	26197	32439	58063	27342	33828	60575

Ijara	80,458	61,129	141,591	78452	73154	152317	84233	78406	163395	87915	81763	170464
Township	83,460	80,449	163,914	81379	96274	176331	87376	103187	189156	91195	107605	197339
Hulugho	78,081	55,898	133,984	76135	66894	144134	81744	71697	154617	85318	74767	161306
<b>Total</b>	<b>458,975</b>	<b>382,344</b>	<b>841,353</b>	<b>447,533</b>	<b>457,554</b>	<b>905,087</b>	<b>480,508</b>	<b>490,409</b>	<b>970,917</b>	<b>501,515</b>	<b>511,406</b>	<b>1,012,920</b>

Fafi, Daadab, Ijara, Hulugo and Garissa town are densely populated in the County, and this is as a result of urbanization, presence of refugees, market areas, availability of water and pasture and security reasons. The overall trend is that the population is steadily increasing due to high fertility levels due to many girls and women entering the reproductive age group of 15-49 years and high cases of early marriages and teenage pregnancies. Overtime, we see from the projected data that, population is stabilizing and even though it is increasing, the increase is not rapid, and this is as a result of many girls going to school to the highest level and the positive impact of behaviour change communication programs leading to rationality in decision making on the family size.

*Balambal and Lagdera - discuss*

**Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort**

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projections)			2025(Projections)			2027(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	57,026	54,590	111,616	65195	67077	132,273	68,967	69,175	138,142	68,783	68,998	137,780
5-9	71,027	64,189	135,216	59,729	63,078	122,807	61,189	65,500	126,688	63,650	66,891	130,541
10-14	78,734	57,929	136,663	57,067	59,588	116,655	57,673	60,932	118,604	58,636	62,538	121,174
15-19	47,520	70,575	118,095	52,511	53,442	105,953	55,588	57,698	113,286	55,992	58,590	114,582
20-24	46,171	38,902	85,073	45,998	45,631	91,629	49,765	49,641	99,407	51,790	52,446	104,236
25-29	32,776	30,492	63,268	40,566	39,796	80,362	42,831	41,828	84,659	45,314	44,463	89777
30-34	26,678	25,831	52,509	32,495	31,217	63,711	38,413	37,000	75,413	39,906	38,332	78238
35-39	18,052	18,630	36,682	24,716	23,654	48,370	27,875	26,221	54,096	31,738	29,947	61685
40-44	17,725	14,648	32,373	20,320	20,5244	40,844	21,842	20,920	42,762	23,889	22,581	46471
45-49	10,825	8,457	19,282	14,426	14,866	29,292	18,380	18,961	37,341	19356	19237	38593
50-54	10,280	7,112	17,392	9,375	10,128	19,503	11,028	11,183	22,211	13501	13731	27232

55-59	5,339	4,004	9,343	7,404	8,555	15,959	7,540	8,553	16,093	8560	9219	17778
60-64	5,633	3,787	9,420	6,771	7,868	14,639	6,468	7,672	14,140	6554	7693	14247
65-69	2,780	2,017	4,797	4,667	5,177	9,844	5,921	7,097	13,018	5759	6992	12751
70-74	2,635	1,964	4,599	2,596	2,789	5,385	3,081	3,406	6,487	3769	4540	8308
75-79	1,033	675	1,708	1,573	1,762	3,335	1,721	2,006	3,726	1974	2359	4333
80+	1,682	1,595	3,278	2,123	2,403	4,526	2,226	2,617	4,842	2345	2849	5194
<b>Totals</b>	<b>435,916</b>	<b>405,397</b>	<b>841,313</b>	<b>447,533</b>	<b>457,554</b>	<b>905,087</b>	<b>480,508</b>	<b>490,409</b>	<b>970,917</b>	<b>501515</b>	<b>511406</b>	<b>1,012,920</b>

Source: KNBS-KPHC of 2019

Garissa County has a child rich population, where 0–14-year-olds is 383,495 in 2019 which constitutes 45.6% of the total population. This is due to high fertility rates among women as shown by the percentage household size of 6 members at 35%. The proportion of 0–4-year-olds is 13.3% of total population due to high infant and under five mortality rates.

**There is low population aged 65 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.** This has a negative impact on development since more resources are required to take care of this population. **The population for the elderly is steadily increasing due to increase in life expectancy as a result close and available health services, improved nutrition and care, improved security thus investment to be done in critical areas of their welfare including health, food, pension scheme, cash transfers etc.**

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

Urban Centre	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projections)			2025 (Projections)			2027 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Balambala	5,844	3,209	9,053	6140	3371	9,511	6,612	3,630	10,242	6,946	3,813	10,759
Bura East	5,211	4,395	9,607	5,612	4,733	10,345	6,043	5,096	11,139	6,409	5,354	11,703
Masalani	6,518	5,682	12,200	7019	6119	13,138	7558	6590	14,143	7941	6924	14,865
Dadaab	29,968	26,626	56,597	32272	28,673	60,945	34754	30878	65,632	36514	32441	68955
Modogashe	5,238	5,773	11,011	5641	6217	11,858	6075	6694	12,769	6383	7033	13,416
Nanighi	4,848	3,962	8,830	5220	4266	9486	5621	4594	10,215	5906	4827	10,733
Hulugho	8,830	6,475	15,305	9509	6973	16,482	10281	7509	17,750	10759	7889	18,648

Garissa Township (Central)	68,021	67,373	135,399	73252	72553	145,805	78884	78132	157,016	82873	82087	164,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,960</b>	<b>117,813</b>	<b>245,773</b>	<b>144,665</b>	<b>132,905</b>	<b>277,570</b>	<b>155,828</b>	<b>143,123</b>	<b>298,906</b>	<b>163,731</b>	<b>150,368</b>	<b>314,039</b>

Source: KNBS

### Discuss

#### 1.5.2: Population Density and Distribution per Sub-County

The table shows that Dadaab Constituency has the highest population at 185,252 with a density of 29 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. This is attributed to the fact that it is boarder point and one of the largest refugee hosting constituencies. The entry point and the administrative centre for the Northeastern region in addition to having relatively well-developed infrastructural facilities. 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 23 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in the county. Garissa Township Constituency has the highest population density of 242 persons per square kilometre. The town constituency attracts many people and is also the administrative centre for the Northeastern region and has relatively well-developed infrastructural facilities. Lagdera constituency has the lowest population density of eight persons per square kilometre. This is because of its expansive nature and relatively poor infrastructure.

**Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County**

Sub-County	Land Area (Sq.Km)	2019 (Census)		2022 (Projections)		2025 (Projections)		2027 (Projections)	
		Population	Density/ (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density/ (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density/ (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density/ (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Balambala	3,684.1	32,257	9	34,701	9	37,224	10	38,835	11
Fafi	15,072.9	134,040	9	144,194	10	154,681	10	161,373	11
Dadaab	6,479.8	185,252	29	199,285	31	213,780	33	223,028	34
Lagdera	6,096.4	50,315	8	54,126	9	58,063	10	60,575	10
Ijara	2,438.9	141,591	58	152,317	62	163,395	67	170,464	70
Township	3,230.7	163,914	51	176,331	55	189,156	59	197,339	61
Hulugho	7,733.2	133,984	17	144,134	19	154,617	20	161,306	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,736.0</b>	<b>841,353</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>905,087</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>970,917</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,012,920</b>	<b>23</b>

Considering the total Land area of Garissa County (44,736 km sq) and an average population density of 21 per Km<sup>2</sup> indicates that the County is sparsely populated, and this is due to harsh climatic conditions due to its location and consistent climatic shocks and natural calamities from it. Daadab, Fafi and Garissa Township are densely populated and the former two due to refugee camps and Daadab town while the latter due to being the main urban are in the County. A lot of investment should be channelled towards

making the County more habitable for even population distribution such as water harvesting programs during flash floods, establishment of large irrigation schemes a lot the permanent river Tana to address the county food insecurity and encourage growing of drought resistant crops varieties.

Also, adoption of Population Health and environment (PHE) concept as a cross cutting issue, this is a concept that addresses the three key issues as one and will address environmental conservation and management, waste management, and food security which in the long run will have a positive impact on the quality of the population.

### **1.5.3 Population Projection by Broad Age Groups**

Introduce Table 8

**Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups**

Age Groups	2019 (Census)				2022 (Projections)			2025(Projections)			2027 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Infant pop (<1 Year)	6,185	6,242	x	12,427									
Under 5 population	57,026	54,590		111,616	65,195	67,077	132,273	68,967	69,175	138,142	68,783	68,998	137,780
Pre School Age (3-5)	42,004	39,005		81,009	37,805	39,287	77,092	39,513	40,623	80,136	40,038	40,893	80,931
Primary School (6-13 Years)	120,360	99,501		219,861	93,473	98,047	191,521	95,317	101,163	196,480	97,928	103,499	201,398
Secondary School Age (13-17)	98,786	66,162		164,948	43,102	44,228	87,331	44,971	46,934	91,905	45,428	47,820	93,248
Youth Population (15-29)	126,467	139,969		266,436	139,075	138,869	277,944	148,184	149,167	297,351	153,096	155,499	308,595
Reproductive Age – female (15-49)	-	207,535		-	-	229,130	-	-	252,269	-	-	265,596	-
Economically active pop (15-64)	246,834	199,600		446,434	254,583	255,680	510,263	279,730	279,678	559,408	296,600	2296,240	592,839
Aged Population (65+)	8,130	6,252		14,382	10,959	12,131	23,090	12,949	15,126	28,073	13,847	16,740	30,586

Source: KNBS

**Infant Population:** The infant population is projected at 20,713 in 2017 representing 2.4 percent of the total county population. The population is projected to increase to 22,636 and to 24,560 in 2020 and 2022 respectively. This calls for an increased investment in immunization services and primary healthcare facilities. (Sense international activities incorporated).

**Under 5:** Garissa County has 111,616 children who are below five years old. This is about 13.3 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 239,035 children who are within the primary school going age. Of this, 54.9 per cent are boys while 45.1 per cent are girls. There will be need to put up more primary schools and employ more teachers 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 need to be enhanced to retain the girl child in school.

**Secondary School Age Group (13-17):** There are a total of 209,902 children who are within the secondary school going age. The secondary school age population for boys and girls is 119,836 and 90,066 respectively. This translates to 57.1% for boys and 42.9% for girls. The transition rate for girls to secondary school is low in the county due to many reasons including early marriage and nomadic way of life among others. The county, therefore, needs to set aside some resources for campaigns and programmes geared towards sensitizing the community on the importance of the girl child education.

**Youth Population (15-29):** At 266,436, the youth constitute about 31.7 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 and up scaling youth fund which is being administered by the County and National Government.

**Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49):** The reproductive female age group is 207,553 as per 2019 census which constitute 24.7 per cent of the total population. The fertility rate on the other hand is at 4.4. 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.
- 5) Awareness creation programs for behavior change communication and increase health seeking attitudes.

**Labour Force (15-64):** The County has a labour force of 446,434 persons compared with the total population of 841,353. 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 14,382 persons consisting of 8,130 males and 6,252 females as of 2019. There is however need for the County Government to start programmes and upscale Cash Transfer for the elderly already given by the National Government and development partners to benefit more old and needy persons across the County and invest in Health needs of the elderly such as Health Insurance schemes.

#### 1.5.4: Population of Persons with Disability

The number of persons living with disabilities in Garissa is calculated to be 2.3% of the population translating to 18,424 persons. The numbers are categorized by type of disability and gender. These numbers are projected to increase by 2027 in relation to the increase in the county population. More surveys need to be done to ascertain the exact number, specific age categories and disability types in the County.

**Table 9: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex**

Particulars	Age 5+		41,760		15-24		25-34		35-54		55+		
	Type	Male	Female										
Visual	666	619	193	150	165	130	58	42	73	92	177	205	2,570
Hearing	676	613	237	204	193	147	69	71	88	89	89	102	2,578
Mobility	1,078	937	308	254	281	212	107	88	125	160	257	223	4,030
Self-care	1,036	873	338	269	289	218	112	106	121	133	176	147	3,818
Cognition	944	737	302	241	281	207	118	83	115	111	128	95	3,362
Communicating	571	462	210	158	175	122	54	64	76	65	56	53	2,066

Source: KNBS

#### 1.5.5: Demographic Dividend Potential

Demographic dividend occurs when the proportion of working people in the total population is high because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to growth of the economy.

As defined by the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) it means, “the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population’s age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).” in other words, it is “a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.” UNFPA stated that, “A country with both increasing numbers of young people and declining fertility has the potential to reap a demographic dividend.

Due to the dividend between young and old, many argue that there is a great potential for economic gains, which has been termed the "demographic gift". For economic growth to occur the younger population must have access to quality education, adequate nutrition and health including access to sexual and reproductive health.

During the demographic dividend there are four mechanisms through which the benefits are delivered.

- 1) The first is the increased labor supply. However, the magnitude of this benefit appears to be dependent on the ability of the economy to absorb and productively employ the extra workers rather than be a pure demographic gift.
- 2) The second mechanism is the increase in savings. As the number of dependents decreases individuals can save more. This increase in national savings rates increases the stock of capital in developing countries already facing shortages of capital and leads to higher productivity as the accumulated capital is invested.
- 3) The third mechanism is human capital. Decreases in fertility rates result in healthier women and fewer economic pressures at home. This also allows parents to invest more resources per child, leading to better health and educational outcomes.
- 4) The fourth mechanism for growth is the increasing domestic demand brought about by the increasing GDP per capita and the decreasing dependency ratio.

Low fertility initially leads to low youth dependency and a high ratio of working age to total population. However, as the relatively large working age cohort grows older, population sets in. The graph shows the ratio of working age to dependent population (those 15 to 64 years old, divided by those above or below this age range - the inverse of the dependency ration) based on data and projections.

In simple terms, the demographic dividend is the economic growth that may result from changes to a country’s age structure, due to the shift from people living short lives and having large families to living long lives and having small families. Because of this change in age distribution, fewer investments are needed to meet the needs of the youngest age groups and resources are freed up for what is called the “economic gift.” This means that the labour force is growing more rapidly than the population that is dependent on it, creating a window for faster economic growth and family welfare. In theory, at the micro level, this transition can result in better living standards for families and higher incomes per person while at the macro level, it can have significant gains in the economic development of a country.

In recent years, the demographic dividend, which is defined as the temporary opportunity to achieve rapid socio-economic development occasioned by a decline in fertility levels and strategic investments in key sectors, has been fronted as a solution to the myriad of problems being experienced by developing countries.

The demographic dividend concept which began in 2013 focuses on the four key pillars namely, health, education, economic and governance.

**Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential**

CATEGORY	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	841,353	927,031	948,947	970,917	991,919	1,012,920
Population Below 15 years (%)	383,495	375,635	379,536	383,434	386,465	389,496
Population 15-64 (%)	443,437	526,644	543,025	559,408	576,124	592,839
Population above 65 (%)	14,382	24,750	26,413	28,073	29,331	30,586
Dependency Ratio	90.176	76.025	74.757	73.561	72.171	70.859
Fertility Rate	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9

In Garissa County context, to attain the demographic dividend, the programmes that are geared towards fertility rate reduction are essential and need to be embraced. These include lowering birth and child death rates - a process referred to as the "demographic transition, increase commitment to and investment in voluntary family planning in order to reduce family size. The demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population. With fewer births each year, a county's young dependent population grows smaller in relation to the working-age population. With fewer people to support, a county has a window of opportunity for rapid economic growth if the right social and economic policies are developed and investments made. To achieve benefits of demographic dividend, the county ought to establish and promote integrated adolescent and youth friendly health services, ensure universal access to family planning services, foster sustainable investments in health systems including in human resources and infrastructure with the goal of enhancing access to quality health services for all.

The table below shows that, the Garissa County dependency ratio tabulated from 2009 to 2030 is constant at 101.5. Fertility must decline substantially for the county to attain the demographic dividend. This can be done through involving women in decision making on matters of choosing the number, timing, and spacing of their children.

Large numbers of young people can represent great economic potential, but only if families and county government can adequately invest in their health and education and stimulate new economic

opportunities for them. However, as long as the average number of children per woman (total fertility rate) and population growth remain high and children and adolescents greatly outnumber working-age adults, families and county government will not have the resources needed to invest adequately in each child. The population below 15 years and that above 65 years is greater than that of labour force (15-64) meaning high dependency ratio.

To achieve a demographic transition, the county must focus on providing women with voluntary family planning information and services. When women can choose when and how often to become pregnant, they are more likely to have fewer children and are better able to achieve their desired family size.

**Demographic Dividend window of opportunity for Garissa County will open between 2036 to 2040 and this will only happen when the County makes the right investment in Health, job creation, entrepreneurship etc. and if the same will delay, then the window will delay further regardless of the manpower at its disposal. The opportunity window is the period the County will start reaping from the investment.**

## **I.6: Human Development Index**

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blueprint, 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 use 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 active activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

## 1.7 Poverty Profile

Poverty is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Until the 1980s, the Monetary poverty approach was largely the only way to measure and report on poverty. This money metric way of measuring poverty has been found to be less inclusive in terms of identifying the poor and not easily interpreted within policy-making circles. For example, when poor people are asked in participatory studies what makes them feel poor, they indicate a wide range of deprivations: not having enough to eat, having inadequate housing material, being sick, having limited or no formal education, having no work, and living in unsafe neighborhoods. Multidimensional poverty measures, attempt to reflect this complex experience of poverty that considers multiple dimensions of well-being beyond just monetary poverty.

The multidimensional approach to measuring Poverty was given more impetus by the 2030 sustainable development goals-where Goal 1 is zero poverty with a target 1.2.2 requiring all countries to measure and report poverty using all approaches and support all forms for the various age groups. Following the recommendations of the Atkinson's commission<sup>1</sup> on global poverty, the World Bank added its own multidimensional poverty measure (MPM) in 2018 to complement its commonly reported poverty measures that focus more narrowly on monetary poverty. More recently the Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020 report<sup>2</sup> shows that over a third of those experiencing multidimensional poverty are not captured by the monetary headcount ratio, in line with the findings of the previous edition of the report<sup>3</sup>. the Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2022 report (World Bank, 2022)<sup>4</sup> shows that almost 4 out of 10 multidimensionally poor individuals (39 percent) are not captured by monetary poverty, as they are deprived in nonmonetary dimensions alone. The Multidimensional Poverty Measures, therefore, **seeks to understand poverty beyond monetary deprivations.**

As with monetary poverty, Sub-Saharan Africa experiences the highest levels of deprivation in multidimensional poverty, with more than half of the population multidimensionally poor. Although multidimensional poverty is endemic in Sub-Saharan Africa, other regions of the world also show non-monetary deprivations that are considerably higher than monetary poverty. In Latin America and the Caribbean, for example, the share of the population living in multidimensionally poor households is almost double that of the monetary poor.

In Kenya the KNBS published the first ever report that analyses and compares poverty using both approaches (source: KNBS Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020). using data from the Kenya Integrated Household Budget survey of 2016/17. The report findings confirmed that using a monetary measure alone does not capture high incidence of multidimensional poverty and that it is possible to be multidimensional poor without being monetary poor. The analysis also supports other Country experiences such (in Rwanda) and concludes that relying only on monetary measures in low-income sub-

<sup>1</sup> <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25141>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/poverty-and-shared-prosperity>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/poverty-and-shared-prosperity>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/poverty-and-shared-prosperity>

Saharan Africa can send inaccurate signals to policymakers regarding the optimal design of social policies as well as monitoring their effectiveness.

The monetary poverty rate for Garissa is 64.2% which is 28.5-percentage point higher than the national rate of 35.7% with approximately 540,513 people in Garissa being monetarily poor. Garissa has a multidimensional poverty rate of 69%, which is more than twice the monetary poverty rate of 64.2% with a total of 580,819 people being multidimensionally poor.

When disaggregated by age groups, 66.2% of children in Garissa are multidimensionally poor. This is 14-percentage points higher than the national average of 52.5%. Among the youths, 71% are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 48.1% while for the elderly population, 72.8% are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 55.7%.

Among children aged 0-17, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (82.9%), information (71%), sanitation (62%) and education (34%). For youths aged 18-34, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are Housing (79%), education (75.3%), economic activity (64.3%) and sanitation (48.1%). Among adults aged 35-59, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are education (91%), economic activity (87.5%), housing (80%) and sanitation (57%). Among the elderly aged 60+, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (88.5%), education (87%), sanitation (59.4%) and water (42.4%).

## **CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD**

### **2.0 Overview**

This chapter deals with Status of Implementation of the Previous County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022. The review of this first CIDP 2018-2022 was conducted in September 2022 by a team of secretariat from the County Government Technical departments. The document largely benefited from valuable inputs of the various key stakeholders operating within Garissa County.

The document captures the following areas: County revenue streams analysis (Revenue generation), budget allocation of funds per department, expenditure analysis, sector projects implementation analysis, observations made during the review, challenges encountered, lessons learnt and recommendations made to address the challenges.

The entire process of reviewing this CIDP involved data collection from departments, collations, review of secondary data documents, research, consultation and coordination.

### **2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources**

This section provides annual projected revenues versus the actual receipts within the period under review. The information is tabulated in the table below.

**Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources**

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Ksh. million)					Actual Revenue (Ksh. million)				
	FY1	FY 2	FY3	FY 4	FY 5	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5
a) Equitable Share	6,227.00	6,659.00	6,939.40	7,026.00	7,999.00	6,227.00	6,659.00	6,939.40	7,026.00	7,999.00
b) Conditional grants (GOK)	586.00	727.27	775.97	706.00	327.00	469.00	603.70	618.58	477.20	222.00
c) Conditional grant development partners	100.00	256.50	1,628.20	960.00	1,361.00	37.00	192.00	361.89	628.60	903.00
d) Own Source	350.00	250.00	250.00	150.00	150.00	80.60	86.60	118.21	109.90	96.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,263.00</b>	<b>7,892.77</b>	<b>9,593.57</b>	<b>8,842.00</b>	<b>9,837.00</b>	<b>6,813.60</b>	<b>7,541.30</b>	<b>8,038.08</b>	<b>8,241.70</b>	<b>9,220.70</b>

- Equitable share performance has been relatively fair although there was delay in disbursement.
- Own source revenue performance was very poor this was a result of COVID and also manual revenue collection has affected the own source collection leading to revenue spillage.

- Donor funds grants implementation was very slow because of policy mismatch long bureaucracy policy and procedure alignment. politics in institutional implementation and some grants requiring counterpart county contribution.
- The conditional grants from national government completely reduced /removed as a result of council of governor's agitation for formula change in an effort to increase equitable share allocation.

## 2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

This section provides an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector as summarized in table 12.

**Table 12: County Expenditure Analysis**

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (KShs. M)	Total Actual Expenditure (KShs. M)	Variance	Absorption Rate (%)	Remarks
Agriculture, Livestock & Cooperatives	2,606.92	1,662.26	944.66	63.8%	There was poor absorption of Development Budget Because of delay in procurement and challenge of exchequer release.
Gender, Social Services & Sports	727.89	457.88	270.01	62.9%	
Roads and Transport	2,374.03	1,497.33	876.7	63.1%	
Education & Labour	3,751.20	3,017.04	734.16	80.4%	
Environment, Energy & Natural Resources	498.94	325.98	172.96	65.3%	
Lands, Housing and works, Urban Development	2,509.80	1,930.18	579.62	76.9%	
Finance & Economic Planning	8,404.78	7,206.26	1,198.52	85.7%	
Health & Sanitation	14,110.93	9,325.26	4,785.67	66.1%	
Trade, Enterprise Development and Tourism	837.87	407.58	430.29	48.6%	
Water & Irrigation Services	6,405.39	2,560.13	3,845.26	40.0%	Despite the poor absorption rate of the development budget , the department had a development grant from world bank related to water and sanitation of the host Community.
Executive Services	2,055.28	1,778.35	276.93	86.5%	Fair Absorption Rate
County Public Service Board	198.79	163.18	35.61	82.1%	Fair Absorption Rate

Municipal Board	814.91	447.29	367.62	54.9%	There was challenge of implementation of Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP), Grant due to political wrangle that delayed grant disbursement and Implementation.
Assembly	4,320.80	3,407.63	913.17	78.9%	Fair Absorption Rate

## 2.3: Sector Programmes Performance Review

This section provides sector performance trend of each sector on key outcome, outputs and gaps in the period of CIDP 2017-2022 implementation.

### 2.3.1 Finance & Economic Planning

Finance and economic planning been a service department has steered well in the period under review. The department has successfully guided sectors in formulating sector plans and budgeting. The key milestone achieved includes successful implementation plan to budget system in the Hyperion in which sectors were trained on the use of the platform. Other achievements were successful implementation of E-procurement module, reduction of audit queries through enhancement of internal controls in our internal audit department. The county had a robust engagement with partners through the donor coordination department, the county has managed to secure more than \$5M in direct investment, also managed a joint planning with the partners to mainstream their activities these enhanced more collaboration, co creation and co planning within partners and government.

### 2.3.2 Health Services

The county's health Indicators has been improving since devolution started in 2013. The coverage for skilled delivery has improved from 43% in 2017 to 62% in 2021 while ANC coverage for 2021 as follows (1<sup>st</sup> ANC - 92%, 4<sup>th</sup> ANC - 51%). Fully immunized child coverage (FIC) stands at 81% in 2021 from 55% in 2017. However, children unreached with full vaccination are 7,082 in 2021. Family planning coverage has improved from 5% in 2020 to 6% in 2021. The Vitamin A supplementation of age brackets 12-59 months stands at 70% in 2021. Access to NCD services coverage has improved as more cases were screened at treated for diabetes and hypertension in 2021. For instances total cases treated for hypertension increased from 3,824 in 2017 to 7,422 in 2021 whereas diabetes cases treated increased from 1,724 in 2017 to 3,327cases in 2021. To supplement immunization activities have procured & install electricity powered EPI refrigerators (AC) in 11 health facilities that have access to the national electricity

grid. Garissa Regional vaccine depot is now renovated with support from UNICEF and is now operational.

During the period the health sector has registered 13,000 indigents with NHIF and is currently active for care. The health department has a total work force 1700 health care workers that provide health care service delivery to its 90 public health facilities. Most of the workforce are not indigenous and hence get transfers or desert ones they get opportunity in their home counties of origin. The health department will continue replacing and hiring more HCWs to provide quality health care as need arise and replace those lost due to attrition.

The health department has scaled up emergency health and disease outbreak response by mobilizing partners who have been supporting outreaches to hard-to-reach drought hit nomadic population with lifesaving health & nutrition interventions. Disease outbreaks response has been timely. The department has effectively responded to Covid-19, RVF, Kalaazar, Cholera, and measles during the period under review. The emergency operation center is now functional and active. Despite myriad of challenges including COVID-19 Pandemic, persistent drought coupled with limited funding the sector has progress in improving access and coverage of key health indicators.

The COVID-19 outbreak has interrupted the basic health service; however, the department has vaccinated a total of 66,194 with cumulative tests conducted so far 3, 5165, with confirmed 3,287 cases and a total 151 deaths during the period under review. Over 95% of health funding comes from the County government while the remaining 5% comes from health partners closely working with County government. Some key donor partners include World Bank, Danida and UNICEF among others. Almost 70% of the health funds allocated is used on personal emolument while the rest are used for medical products, technologies, and infrastructure development. The County health department budget has been on upward trajectory since devolution started and is positively contributing term of performance. The health sector has achieved a well-designed system of fiscal management; evidence-based planning, effective human resources planning, proper and effective coordination, political goodwill and selfless leadership will ensure efficient and effective service delivery.

The sector has successfully developed several projects that include construction and equipping of Cancer centre at Garissa County Referral Hospital with support from national government, Renovation/refurbishment of Masalani Hospital, construction of new dispensary block at Nunow, purchases of 3 utility vehicles to support the health system, Renovation/refurbishment of 5 blocks isolation centre, Supply and delivery of adjustable hospital beds for covid-19 isolation centre, Supply and delivery of bed side lockers, ongoing construction of 50 bed capacity Covid-19 isolation ward, construction of a warehouse at GCRH, extension of OPD block and purchase of new 3 ambulances to support and improve referral services.

### **2.3.3 Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy**

Overall, there were considerable achievements in the agriculture sector at outcome levels with most of the strategic targets achievements averaging over 50% in spite of the external and internal challenges faced during the 5-year period. The sector has generally experienced increased number of farmers (especially women and youth) engaged in agricultural value chain enterprises including live animal trade, camel milk, meat goat, honey, tomato, and horticulture. Additionally, there is marginal increase in daily incomes of value chain actors from KES 103 to KES 425 per person per day as demonstrated by the average increase in gross margin of the business across the value chains.

The improved performance of the value chains in the County is attributed to increased adoption of technology, innovations and management practices (TIMPs) by value chain actors (estimated increase from 5% to 10%), improved management pests and diseases, increased aggregation and group marketing of products through common interest groups, producer organizations and cooperative societies & increased pluralistic extension models including use of farmer service centers, lead farmer model and involvement of private service providers and input suppliers. Agricultural value chain actors (VCAs) are also beginning to appreciate the importance of business planning as a tool for guiding and monitoring growth of an enterprise as shown by increase in the number of VCAs with viable business plans compared to start of the period.

### **2.3.4: Gender, Social Protection, Culture, Youth and Sports**

The department of youth affairs jointly with partners managed to identify and train 300 youth on agribusiness in the sustainable system programme in the years 2019 and 2020. The department also trained livestock and agricultural extension officers on youth and gender mainstreaming issues in the county. These officers were later linked to the youth groups for mentoring and extension services.

Youth policy was formulated and adopted in 2020 and 2021 awaiting implementation. The youth policy creates several affirmative action and coordinating structures to promote mainstreaming of youth issues in the county.

Youth capacity development through training on business plans and financial records keeping for 300 youth also done.

Several youthful sports clubs participated in inter and intra-county sports competition. Garissa county winning as runner up for KYISA games in 2018 and 2019.

the gender policy was formulated and adopted in 2020 and 2021 awaiting implementation and roll out in sub-counties.

In 2018,2019 gender sensitization was carried out in the sub-counties.

Female genital mutilation acceleration in the sub-counties (16 days of GBV awareness)

Sensitization of community on child protection, nutrition and safe parenting was done jointly with the state department of children services. Cash transfer for vulnerable households affected by the recurrent drought. This is achieved through partnership with national, county and NGOs.

The county has 3 safe centers which are in Kora Kora, Dadaab camps.

### **2.3.5: Water, Environment, Energy, climate Change & Natural Resources Management**

At the beginning of the plan period, the proportion of households with access to clean and portable water stood at 60%. At the end of the plan period, the proportion increased to 70% due to drilling of 70 boreholes countywide, construction of five water reservoirs that increased water storage and availability. This also reduced the water trucking sites by 30% since most of the intervention is located along the livestock migratory routes. Water borne diseases has reduced due to the improvement of water abstraction.

The sector also managed to Construct of 50 smallholder irrigation schemes along the river tana with introduction of 3 drip irrigation shade nets in three different locations. Six kilometers of pipeline was laid in 4 irrigation schemes, and this has enhanced the conveyance of irrigation water efficient system. Other key achievement in the irrigation sub sector is the introduction of solar powered pumping sets in 5 irrigation schemes that reduces cost of production and reduces the greenhouse gases (GHGs).

The number of households with access to electricity increased from 20% to 48% with the household having access to clean fuels technologies increasing from 30% to 50%. This has led to reduction of number of hours spent in firewood collection by women and girls, reduction in firewood and charcoal usage and reduction in indoor air pollution. Strategies employed to achieve this included distribution of clean improved jikos, and expansion of electricity connection. Electrification from renewable energy sources within the trading centers also increased from 15% to 23.5% contributing to more disposable incomes in households due to increased number of trading hours.

Through the massive tree planting exercise that was undertaken in all government institutions (schools, higher learning institutions, community households etc.). 400ha of degraded lands in refugee camps was also rehabilitated by the County government of Garissa in partnership with UNHCR with its implementing partners (RRDO & FAiDA) and this was done through establishment of fruit orchard in schools and greenbelts. The County government has also planted 2000 assorted seedlings along the Kismayu and lamu road and these has improved the aesthetic value of the town.

The County Government of Garissa has also undertaken greater strides in reducing the vagaries exacerbated by climate change and this was done through the development of Garissa County Climate Change Fund Act 2018 which obligated the County Government to set aside 2% of the County annual development fund to locally lead climate actions.

The county forest cover has increased from 7.01% to 14% tree cover in last five years and this was achieved.

### **2.3.6: Trade, Investment, and Enterprises**

- Construction of 11 no. stalls constructed at Garissa township and they are now operational.
- 510 weighing instruments, 1875 weights and 13 measuring instruments verified at Garissa township for 3 months raising a revenue of KShs. 260,880.
- Calibration of working standards at the National weight and measures laboratory.
- Collection of stamps and dies from the national weights and measures headquarters.
- Establishment of 100M revolving fund (micro finance loans)
- Enactment of Garissa County Revolving Fund Act and Regulation 2018.
- Enactment of Garissa County Investment Development Authority Act 2018.
- Establishment of Garissa Investment Development Authority (GIDA).
- Formulation of Garissa market Policy at draft stage.
- Formulation of Garissa County trade policy at draft stage.
- Participated in National Trade Fair and Expo at KICC Nairobi.
- Participated in the East-Africa Jua-Kali Nguvu Exhibition at Eldoret.
- Conducted five Business Skill (TOTs) trainings and Two staff induction.
- Conducted one staff performance appraisal and contracting system.

### **2.3.7 Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Housing**

The sector has made improvements in the roads department by adequately utilizing all funds received for maintenance from KRB, within the required time frame ensuring no loss of funds, resulting in surpassing of targets in roads maintenance program. 3700kms of roads were graded against a target of 2000kms, 1600m of drainage culvert installed against a target of 1200m. however the challenge was in expansion and upgrading with 100kms upgraded to gravel standards against a target of 300kms and 15no drifts constructed against a target of 24. The department also had 3.4km of roads upgraded to bitumen standard and 4kms re-carpeted in Garissa township through donor funding.

The public works and housing department succeeded in tendering, preparation, execution and supervision of infrastructure projects including The County Headquarters, Health headquarters, Masalani and Bura Sub-County office facilities, Dispensaries, Offices and ICT centres in all wards. The works building was also rehabilitated with ongoing monitoring and evaluation to track the progress of infrastructure project implementation.

### **2.3.8: Education, Communication, ICT & e-Government**

The sub-sector aimed to increase access to and improve on the quality of Early childhood development education and vocational training. The sub-sector targeted to construct 60 ECDE classrooms out of which 10 ECDE classrooms were done during the plan period. The rate of enrolments increased from 11005 in 2018 to 18,746 in 2021 due to these interventions. The sector has developed ECDE meals policy and is currently amending the ECDE Act 2014 to align with National ECDE Act. The sector has awarded over 100 million shillings in scholarships targeting 10,000 students annually from vulnerable families to increase access, retention, and transition to education.

To increase the enrolment, access, retention, completion, and quality of TVET services, in addition 10 instructors were employed and training equipment purchased for all TVET centers which increased enrolment rate from 54% in 2018 to 80% at the end of the plan period. The government facilitated the retention and completion of the course by offering students a capitation grants of 15,000 KES per student and introduced new courses that are more attractive, and market oriented to students.

The department intended to connect all Sub counties through National Optic Fiber Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) which is a government initiative to enhance universal access to affordable ICT countrywide. The connectivity was done at the County Headquarters providing high-speed internet which now requires to be extended to other departments and sub-counties. ICT incubation hubs were constructed in all the Wards but due to inadequate resources, they have not yet been equipped.

### **2.3.9 Lands, Physical Planning, and Urban Development**

In the plan period, the urban development sub sector targeted to beautify Garissa Town. At the end of the plan period, the sector achieved a 100% Garissa Town beautification through rehabilitation of the main CBD roundabout, Tarmacking of urban roads and planting of trees along major roads. This achievement is attributed to additional funding in the form of conditional grant from the Kenya Urban Support Programme and County Government of Garissa. The County Government in collaboration with the Ministry of lands and physical planning, Kenya Informal Settlement Program (KISIP) and the National land commission have managed to plan and survey the following settlement areas; Riig, Makhanu, Ikadeq, County and Namu settlements. Apart from having well planned settlements, the project has improved issues of security of tenure of land as one of the project outputs is issuance of title deeds.

### **2.3.10 County Affairs, Public Service, and Intergovernmental Relations**

The department undertook construction and completion of county headquarter, in the same period construction and completion of State Lodge at Bura, and Masalani. The sector has hired personnel and trained. Public Participation Bill was passed by the County Assembly, Municipal & management Board Bills was passed as well as the development of Human Resource policies and procedure manuals.

## **2.4: Challenges**

- 1) **COVID-19 pandemic** has adversely affected all sectors including; public engagement during planning and budgeting, CIDP Medium term review, revenue collection, Health, education, disrupted businesses operations where most of the businesses were either temporary or permanently closed leading to loss of jobs to many workers, also county development projects were suspended to cater for more pressing emergency needs.
- 2) **There was a challenge in local revenue collection**, and this was mainly contributed by manual revenue collection leading to spillage of revenue and finding appropriate revenue collection system has been challenge to the county. Other challenges include untapped revenue sources like parking fees, land rates, lack of valuation roles, lack of enforcement, Undesignated parking area, poor regulations in administration of revenue collections.
- 3) **Ballooning wage bill** has been a problem in the budget process that led to non-compliance of fiscal responsibility principles.
- 4) **Lack of County statistical abstract** lead to sectors adopting unreliable baseline data and also challenge in monitoring progress and indicators performance.
- 5) **Frequent and severe hazards** (droughts, floods, Covid 19, Desert Locust, livestock disease outbreaks and conflicts) leading to Disaster hence reallocation of resources to respond to them.
- 6) **Cash flow problems** attributed to delays related to exchequer release hence affecting implementation of the budget.
- 7) The County had **a lot of gaps in policy formulation** in almost all the sectors, the few policies that were developed were funded by partners in the last five years and still the policies developed are pending for approval in County assembly. These gaps in policy formulation affected sectors in their implementation of programmes.
- 8) Use of IFMIS have centralized payment at the county HQ which leads to offices at the sub counties non-operational hence more marginalized.
- 9) **Lack of county resource mapping and identification** of viable investments opportunities to attract investors imply that much of the potential investments that generate potential revenue for the County like Gypsum, modern farming and renewable energy is under or unexploited.
- 10) **Weak monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes and adherence to CIDP:** Generally, aligning programmes and projects to ongoing plans and adherence to CIDP, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of projects were weak in all sectors. Partly, this is attributed to limited capacity and skills within the sectors to monitor and evaluate programmes and projects, lack of clear monitoring and evaluation plan and weak delivery unit that could effectively and efficiently monitor projects and programmes. Overall, this has implication on the rate of project implementation, project and programme quality and initiation of projects with limited impacts and lessons for replications.
- 11) **Political interference** in implementation of projects: Some projects have preference to the executive than others or driven by political or territorial interests. This lead to poor prioritization.

- 12) **Lack of climate proof infrastructure** - The high variability of floods and droughts is likely to increase with global climate change. Water harvesting, storage and other sanitation infrastructure need to be planned, designed, built and operated in a way that anticipates, prepares for, and adapts to changing climate conditions. It can also withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions caused by these climate conditions.
- 13) **Lack of coherent land Policy** - There is no comprehensive land master plan covering use and administration, tenure and security, and delivery systems of land in the county. This has resulted in low investment in land development, underutilization of productive land and lack of access to land for livestock development.
- 14) **Inadequate disaster preparedness and Response** - There is low preparedness, response capacity and coping mechanisms in the event of disasters such as drought, floods, fires, diseases and pests. In extreme cases, loss of livestock occurs early warning and response systems need to be strengthened.

## 2.5: Emerging Issues

- a) **The effects of climate change have unprecedented effects on population health.** Effects of severe droughts like malnutrition, lack of access to water and related disease outbreaks eg cholera are some of the key emerging issues the County is grappling with. Others include outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases like measles due to reduced herd immunity and reduced access to health services due to population movements in search of pasture and water. COVID-19 pandemic remains major challenge and threat to human health. The County still records the lowest vaccination coverage in the Country.
- b) **The emerging burden of NCDs** is key concern for Health policy makers and will need a robust programme and partnership to halt and reverse the NCD burden.
- c) **Floods** - intermittent floods especially along the Tana River irrigated belt led to destruction of irrigation infrastructure, crops, and human displacements from their farms considerably long periods. Recovery efforts were slow as there was no contingency kitty.
- d) **Desert Locust Invasion** - several waves of invasion were experienced during the short rains season (OND) 2019 and the long rain season (MAM) 2020. This migratory pest affected the entire county with severe effects recorded in 17 out of 30 wards. The response actions were initially uncoordinated because of lack of preparedness of relevant actors. This pest had last invaded almost 70 years back. Its effects included depletion of forage and browse for livestock, destruction of crops and lowered crops and livestock value chains productivity in the affected areas. Resources were reallocated to respond to the emergency and livelihoods restoration.
- e) **Refugee integration** into local community through Garissa Integrated social economic development Plan (GISEDEP) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRFF) which is an international framework where Government of Kenya is a signatory.
- f) Due to **cross-county border conflict** emanating from pastoral migration looking for water and pasture that causes loss of life, livestock banditry and properties. These requires up scaled

- intergovernmental relation between counties and national government security apparatus and frequent engagement of community elders in peace building and cohesion.
- g) **Digital economy and revolution** - as the emerging new ecosystem, the need to embrace digital technologies that will fundamentally change business models, institutions, and societies.
  - h) **Climate change** is increasing the frequency and intensity of droughts and floods, which exacerbate water insecurity, disrupt supplies, and devastate communities, degradation of forest and forest resources. Meanwhile rapid urbanization is increasing water demand especially the sub county headquarters and Garissa township, unplanned solid waste disposals, shrinking of grazing areas and indigenous species.
  - i) **Bottom-up economy Model** – Following the incoming of the hustler government, there is discussion of hustler fund which is meant to support the SME'S to fill the political pledges of H.E William Samoei Ruto.
  - j) **Boda boda** has created job opportunities for the community members but has also been linked to insecurity cases in the community.

## 2.6: Lessons Learnt

- i) CIDP has become an important tool for coordinating partners in implementation of sector priorities; Garissa County and USAID have a programme called PREG (partnership resilience economic growth) where we jointly co-create, co-plan and co-invest.
- ii) Cross-sectoral partnership and collaboration during COVID-19 Pandemic response has laid foundation for productive partnership for delivery of better health services through strengthening of system.
- iii) COVID-19 Pandemic has shot strong spotlight on our weak primary health care system and need to build strong and resilient PHC system.
- iv) The Climate change reality and persistent drought calls for strong resilient and mitigation interventions through humanitarian -development nexus as opposed to reactive responses.
- v) Community participation of health programs reduce disease incidence and prevalence and equally improve health seeking behavior.
- vi) Domesticate the national strategy for dealing with migratory pest and invasive weeds to be able to improve coordination of actors to better respond to migratory pests' invasion.
- vii) There is need to initiate public-sector reforms and transformation. Investment in the civil service will greatly influence service delivery to the citizens.
- viii) Leveraging on Public private partnership engagement and building synergies with partners is critical for mobilization of resources for programme & project implementation.
- ix) Use of County Steering Committee in monitoring & evaluating project has enhanced coordination among the two government and reduce duplication of work.
- x) Automation of County Service Delivery - The County Government needs to initiate e-Government services to enhance efficiency in service delivery.

## 2.7: Natural Resource Assessment

The Tana River runs along the western border with Tana River County. However, it covers very little portion of Garissa County as it forms part of the county boundary with Tana River County. It forms sources of water for Garissa Town and a number of centers located along the river e.g. Balambala, Nanighi, Bura and Masalani. Garissa is low-lying and flat, with very little surface water other than the Tana River and a few seasonal rivers that only flow during the rainy seasons. Most residents of Garissa County access groundwater using boreholes, between 150 – 300 m deep, mainly located in Merti aquifer and shallow wells. The northern and central parts of the county lack ground water, making them highly inhospitable during dry periods.

**Table 13: Natural Resource Assessment**

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
River Tana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Irrigation</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Livestock</li> <li>• Wildlife</li> <li>• Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining water levels – expected to further decline because of population increase and climate change.</li> <li>• Water quality expected to decline due to increased farming activities, flash floods, turbidity, excessive use of water in the upstream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best practices in wastewater management and wetland conservation in some farms</li> <li>• Encourage conservation of water</li> <li>• Livestock watering</li> <li>• Increase food security through irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water levels declined</li> <li>• Water quality deteriorated from flash floods(affecting quality of fish and other aquatic animals)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of water levels and quality</li> <li>• Regulate waste water and effluents from farms and other sources</li> <li>• Extension services to cover waste water treatment management</li> </ul>
Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife population decrease due to persistent drought, poaching and encroachment of their habitat.</li> <li>• Human-wildlife conflict due to limited resources available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can improve tourism through local and foreign tourism activities.</li> <li>• Employment creation</li> <li>• Increase biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Poaching</li> <li>• Encroachment</li> <li>• Human wildlife conflict</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation and strengthening of community conservancies.</li> <li>• Gazettement of wildlife community conservancies</li> <li>• Development of Conservancy management plan</li> <li>• Recruitment of wildlife rangers</li> <li>• Disease Surveillance &amp; vaccinations</li> </ul>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening of water corridors (malka)</li> </ul>
Minerals (gypsum, sand, gravels, limestone, and marbles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment and natural resources</li> <li>Roads and public works</li> <li>Tourism</li> <li>Industries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abundant minerals available which are yet to be exploited.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High potential and opportunity for economic exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of geological mapping</li> <li>Inadequate exploration</li> <li>Unregulated local harvesting</li> <li>Lack of mining policy and legislations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestication of national mining bills and policies</li> <li>Conduct geological mapping and estimate quantity in place per mineral</li> </ul>
Forest (Boniljara, riverine, dry woodlands )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment</li> <li>Wildlife</li> <li>Tourism</li> <li>Livestock</li> <li>Energy</li> <li>Housing</li> <li>Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decline of forest cover and it may continue to decline due to population increase, fragmentation, over dependency of charcoal &amp; illegal logging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wildlife habitat</li> <li>medicinal</li> <li>construction</li> <li>fuel production</li> <li>fodder for livestock</li> <li>sustainable wood fuel production</li> <li>climate regulation</li> <li>Flood control</li> <li>Soil stabilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of forest data</li> <li>Over dependency on charcoal</li> <li>Illegal logging</li> <li>Forest diseases</li> <li>Forest degradation</li> <li>Invasion of invasive weeds such as Prosopisjuli flora (Mathenge) reducing biodiversity cover in ameliorated sites e.g. riverine areas and around settlements</li> <li>Climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out forest inventory</li> <li>Develop forest bill/policy</li> <li>Rehabilitation of the degraded areas</li> <li>Forest Research including creation of seed centers for indigenous species</li> <li>Sustainable charcoal production</li> <li>Development of nursery centers</li> <li>Undertake massive tree planting exercises in form of agroforestry on farms, plots and institutional lands especially schools, colleges, health facilities</li> <li>Gazetttement of critical forests as county/community managed forests</li> <li>Recruitment of county foresters, forest rangers and community scouts</li> </ul>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to community based forest/natural resource institutions (e.g. CFA, WRUAs), their customary/local bylaws and implementation of their management plans</li> <li>Support to county forest conservation committee supervise forest issues</li> </ul>
Ground water/Springs/lakes (Benanay springs, Lake Jerey, Lake Ishaqbini, Waso Plains, Rahole)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water</li> <li>Livestock</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Tourism</li> <li>Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water level diminishing &amp; may continue to decrease</li> <li>Decreased water quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigation</li> <li>Livestock watering</li> <li>Flood control</li> <li>Agricultural production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persistent drought</li> <li>Over abstraction</li> <li>Pollution</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>Flash floods &amp; sedimentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest protection</li> <li>Sustainable utilization</li> <li>Appropriate water conservation</li> <li>Water policy</li> <li>Support to community based forest/natural resource institutions (e.g. WUAs, WRUAs), their customary/local bylaws and implementation of their management plans</li> </ul>
Renewable energy (Solar/wind/Biomass)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy</li> <li>Environment</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Tourism</li> <li>Water</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Health</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untapped resources but there is an opportunity for future exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigation</li> <li>Rural electrification</li> <li>Domestic use</li> <li>Water pumping</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of data on viability</li> <li>Lack of technology &amp; technical know how.</li> <li>Financial constraints</li> <li>Lack of policy &amp; bills</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out baseline survey.</li> <li>Develop/formulate County Energy bills &amp; policies.</li> <li>Support the tapping of solar, wind and manure/Mathenge-based biogas production.</li> </ul>
Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture</li> </ul>				
Blue economy (Darul-	-Fisheries -Water -Agriculture -Livestock	Untapped resources but there is an opportunity for future exploitation	-Fishing -Employment opportunities for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of data on viability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out baseline survey on the ocean stretch.</li> </ul>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Salam – Hulugho)	-Environment -Tourism		-Revenue opportunity for the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of technology &amp; technical know how.</li> <li>Financial constraints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop/formulate County blue economy bills &amp; policies.</li> <li>Support the tapping of the blue economy production</li> </ul>

## 2.8: Development Issues

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

**Table 14: Sector Development issues**

Sector	Development Issue	Status	Constraint	Opportunities
Finance and Economic Planning	Public Financial management	Weak financial management system	Unrealized own source revenue potential	Strengthen OSR administration and management.
			Revenue leakages	Identify new potential revenue streams.
			Manual revenue collection methods	Map revenue streams Complete automation of revenue collection
			Weak Internal Control systems	Availability of Audit committee to Strengthen internal control systems
			Inadequate office space, operational tools, and equipment	Availability of lands for office construction
			Inadequate social amenities in revenue collection points	Provide social amenities in revenue collection points
			Weak enforcement services	Availability of labour force in the county to Strengthen inspectorate and enforcement
			Poor statutory and administrative reporting	Strengthen statutory and administrative reporting
			Weak record management system	Strengthen record management system
			Manual audit processes	Automate audit processes
Planning Research and Development		Inadequate number of technical staff	Inadequate technical capacity of existing staff	Capacity building for existing staff
			Weak linkage among fiscal policy documents	Strengthen linkage among fiscal policy documents
			Inadequate fiscal policy documents	Develop non-existent fiscal policy documents

				Develop County Sectorial plans
Health services	Access to healthcare	Poor access to healthcare	Non-operationalization of statistics function	Existence of Statistical Act.
				Availability of Staff
				Develop County Human Development index (HDI)
				Develop County statistical abstract
			Long distance to the nearest health facility	Availability of public lands for construction.
			Weak referral system	Availability of private health facilities
			Inadequate technical skills	Availability of public land for construction.
			Inadequate specialized health services	Availability of ambulances for referral
			Commodity stock outs	Existing technical skills in the labour market
			High cost of healthcare	Existing technologies in specialized health services
			High cost of healthcare poor health seeking behaviour	Existing technology in commodity management
			poor settlement patterns	Availability of UHC policy
			High cases of communicable diseases	Availability of health insurance covers
				Existence of CHVS for BCC
				Extension of integrated outreach services
				Available preventive public health information.
				Available storage facility for prepositioning of medicines
	Disease outbreaks	High disease burden	Increased cases of non-communicable diseases	Available early screening technologies
			weak emergency response coordination	Available storage facility for prepositioning of medicines
	Emergency response	Poor emergency response	Poor emergency response infrastructure and equipment	Existence of partners both state and Non state actors specialized in emergency response.
				Availability of Contingency funds
				Existence of relevant policies and laws.
Livestock and Pastoral Economy	Low productivity of livestock enterprise in the County (decreased rates of reproduction, weight gain, meat	(i) Shortage of livestock feeds and water, (ii) High prevalence of livestock pest and diseases (iii) Poor breeding stock – high rate of	Inadequate technical skills	Existence of National Government for trainings.
		(i)Frequent droughts and Degradation of rangelands; (ii)Unregulated Cross border movement of animals; (iii)Low annual vaccination coverage; (iv) Limited knowledge of farmers on livestock health management; (v) Misuse of antimicrobials and drug resistance); (vi) Low farmer:		-Huge population of livestock in the County – 7.3 mil, valued at 80.8B, -Existence of new County livestock development policy, 2022, -Institutionalized Anticipatory Action models/ Forecast based financing to address slow onset crises, -Governors manifesto to Construct mega-scale water harvesting pans for irrigated fodder production,

	and milk production)	inbreeding and loss of genetic vigor, (iv) Low adoption of technologies, innovations, and best-bet management Practices (TIMPs) by livestock value chains actors.	extension service providers ratio Ward and village levels (1:1,800) instead of (1:400); (vii) High cost of production inputs (breeding seed, Vet drugs, fodder seeds; (viii) Lack of evidence-based breeding programs, (ix) Insufficient livestock and livestock product data in the County for planning, (x) Very few research products on TIMPs suited for the Pastoral settings,	-Concerted effort from community and partners to restore of degraded rangelands - Conservancies -KALRO ready to supply fodder seeds suited to the dry-lands to farmers practicing irrigation, -Ongoing plans for development of GIS system and potential for integrated rangeland resource spatial mapping. -Existing livestock diseases control bill to manage livestock diseases including TADs, -Existing County one-health committee – need for Institutionalization, secretariat, budget allocation, -Ongoing bilateral engagement with republic of Somalia and neighboring Counties on cross-border disease control (already MOU developed with FR of Somalia), -Ongoing negotiations with KEVEVAPI to Sign MOU with on sustained supply of livestock vaccines, - ILRI & KALRO on specific research on TIMPs suited for the ASALs, -Enhance the existing lead-farmer and farmer service centers models
	Limited enterprise development of livestock value chains – Camel milk, Meat Goat, Hides and skins, Beef	(i)Low literacy levels of our farmers, (ii) Lack of viable enterprise development plans/business plans by the value chain actors, (iii) Limited number of service providers – public, private and CSOs.	Inadequate number of effective service providers – private, public and CSOs,	-Existence of County programs and NGOs supporting business plans development for VCAs – Women, Youth and SIGs including refugees – ASDSP II, ILO, -Availability of government funds/credit for youth, women, and SIGs – “Hustler fund”  Develop low literacy IEC and SBCC materials for (Agro) pastoral communities for mindset change to adopt livestock as a business model/commercialization,
	Inadequate market linkages and market information system	Weak cooperatives/producer organizations – weak aggregation, Limited transformation (value addition) of products – Milk, meat, fodder, honey,	Lack of legal framework to guide the development of cooperatives in the County,  Lack of seed capital to jump-start and strengthen the cooperatives.  Inadequate facilities for value addition of livestock products leading to losses,	Existing modern livestock markets in Balambala, Modogashe, Garissa, Bura-East and Masalani. Opportunity to modernize Dagahley and Hagadera livestock markets and slaughterhouses to serve both host community and refugees, Enhance existing product aggregation through robust cooperatives/associations involving youth, women and SIGs including Refugees, Enhance development of product processing facilities – Abattoirs, Milk

		<p>hides and skins, bones,</p> <p>Ineffective market information system</p>		processing facilities, Tanneries, Honey for both host community and refugees,
Crop Agriculture	Low crop productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low acreage under irrigation, and rain fed agriculture</li> <li>-Insufficient soil fertility levels</li> <li>-High incidence of pests and diseases</li> <li>-High post-harvest losses of farm produce</li> <li>-Poor agronomic practices, including use of low yielding crop varieties</li> <li>-Effects of climate change (droughts, floods)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate resources for agricultural extension (personnel, office infrastructure and transport facilities)</li> <li>-Inadequate mechanization services</li> <li>-High cost of initiating irrigation schemes</li> <li>-Unavailability of local soil testing facilities</li> <li>-Low adoption of TIMPs</li> <li>-Limited access to quality other agro-inputs, credit facilities, and Agricultural research institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of vast arable land, River Tana, and potential for water harvesting for crop production</li> <li>-Governor's manifesto to boost irrigation development</li> <li>-Existing irrigation schemes</li> <li>-Presence of Garissa Agricultural Mechanization Station (AMS) and Agricultural Training Centre (ATC)</li> <li>-Recruitment of technical personnel; local graduates available</li> <li>-Access to climate smart agriculture technologies -</li> <li>-Willing support from partners (NGOs) and private service providers</li> <li>-Existence of 4-K clubs in schools and out-of-school youth groups</li> <li>-Presence of lead farmers and farmer service centers</li> </ul>
	Inadequate market linkages and market information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Weak farmer organizations, exploitative trade brokers, market infrastructure, farm access roads</li> <li>-Low transformation of crop produce</li> <li>-Inadequate market information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient mobilization of producers into cooperatives</li> <li>-Low investment into marketing infrastructure including post-harvest handling &amp; storage facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Local and external markets</li> <li>-Existence of enterprise Common Interest Groups (CIGs)</li> <li>-Willing support from private service providers in marketing,</li> <li>-Online market information forums,</li> </ul>
	Low enterprise development for crop value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low performance of enterprise value chains</li> <li>-Low investment in crop value chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>-Inadequate financial services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Value chain approach to crop enterprise development,</li> <li>-Potential for agribusiness for the youth, women and SIGs including Refugees,</li> <li>-Availability of financial institutions</li> <li>-Linkages to women enterprise fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, "Hustlers Fund"</li> </ul>
Cross-cutting:	High Malnutrition levels	-Low production and consumption of	Minimal focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture	-Access to sources of high nutritious foods (OFSP, HIB) planting materials

Agriculture , Livestock		diverse nutrient dense foods at household level -Inadequate awareness on healthy feeding habits	-knowledge, technologies -innovation -SBCC	Skills, -Extension messaging on agri-nutrition (Trainings materials available) -Potential for kitchen gardening, backyard poultry for household, schools for production of nutritious foods
	Inadequate communication, coordination , and collaboration in the sector,	No legal framework to support coordination of the sector,	Lack of resources to finalize the bill to enactment,	Enactment of the prototype CASSCOM bill to strengthen sector coordination,
	Inadequate capacity for data and knowledge management	Lack of centralized data repository Skill gaps for M&E	Inadequate financing for M&E activities Inadequate staff dedicated for M&E	-On-going efforts to set up a County based GIS with dedicated modules for sector data and information -Dedicated County Directorate for M&E and deployment of departmental focal persons
Fisheries	Low fish productivity	Poor fisheries infrastructure (inadequate number of fishponds, cold chains)  lack of fishing gears	Inadequate skills among actors/stakeholders on the fish production,  Inadequate supply of fingerlings, Fish pest (including predation) and diseases,	Plans to excavate mega-pans in the County, Increased local demand for fish, Increased adoption of fishpond technology in the County,
Cooperatives Development	Weak cooperative societies/Association in the County	Poor cooperative culture, Inadequate Sensitization, trainings, coaching & mentorship for cooperative societies	Lack of cooperatives societies policy, strategy, and bill, Lack of sharia compliant credit facilities, Insufficient number of qualified and experienced cooperative officers in the County,	Customize the existing prototype County cooperatives societies policy, strategy, and bill, Existing cooperative societies and POs in crop and livestock value chains, Existing CIGs, VMGs and livelihood groups that can be federated to cooperatives/societies, Emergence of sharia compliant revolving fund in the County,
Youth	Youth Development	-High unemployment rate -Low uptake of vocational skills -Drug and substance abuse --inadequate career guidance targeting youth -Low economic status	-Shrinking labour market -Mismatch between skills and demands Inadequate resources(funds) -challenges in accessing national identification documents. -low uptake of existing economic empowerment programmes like youth enterprise development funds. -Negative mindset on technical skills	-Youth demographic dividends -Availability of policy development consultants. -Special group's representation at the county assembly to lobby for youth issues. -Willing partners from national and other developmental partners. -Formulation and implementation of youth Policy and legal frameworks

			-Conflicts (VE, radicalization, and clan conflict)	
Sports	Sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate promotion of sports</li> <li>-Untrained coaches</li> <li>-lack of modern sports facilities such as stadiums</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Resource constraints</li> <li>-low mentorship</li> <li>-underdeveloped sports facilities</li> <li>-inadequate devolved services at grassroots level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of large youth population</li> <li>-Existence of sports facilities</li> <li>-presence of partners (state and non-state actors)</li> <li>-Digital revolution</li> </ul>
Gender	Mainstreaming gender issues into government programing and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-inadequate knowledge of technical departmental staff on Gender mainstreaming and gender responsive budgeting</li> <li>-Low public participation and citizen engagement on matters of development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate funds</li> <li>-Inadequate skills</li> <li>-lack of Gender mainstreaming policy.</li> <li>-Lack of gender audits in the county sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of large pool of state and non-state actors with gender programmes</li> <li>-technical know how</li> </ul>
Gender	Gender based violence and sexual exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-inadequate awareness on SGBV</li> <li>-weak SGBV Linkages and referral pathways</li> <li>-difficulties in accessing justice</li> <li>- lack of safe structures and services for GBV survivors</li> <li>- Inadequate psycho-social and economic support for vulnerable groups for safe and secure families and communities.</li> <li>-absence of psycho social counselling targeting young families.</li> <li>-High illiteracy level in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate funds</li> <li>- low community awareness on GBV mitigation and response</li> <li>- Infrastructural challenges including lack of safe houses, vastness, poor road networks.</li> <li>- weak implementation of laws and policies, cultural practices, and norms like maslaha system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of large pool of state and non-state actors with gender programmes</li> <li>-technical know how</li> </ul>

		communities -Poverty		
Social protection services	Protection services including child neglect, child labour.	-inadequate protection measures for vulnerable groups - late registration of children -lack of childcare facilities -inadequate child protection centres in the county	-Inadequate funds -low community awareness on existing protection services -cultural norms and practices including harmful practices against children and women	-Existence of social protection services -Existence of partners supporting social protection programmes like cash transfer, GBV and child protection -Existence of coordination structures within the county -Existence of Child protection information management system (CPIMS) -Skilled labour work force  -Existence of National policies, legal frameworks, and programmes on social protection such as the national parenting programme.
Culture	Promotion and preservation of culture		-Inadequate funds -low community awareness	-Existence of cultural groups -Existence of cultural centre
Water	unsustainable access to water services	-Persistent and devastating droughts -Limited, ageing and dilapidated water infrastructure -Increasing water demand (Population increase) - Evolution of user expectation and political pressure. - inefficient and ineffective service delivery - Poor management of water schemes	-High cost of O&M services -unplanned settlements -Climate change -Inadequate resource - inadequate legal frameworks (water policy and regulation) - Limited access to ground water potential -inadequate technical staff -inadequate capacity of water management committees	-Existing water supply infrastructure -Governors' commitment to increase water service access. -Investment in green energy -Availability of sectoral support ie NG, developmental partners, Donors, CSR projects -Availability of permanent water sources (River Tana & Merti aquifer) -Availability of numerous seasonal rivers for harvesting flash floods. -availability of trained personnel -Existence County water management act 2018 -Formation of GARUWASCO
Irrigation	Poor Irrigation infrastructure Development	High cost of investment Lack of Irrigation master plan. Frequent Floods and droughts	Inadequate funds for investment  Reduced production and destruction of irrigation infrastructures. Non-recruitment	-Water harvesting and storage facilities -Use of efficient water technologies Availability of County irrigation policy document -  There is potential for Recruitment. Training  -Diversion of flood water into the hinterland and construction water storage facilities -Availability of irrigation master plan

		Extreme Climate change Inadequate number of technical staff		-Availability of guidelines for climate proofing - availability of guidelines for irrigation designs
ENVIRONMENT	Poor Environmental management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unplanned &amp; mushrooming settlement</li> <li>- Poor waste management systems</li> <li>- Non-compliance to regulatory laws</li> <li>- Weak enforcement of existing environmental regulations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak Environmental Governing structures</li> <li>- Lack of County Environmental Action plan</li> <li>- Lack of spatial planning</li> </ul> <p>Inadequate allocation of funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of environmental laws in the country e.g EMCA CAP 387, waste management Act 2022, public health act CAP 242</li> <li>- We have Gazetted environmental inspectors.</li> <li>- Existence of NEMA county office which can enforce environmental compliance</li> </ul>
ENERGY	Untapped renewable energy resources	<p>Lack of county energy plan</p> <p>Lack of technology expertise to exploit renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Lack of data on wind, solar, biogas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of bankable investors</li> <li>- Weak coordination between the county, national government on other renewable energy</li> <li>- Inadequate staffing</li> <li>- Low capacity of the staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate sunlight with the suitable intensity which can be harnessed.</li> <li>- There also high potential areas for wind energy</li> <li>- Potential for biogas</li> <li>- Willing development partners who willing to fund green energy</li> </ul>
CLIMATE CHANGE	Loss of Lives and Livelihoods	<p>Extreme weather events (droughts, floods, wildfires famine &amp; migratory pest)</p> <p>Destruction of carbon sinks e.g forest reserves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low resilience of the communities.</li> <li>- Increased vulnerability to pest and diseases</li> <li>- Poor capacities of the ecological systems</li> <li>- Lack of spatial planning</li> <li>- Poor coping strategies</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity of the community and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is adequate Climate policies &amp; laws in the country e.g Climate change act 2016, policy, NCCAP, NAP, NCIS 2010</li> <li>- National climate finance mechanism</li> <li>- County climate change fund act 2018</li> <li>- There is the financing locally lead climate action programme (FLLoCA)</li> <li>- Existence of county climate information service plan (CIS)</li> </ul>

		& emission of GHGs	technical staff on climate change issues.	- There is also existence of global finance mechanisms e.g GCF, GEF, SCCF, LDCF, Forecast based financing (FbF) etc
Natural resources	Unsustainable use and degradation of forestry and allied resources.	Illegal logging  Charcoal burning  Population increases.  High demand of wood energy  Poverty & over dependence of forestry resources  Menace of invasive species e.g prosopis juliflora  Extreme weather events e.g., droughts, wildfires  Transboundary resource-based conflicts	- Inadequate staffing - Inadequate and untimely forest patrols - lack mobility. - lack of county legislation on forestry management - Inadequate budgetary allocation	- Political goodwill by the national government to achieve a target of 30% tree cover by 2022. - Partners interest on afforestation programmes - National strategy on agroforestry - Expansive land for afforestation and regeneration - Abundant prosopis species that can be exploited for charcoal, construction materials, firewood, charcoal briquets, biogas, pods for animal feeds and nutrition supplement
	Untapped mineral resources	Lack of geological mapping  On natural resources in the county	- Lack of technical staff - No county legislation - Lack of artisanal mining committee	- Existence of large deposits of mineral resources - Mining act 2016 - Expansive land for gypsum processing plant - Availability of willing investors
	Poor wildlife conservation	Lack of county law on wildlife conservation and management  Weak community structures  Lack of conservation	- Inadequate of staffing - Inadequate skills on wildlife conservation & management - Inadequate funding	- Existence of gazetted national reserves e.g boni, arawale & rahole reserves - Existence of community conservancies e.g ishagabin, bour-algy, waso, bura east, - Existence of county wildlife conservation and compensation committee

		management plan -		
Trade	Business information centers.	Lack of information to investors and business community	-Inadequate information storage center and equipment -inadequate technical know-how by the staff	-Willingness by the government to support in establishing the centers. -Capacity building of the staff on relevant skills.
	Entrepreneurship skills for youth and women on SMEs.	-Lack of business management skills by the youth and women on financial management and development of business plans.	-Illiteracy level of the traders -Inadequate trainings on financial management by the business support providers.	-Enhance capacity building for traders. -Willingness from partners to support SMEs on capacity building.
	Market sheds	-Inadequate stalls for traders -High demand for market sheds.	Unconducive environment for traders.	-Availability of high number of traders. -Availability of land /markets -Establishment of market shed -Trader's sensitization on the market usage
	Mapping and documentation of business premises.	Lack of accurate data for purpose of direction.	-Limited budgetary allocation -Limited technological Knowhow on operating the GIS.	-Skilled personnel at the county physical planning department - -Willing support from development partners (Mercy Corps)
Investments	Trade exhibitions and investment forums.	-Lack of trade exhibitions and investment forums.	Communication barrier among the traders and the clients -inadequate awareness about trade and agricultural shows by the locals -competing priorities in terms of funding government programmes	-Existence of Garissa Agricultural show. -Willingness from exhibitors and investors to participate in the forums. -Enhanced coordination amongst the stakeholders
	Creation of enabling environment for business growth	- Provision of trade information to stakeholders -Conduct research on trade related matters -Facilitate Market infrastructure development	- High cost of constructing standard markets - Lack enough public land near market centers.	- Significant increase in number of markets constructed since devolution - Potential funding from national government and other donors with enough mobilization effort.

		- Conduct business skills training for MSMEs		
Industry	Industry development and value addition	- High cost of industry installation - Lack of prioritization by the county government in the previous plans	- Lack of industrialization policy -Lack of industrial development park to harness talents.	- Availability of land for Jua kali park - Available national policy that can be customized.
Enterprise Development	Survey on Wholesale and retail businesses	No baseline survey on the number of existing wholesale and retail businesses in Garissa county	-Lack of willingness from the business community to be engaged	-Enough staff to undertake the exercise(survey)
	Access to trade credits(revolving funds)	-Absence of sharia compliant credit facilities -High unemployment rate	-Inadequate funding. -High demand for the credit services.	-Goodwill from the leadership (Included in the Governor's manifesto) -Availability of partners willing to work with the county (LMS)
	Association formation	Lack of assistance from MSME Authority and other institutions	-Lack of financial capacity by the potential associations  -Unawareness on the importance of the associations	-Willingness from the MSME Authority to assist the associations-  -Political good will from the government (Governor's manifesto)
Weight and measures	Unfair trade practice	-Lack of verification of traders weighing and measuring equipment.	-Lack of funds to verify the equipment. -Inadequate technical staff	-One qualified inspector of Weight &measures -Inherited weight and measure from the former NEP Office
	Calibration of working standards	-Lack of required standard accuracy	-Inappropriate storage and handling of the equipment. -Lack of facilitation in terms of funding -Inadequate technical staff	-Calibration is done by weight and measures department of the national government for free -Training of staff is done by the weight and measures of national government
Tourism	Promotion of conservations .	-Human/animal conflict -encroachment of the conservancy areas by the neighboring	-Lack of staff quarters -Inadequate staffing	-Improvement of conservancy Camps in the county. -Willingness from the government to support the conservancy (Governor's manifesto)
	Low tourism development	-Inadequate revenue from the sector	-Insecurity -Harsh climate -Inadequate staff	-Rahole game reserve -Natural resources like River Tana -Hotels in Garissa

		-Few tourisms sites -Lack of classified hotels		-NGOs support -Improving on the standards of hotels
Roads	Road's infrastructure	Inaccessible road transport infrastructure	Limited budgetary allocation	Availability of partners e.g., KERRA, KURA, KeNHA
Transport	Poor urban management		Increase in number of new social amenities creating demand for construction of new roads	High demand for accessible roads
	Poor fleet management and maintenance		Limited capacity of road contractors	Training opportunities by National Construction Authority
Public Works	Inadequate office space for county government staff		Conflicting priorities amongst implementers and stakeholders affecting implementation of road projects	Existing Public participation fora during budget making process
	Poor safety levels of buildings		High cost of road and maintenance	Availability of labour and materials for road construction and maintenance
Housing	Inadequate affordable housing	Limited access to affordable and decent housing units -high cost of building material -Lack of incentives for private sector development	Limited number of government housing unit Insufficient land for housing development Poor state of government housing units limited budgetary allocation. lack of training on appropriate building technologies	-National Government goodwill in support of the program available private sector ready to invest in the sector High demand for government housing unit Existence of government housing unit  Availability of undeveloped land
Education.	Access to early childhood education.	Proximity to the nearest learning institution.  Inadequate infrastructure.  Inadequate ECD Instructors.  Insecurity	Poor access roads  Inadequate funds  Lack of land for construction.	Existing Primary Schools  Existing Policies and legal frameworks  Existing Security forces
	Access to vocational training.	Proximity to the nearest Vocational training centre.  Inadequate infrastructure.	Poor access roads  Inadequate funds  Lack of land for construction.	Establishing Hostels in the existing VTC's  Introducing short courses.  Introducing inter-County Exchange programmes.

		Inadequate VTC Instructors. Insecurity		Existing Security forces
ICT & e-Governme nt	Poor Infrastructure and connectivity	Poor Internet Connectivity  Lack of Basic ICT equipment  Poor Network infrastructure- LAN/WAN, mobile phone  Poor electricity connection  Lack of Business Continuity plans- servers, network attached storages, data back-ups.  Inadequate funding	Low ICT literacy levels  Poor network coverage	Invest in Modern Server Room/ Primary Data Centre with Clean Power, Security and Connectivity solutions to all departments and Sub-County offices.  Invest in Dedicated servers for management of shared resources: Database, Web Applications, Communications Servers, Knowledge Management System (Indigenous Knowledge/Success stories) and Digital economy.  Invest in Secure Storage, Additional Computer related hard wares: Pcs, Laptops, iPADs, Data Centre, Call Centre  premises mapping and big data capturing and storage facilities.  Equip County ICT Incubation Hubs, E-Library, ICT Centre of Excellence, ICT Self Service Kiosks/Huduma centers
physical planning and urban development	Urban development	Poor urban infrastructure	Poor street lighting	Availability of solar power for street lighting  Out-door advertisement
			Poor motorized and non-motorized system	Existence of partners like world bank, KERRA, and KURA
			Poor waste management system	Existence of technology in waste recycling
			Poor storm water management	Existence of partners like world bank, KERRA, and KURA
			Weak emergency response system	Partnership with Kenya Red cross and other partners
			Limited access to safe water	Availability of GAWASCO. Availability of willing partners
			Limited access to sewerage connection	Availability of GAWASCO. Availability of willing partners
			Poor market infrastructure	Existence of partners like world bank and other willing partners
			Lack of urban by laws	Existence of National legislation

			Lack of Institution to manage urban centers	
			Lack of delineated urban area boundaries	
Lands	Land administration and planning	Poor development control	Delay in approval of updated land use plans	Increased demand for urban development
			Lack of an approved county spatial plan and local land use plans to guide development	Availability of draft plans
			Unapproved development	Existence of legal framework for development approvals
		Poor land administration	Manual public land records	Availability of partners like UNDP, KUSP and other partners to support land digitization
			Encroachment in public lands	Existence of maps to guide boundaries
			Lack of ownership record of public land	Existence of government agencies for processing of ownership records
			Double allocation of alienated public land	Availability of land audit report
			Limited modern survey equipment	Availability of modern equipment
			Lack of GIS expert	Availability of GIS experts in the Country and departmental staff establishment. Establishing GIS Lab by partners
			Lack of policies and laws	Existence of National policies
			Lack of valuation roll	Revenue enhancement strategy
County affairs and Intergovernmental relations	Service delivery.	Ineffective and inefficient Service delivery	Inadequate technical staff	Availability of skilled labor in the market
			Poor staff welfare	Availability of staff promotion analysis
			Inadequate office space	Availability of public land
			Weak decentralized system	Availability of National and County government policies and legislations.
			Weak legal and policy framework	
			Weak intergovernmental relations	Existence of Intergovernmental relations Act.
			Inadequate capacity building of existing staff	Existence of National Government training institutions Existence of willing partners in capacity building.
			Weak performance management systems	Existence of National legal framework on Performance Contracting (PC)
			Weak Monitoring & Evaluation systems.	Availability of National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES) and County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES)

			Weak Public Participation and Civic Education.	Existence of National government agencies
			Weak communication and public relations.	Existence of local and national media outlets. Existence of digital media platforms. Existence of informed sources of information
			Weak disaster management and response	Existence of National Government Agencies and Non-State Actors.
			Weak legal advisory and representation	Existence of National Government agencies and institutions.
			Weak Inspectorate, Compliance and Enforcement	Existence of National Government agencies Existence of National Government laws and policies.

## **CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1: Spatial Development Framework**

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.

#### **Introduction**

The Spatial Development Framework represents the spatial planning policy within the County of Garissa. Spatial planning is hereby viewed as a self-conscious and collective effort to imagine or re-imagine urban and regional growth. Pursuant to the County Government Act, 2012, Counties are obliged to prepare GIS based County Spatial Plans (CSP) to guide their long-term development agenda. The Spatial Plan supports the implementation of strategic county projects by indicating their spatial locations and providing a framework for absorbing the spatial impacts of these projects. It provides a coordinating framework for sectoral planning which has been lacking at the county and national level, thus aims to address the disconnect that exist between physical and economic planning.

Preparation of County Spatial Digital Maps and Strategic Integrated Urban Development Plans for 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 utilization.

It is anticipated that Spatial Plans results in more prudent use of the county resources as the Plan provides a platform for prioritization of programmes and projects within the implementation mechanism. The Plan is essential at this point when devolution is taking shape as it will provide a guide for development planning by the counties as they discharge their responsibility of preparing county and local plans. The National Spatial Plan provides physical planning policies which the plans at county level are expected to articulate and propagate. These policies include protection of rich agricultural/rangeland land, conservation of identified environmentally sensitive areas, urban containment, and promotion of industrial development, among others.

Objectives of county spatial planning include;

- i) To identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the county, their level of utilization and potential.
- ii) To assess the existing infrastructure, their current conditions, capacity and projected demand.

- iii) To identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation.
- iv) To investigate human settlement trends and propose an appropriate hierarchy or urban centers that will spur rural development.
- v) To assess capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and suggest strategies to enhance their performance.
- vi) To suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resources.
- vii) Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development.
- viii) Suggest priority areas for intervention.

### **Status of County Spatial Plan**

Garissa has initiated the development of physical development limited to the sub-county headquarters, but these have not been finalized. Countywide (regional) spatial plans to guide the efficient placement of land-use activities, infrastructure, and settlement growth across larger area of land than individual urban areas are town, is altogether missing. This major disconnect has led to uncoordinated and unguided development resulting not only in duplication of efforts but also in resource wastage and unbalanced development.

Undertaking the County Spatial Plan in terms of specificities, the CSP process varies from county to county. However, some generalities are common in most of the counties. Counties face general lack of awareness at all levels (including at the Executive and the County Assembly) on what is a CSP, what it entails and more so its crucial role and centrality in development. This includes its envisaged role as a key instrument to realize constitutional provisions including environmental protection, and economic and social rights envisaged under Article 42 and 43, as well as its role in giving effect to the objects and principles of county planning, including budgetary allocations. Counties needed support on how to effectively oversight the CSP process.

**Table 15: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas**

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Overview/ Current Status</b>	<b>Policy Strategy</b>	<b>Potential Geographical Areas</b>	<b>Lead Agencies/ Departments</b>
County Spatial Plan	The county currently does not have a spatial plan	Set guidelines on the preparation of the county spatial plan	County wide	County government; Physical planning & survey departments
Mapping out of resource potential areas	The county does not have a resource potential map	Set guidelines on the preparation of the county resource potential map	County wide	Departments of Physical planning department, survey, environment & natural resources
Digitization of local physical development plans and survey maps	Currently, the county plans and maps are not digitized	Establish systems that allow the digitization of maps and sharing of spatial information	County wide	Department of Physical planning & survey

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Overview/ Current Status</b>	<b>Policy Strategy</b>	<b>Potential Geographical Areas</b>	<b>Lead Agencies/ Departments</b>
		across interested departments		
Acquisition of Raw planning data	The county currently does not have sufficient data for efficient planning of the county	Establish systems that allow for efficient and effective planning	County wide	Department of Physical planning & survey
Preparation of local physical development plans for 7 sub county headquarters	The existing development plans are old and outdated/obsolete	Update existing development plans and provide guidelines for future growth of the urban areas	Bura, Balambala, Dadaab, Modogashe, Masalani, Garissa township & Hulugho	Physical planning department
Preparation of local physical development plans for all other emerging village centers in the county	The emerging centers currently have no spatial development plans	provide guidelines for future growth of the urban areas and development control	County wide	Physical planning department
Human settlements Zonal planning	County is characterized by both urban and rural area settlements which act as socio-economic centres and zones for conducting other economic activities such as pastoralism	Create land use/ zonal or sectoral plans that cater for all human activities both in urban and rural areas	Sub county headquarters and other urban areas in the sub counties	Physical planning, agriculture, Roads, Infrastructure, environment departments
Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP)	-Planning and survey work of five settlement schemes in phase 1 is complete. -Planning and survey work of five settlement schemes in phase 11 is ongoing.	Improvement of land tenure systems	Makhanu, Namu, Iskadek, Riig and County settlements	Physical planning Urban development and Survey departments and World bank
LAPSSET	The LAPSSET corridor has been identified but no planning has been done across the corridor within the county	Detailed planning of the LAPSSET corridor passing through the county	LAPSSET corridor	Physical planning and survey departments.
Environmental Concerns	The state of natural and built environment in Garissa County focuses on issues of conservation, dealing with environmental challenges of pollution and waste management	Establish tools and guidelines for environmental resource management and conservation for future sustainability	Garissa county	Environment, Forest, water, physical planning departments
Infrastructure and Transport	The county does not have sufficient corridors for infrastructure development and transport	Planning for efficient and sustainable transport and infrastructure linkages	Garissa county	Physical planning department, survey, Roads, KENHA, KURA, KERRA

## **Action**

Considering the intensity of effort required, the CSP development process could be phased by spreading it between two or more financial years for instances by separating data acquisition process may be separated from the planning activity.

Constantly, data is cited as a major challenge in terms of acquisition and management, more importantly, available sector data is not captured in the on spatial scale. The initial task of spatial is mining of the existing information. This is intended to minimize the poor link between sector plans, CIDP and the CSP process.

# **CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES**

## **4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies**

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.

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. Finance and Economic Planning.
- II. Health Services.
- III. Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy.
- IV. Gender, Social Protection, Culture, Youth, and Sports
- V. Water, Environment and Natural Resources.
- VI. Trade, Investment and Enterprise Development.
- VII. Roads, Transport & Public Works.
- VIII. Education, Information & ICT.
- IX. Lands, Physical planning, and Urban development.
- X. County Affairs, Public Service & Intergovernmental relation.

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.

### **4.1.1: Finance and Economic Planning**

**Sector composition:** The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Finance, Economic Planning, internal audit services, budget, revenue management, supply chain management, Accounts, and special programme.

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

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

## **Sector Goals and Aspirations**

The county recognizes 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 emphasize on the following key objectives which include:

- Improve policy formulation and coordination and implementation.
- Enhance monitoring and evaluation.
- Enhance revenue collection.
- Ensure timely preparation and approval of the county budget.
- Ensure compliance with the budget cycles timeliness and milestone.
- Establish the county specific economic status.
- Conduct demand driven specialized sector specific duties.
- Provide basis for evidence-based planning and budgeting.
- Interlink planning budget expenditure management and control, accounting, auditing, and reporting.
- Carry out quarterly annual monitoring and evaluation exercise.
- Align sector policies to county mandate.
- Ensure projects are completed on time and communities derive intended utility.
- Reduction of debt levels to sustainable level.
- Increment in capital financing for capital projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Improving economic planning coordination.
- Improving research and development in the county.
- Poverty alleviation and enhancing attainment of the rights of the marginalized and minorities.
- Development audit for increased productivity and better service delivery.

**Table 16-1: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

<b>Sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Integrated Development Planning and Enhance use of statistical data for policy, planning and budgeting	i.Develop a consultative 5-year CIDP. ii.Develop Annual Development plans. iii.Carry out Public Participation during development of County plans. iv.Coordinate preparation of 10-year sectoral plans v.Enhance Capacity of technical team in economic planning and other key sectors vi.Automation of county statistics vii.Collaboration with national statistics and data institutions e.g- KNBS, NCPD viii.Development partners and academic and research institutions partnerships ix.Establish a multi sectoral technical approach on statistics and use of data x.Development of statistical abstract annually xi.Build culture of evidence-based planning and policy formulation xii.Enhance funding for County Data and Statistics xiii.Capacity enhancement of sector working groups.

A harmonized county and non-state actors' investment priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.Finalize non-state actors' coordination policy.</li> <li>ii.Improve coordination of sector working group/forum through regular partners roundtable meeting.</li> <li>iii.Institutionalize joint planning, joint implementation, joint learning and monitoring between county government and partners.</li> <li>iv.Conduct quarterly post and reflection sessions with partners.</li> <li>v.Fundraising for various flagship projects in the county</li> <li>vi.Development of data depository for non-state actors programming in the county.</li> <li>vii.Capacity enhancement for department staffs through trainings and exposures</li> </ul>
Enhance M&E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.Finalize M&amp;E policy.</li> <li>ii.Develop tracking tool/indicator handbook.</li> <li>iii.Staff training and capacity enhancement on M&amp;E</li> <li>iv.Customize the CIMES</li> <li>v.Establishment of the Population and Development Technical Working Group (TWG)</li> <li>vi.High level advocacy (The County Executive, Legislature and Development partners) on resource allocation</li> <li>vii.Public education and awareness creation program</li> <li>viii.Data automation and automation of the resource center</li> <li>ix.Do research and data analysis to generate new knowledge and data for planning.</li> <li>x.Employ researchers.</li> <li>xi.Establish a structure for collaboration with higher institutions of learning.</li> <li>xii.Establish a working structure with training bodies and agencies</li> <li>xiii.Enhancing peer to peer learning and working</li> <li>xiv.Staff training on mentoring and coaching to address succession issues</li> <li>xv.Establish working structure with development partners for staff training</li> <li>xvi.Development of policies and work plans</li> <li>xvii.Documentation and reporting of the implementation progress</li> <li>xviii.Establishment of the ward development committees</li> </ul>
Installation of proper internal audit management system to enhance prudent financial management and governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Purchase and installation of audit software (TEAMMATE, IDEA and ACL)</li> <li>ii. Capacity enhancement of the staff and committee</li> <li>iii. Recruitment of the audit committee</li> </ul>
Proper coordination of budget process and implementation of planned activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Recruitment of CBEF and capacity enhancement</li> <li>ii. Regular expenditure tracking survey reports</li> <li>iii. Enhanced capacity on the reforms</li> </ul>
Implementation of administrative efficiency and capacity for service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Construction of friendly treasury headquarter.</li> <li>ii. Capacity enhancement</li> </ul>
Placement of Asset register, proper control systems and archiving for proper record maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Purchase and installation of procurement systems for proper record keeping.</li> <li>ii. Purchase and stall fuel systems to monitor and track vehicles consumptions.</li> </ul>

Installation of Revenue Management Automation systems to enhance revenue collections.	i. Purchase and installation of revenue automation systems. ii. Revenue Mapping
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#### **4.1.2: Health Services**

The Garissa County Government's Health Department is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the people of Garissa have access to quality, innovative, cost-friendly, and dignified health services that improve the wellbeing of the population. To improve the overall livelihoods of citizen, the Garissa County aims to provide an efficient integrated and high-quality affordable health care system. Priority will be given to preventive care at community and household level, through a strengthen health-care system.

The Health Sector is one of the central pillars of the equity and socio-economic development. It is the key sector that contributes to the well-functioning of other sectors in the County through a healthy population. Health is at the heart of development and is a key indicator on social welfare. Whereas improvement in health is important, better health is also a prerequisite for economic growth and social cohesion. The County is served by the Garissa County Referral hospital, a 7 sub-County hospital, 56 dispensaries, 21 health centre and 123 private Clinic and Nursing homes. The County also hosts the biggest refugee complex in Dadaab that is served by 3 hospitals and 8 health post.

**Vision:** A healthy and productive county

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

**Goal:** To reduce illnesses, disabilities, and exposure to risk factors through evidence-based interventions and best practices

#### **Mandate of the Department**

To provide health services, create an enabling environment, regulate, set standards and policy for health service delivery. The key mandate of County government includes:

- County health facilities and pharmacies.
- Ambulance services.
- Promotion of primary health care.
- Licensing &control of undertakings that sell food to the public.
- Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession).
- Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and
- Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

## **Organization of Healthcare Service Delivery System**

- i. Tier I- Community units
- ii. Tier 2- Primary Care Facilities (Health Centres and Dispensaries)
- iii. Tier 3- Secondary referral (County Hospitals)
- iv. Tier 4- Tertiary Referral (National Referral Hospitals)

## **Key Objectives**

- Eliminate and control communicable conditions.
- Halt and reverse increasing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs).
- Reduce the burden of violence and injuries.
- Provide essential health services to Garissa County citizens.
- Minimize exposure to health risk factors.
- Strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors.

## **Mandate of the Department**

- County health facilities and pharmacies.
- Ambulance services.
- Promotion of primary health care.
- Licensing &control of undertakings that sell food to the public.
- Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession).
- Cemeteries, funeral parlours, and crematoria; and
- Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

## **Investment Areas**

- Organization of service delivery
- Health leadership and governance
- Health workforce
- Health financing
- Health products and Technology
- Health information
- Health infrastructure
- Research and development

## **Sector Priorities and Strategies:**

The main objectives of the health department policy are the elimination of communicable diseases, halting and reversing the rising burden on non-communicable diseases and mental disorders, reducing the burden of violence and injuries, providing essential primary healthcare, minimizing exposure to risk

factors for health conditions and strengthening universal health coverage among its population. The sector will have to complete all uncompleted projects, equip health facilities, and continue supply of health products and commodities. Investment will also be made on human resources recruitment, capacity building and timely maternal referral. The sector will continue support and fund disease surveillance, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria interventions that is currently mainly funded by health partners to achieve the overall objectives and strategies of the health sector.

**Table 16-2: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Accelerate reduction of the burden of Communicable Diseases and Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Integration of comprehensive services using PHC model under CHS platform.</li> <li>ii. Improve quality of care for provision of RMNCAH under PHC model</li> <li>iii. Acceleration of disease specific vaccination services</li> <li>iv. Adequate essential supplies and medical equipment</li> <li>v. Robust M&amp;E and support supervision</li> <li>vi. Enhanced Health promotion activities</li> <li>vii. Scale of NHIF registration and uptake to the general population and inclusion of refugees.</li> <li>viii. NHIF accreditation of all health facilities including refugee hospital and health facilities.</li> </ul>
Halt, and Reverse Rising Burden of NCDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Integrating health service provision tools, mechanisms, and processes for responding to NCDs</li> <li>ii. Establishing screening, early diagnosis and treatment programs at community level and in health facilities for major NCDs.</li> <li>iii. Public education and sensitization on lifestyle and risk factors of NCDs</li> <li>iv. Training and orientation of Health workers on NCDs Recruitment and deployment of health workers</li> <li>v. Enhance drugs and commodities and equipment for NCDs at lower level of care.</li> <li>vi. Improving the working environment</li> <li>vii. Evidence generation through operational research on the burden/ causes of NCDs.</li> <li>viii. Equip and operationalize cancer center.</li> <li>ix. Advocate for investment in mental health psychosocial support including the refugee camps.</li> <li>x. Educate the community on stigma associated with mental illnesses.</li> <li>xi. To strengthen mental health services through community-based mental health prevention and promotive services.</li> <li>xii. PPP for NCD investment and control</li> </ul>
Reduce the burden of violence and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Expand SGBV clinic services to all sub county hospitals.</li> <li>ii. Capacity building of HCW on SGBV</li> <li>iii. Enhance inter-sectoral collaboration, surveillance, and response on SGBV and injuries.</li> <li>iv. Training of HCW on trauma care.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v. Establishing trauma care at causality.</li> <li>vi. Generate data on SGBV, RTAs and Communal conflict casualties</li> <li>vii. Establish intersectoral County call and command center for violence and injuries response</li> </ul>
Minimize exposure to the major health risk factors through inter-sectoral health promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. ACSM on the safe sexual practices, drugs, and substance abuse</li> <li>ii. Establish youth friendly center with extracurricular activities.</li> <li>iii. Functionalize inter-sectoral adolescent TWG.</li> <li>iv. Scale up of Urban CLTS.</li> <li>v. Enhance solid and liquid waste management/ recycling.</li> <li>vi. Enforcement of public health laws on pollution</li> </ul>
Strengthen Collaboration with health-related sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Joint planning and resource mobilization and advocacy</li> <li>ii. Strengthen partnership through joint monitoring and supervision</li> <li>iii. Enhance linkage and leveraging to minimize duplication</li> <li>iv. Strengthening financial accountability, integrity, management, and capacity building</li> <li>v. Strengthen disease surveillance including the Dadaab camps</li> </ul>
Improve Health Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Expansion of facilities providing basic and comprehensive emergency care</li> <li>ii. Establishment of staff housing</li> <li>iii. Provision of reliable transport system with proper maintenance</li> <li>iv. Provision of modern medical equipment's and comprehensive medical supplies</li> </ul>
Health Information system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Automation of services</li> <li>ii. Printing and distribution of integrated data collection and reporting tools</li> <li>iii. Development of plans and policies</li> <li>iv. Improving data demand, use, storage and security at all levels.</li> <li>v. Research development</li> </ul>
Administration, Leadership, governance and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Organize coordination meetings (Sectors and program)</li> <li>ii. Advocacy for required investments with related sector, donors, and with Finance department, based on evidence.</li> <li>iii. Strengthen partnership through joint monitoring and supervision.</li> <li>iv. Enhance linkage and leveraging to minimize duplication.</li> <li>v. Preparation of necessary bills and completion of ongoing bills (FIF, CHS, County health Bill).</li> <li>vi. Program monitoring and supervision.</li> <li>vii. Staff performance appraisal, recruitment, and monitoring.</li> </ul>

#### **4.1.3: Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy**

The Sector Comprises of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative development.

##### **4.1.7.1: Agriculture (Crop Production)**

The sector is composed of crop development; agricultural mechanization services, agribusiness and marketing, extension & training services, and agri-nutrition promotion divisions.

**Vision:** to be the leading agency in provision of services towards achieving food security for all, employment, and wealth creation in Garissa County

**Mission:** to improve the livelihood of the people of Garissa County by promoting competitive farming as a business through, local policy formulation, use of appropriate technology, effective extension services and sustainable resources management

**Strategic objectives:**

- i. To develop legal framework and creation of enabling environment for the sector to develop.
- ii. To facilitate increased productivity and agricultural output through extension, advisory support services, technology application and pest and disease management.
- iii. To promote market and product development by adopting a value chain approach.
- iv. To strengthen human resource development including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and coordination of staff functions within the department.
- v. To facilitate accessibility of affordable and quality inputs.
- vi. To promote conservation of the environment and natural resources through sustainable land use practices.
- vii. To mainstream and promote climate change resilient technologies in agricultural production systems.

**Mandate:**

To promote and facilitate production of food and agro-based raw materials in an environmentally sustainable manner, for food security, employment and wealth creation and poverty reduction in Garissa County.

**4.1.7.2: Livestock**

The Livestock development department comprises of the following 4 divisions (sub programmes). This is the structure approved by the CPSB.

- a. Livestock production & Range management
- b. Veterinary Services
- c. Livestock Marketing & Value Addition
- d. Leather Development

**Vision:** To be globally competitive in delivery of efficient and effective livestock production and veterinary services.

**Mission:** To improve the livelihoods and food security of Garissa communities by promoting innovative, commercially oriented value chains-oriented livestock-based enterprises.

The mandate of livestock development department is to promote, regulate, and facilitate livestock production for socio economic development and industrialization.

The specific County level functions of the divisions/sub programs include:

**(i) Livestock production & Range management**

- Enhance the productivity of the different livestock and livestock products value chains -Beef Production, sheep and goats – small stock and non-ruminant production,
- Develop innovations/ technologies that will improve commercial feeds manufacturing within the County.
- Improve the genetic vigor of our breeds through best bet breeding practices, technologies.
- Disaster risk management – Relocations, Emergency water provision, Restocking, Destocking and Livestock Insurance.
- Range resource Management services in both extensive (pastoral) and intensive (feedlots/ranches) production systems, advising on range water development, rangeland resource monitoring.
- Increase knowledge and skills of farmers/livestock keepers through organized extension Services.
- Apiculture and Emerging livestock services including quality assurance of bee products and emerging livestock.
- Engage in research and development initiatives to enhance productivity of our livestock value chains.
- Monitoring and Evaluation including project planning and policy development and monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

**(ii) Veterinary Services**

- Implementation of national veterinary policies
- Development of relevant county veterinary policies and laws
- Management of county abattoirs
- Primary animal healthcare including vaccination campaigns.
- Veterinary clinical services
- Implementation of disease control programmes
- Disease surveillance
- Vector surveillance and control including tick and tsetse fly control.
- Control of animal movement (intra and inter-counties)

- Implementation of international treaties for the animal resource industry
- Implementation of international standards on animal health, production, and food safety
- Implementation of animal welfare standards
- Animal control and welfare, including- i. licensing of dogs; and ii. Facilities for the accommodation, care, and burial of animals
- Delivery of animal health, production, welfare, and food safety advisory/extension services
- Implementation of animal reproductive services including Artificial Insemination
- Collection and synthesis of data for county planning and reporting to the National Veterinary Services
- Development of county-specific animal health and livelihoods programmes and projects
- Implementation of national livestock programmes and projects
- Development of markets and value addition infrastructure
- Licensing of premises that sell meat, milk, hides, skins and other products of animal origin.
- Veterinary technical responsibility for livestock sale yards, livestock markets and associated infrastructure
- Implementation of standards for value addition to animal products including meat, milk, eggs, hides, skins, wool, and feathers
- Participation in research agenda setting.
- Implementation of national disaster management strategies
- Counties in collaboration with National Veterinary Services will monitor export establishments and ports of entry veterinary services within their areas of jurisdiction.
- County Veterinary Service Providers shall collaborate with the Department of Fisheries and Kenya Wildlife Service in matters of fish and wildlife health respectively.
- County Veterinary Service Providers shall collaborate with the Ministry responsible for health services in their respective counties in matters of zoonosis and the ‘One Health approach.’

**(iii) Livestock Marketing & Value Addition**

- Development of markets and value addition infrastructure
- Management of livestock and livestock products marketing information system
- Promotion and gazettlement of livestock market days in all tertiary and secondary livestock markets in the Sub counties,
- Support and promotion of Livestock products value addition and Agribusiness development,
- Knowledge and skills development of farmers on development of enterprise development plans along the different value chains.

**(iv) Leather Development**

- Hides & skins and leather are by product of beef industry and are of economic significance in our domestic gross product and earns substantial foreign exchange. Hides are produced from large livestock e.g., Cows, Cattle and Calves and skins are from small livestock e.g., Goats, Sheep and Pigs/ Rabbits. Hides & skins are source of raw materials in tanning industries and leather is the final product after processing Hide& skins through several chemicals processing known as tanning. The core functions of the sub-programme include, to:
  - Promote, direct, coordinate and harmonize all activities in the County leather sector.
  - Monitor the production trends of leather and leather products.
  - Implement relevant training and demonstrations on best practices to stakeholders for production of high-quality hides, skins, and leather products.
  - Collect, store, analyze and disseminate data on hides and skins in the County.
  - Undertaking hides and skins and leather improvement projects activities.
  - Undertaking inspection and licensing of curing premises and stores for issuance of registration of premises certificate.
  - Monitor and advise tanners and traders on proper waste disposal from tanneries and hides and skins curing.
  - Set standards and enforce compliance in collaboration with other relevant institutions.
  - Mobilize technical and financial support for the leather sub sector.

**Sector Goal(s):** To contribute to the Transformation of livestock production into commercially oriented enterprise that ensure sustainable food and nutrition security in Kenya.

**Table 16-3: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

<b>Sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Increased crop productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Improvement of sector policy environment by customizing national policies and development of county policies, bills, strategies, and sectoral plan</li> <li>ii. Promote expansion of crop production in irrigated riverine Tana and in the proposed new irrigation schemes in Waaso plains, Fafi plains and Gababa.</li> <li>iii. Strengthen Garissa AMS Station's capacity to provide services at subsidized cost.</li> <li>iv. Support small holder farmers acquisition of irrigation infrastructure development services &amp; equipment.</li> <li>v. Promote adoption of climate-smart technologies in irrigation infrastructure and crop production</li> <li>vi. Strengthen processes of sampling, testing &amp; analysis of soils in determination of necessary soil amendments</li> <li>vii. Enhance farmers' access to certified seeds, fertilizers, and affordable farm inputs.</li> <li>viii. Strengthen extension services delivery to farmers to enhance adoption of TIMPs and linkages to other service providers.</li> <li>ix. Strengthen research-extension-farmers linkages.</li> <li>x. Promote uptake of farming skills by school and out-of-school youth</li> <li>xi. Control pests (including migratory pests) and diseases.</li> </ul>

<b>Sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
	xii. Built and strengthen partnerships with NGOs, National Government, and International Organizations in implementation of sectoral support programmes
Improved market linkages and market information dissemination	i. Strengthen agricultural Cooperatives to enhance farmers bargaining power. ii. Strengthen Public-Private Partnerships in post harvest handling and marketing of crop produce. iii. Open up farm access roads to enhance linkage between farms and markets. iv. Promote online marketing forums to enhance agricultural marketing.
Improved enterprise development for crop value chains	i. Promote value chain approach to crop enterprise development. ii. Promote business development skills to the youth, women, and special interest groups. iii. Promote linkages to financial institutions offering <i>sharia-compliant</i> financial credit, National Government Funds (Women enterprise fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, “ <i>Hustlers Fund</i> ”), and the County Government Garissa Revolving Fund iv. Promote the adoption of modern technologies (e.g Mpesa <i>M-Biashara</i> ) for savings and credit. v. Promote Village Savings and Loaning (VSLA) schemes to enhance access to credit by producers.
Enhance livestock production and productivity	i. Increase availability and access to quality water and feeds for livestock all year round through mechanized, irrigated fodder production and mega-scale water harvesting infrastructure, ii. Rangeland spatial mapping and restoration of degraded rangelands, iii. Strengthen Surveillance and strategic control of livestock diseases (including zoonotic) and vectors. iv. Cross-border harmonization and synchronization of disease control programmes v. Improve quality of our livestock breeds through evidence-based breeding programs, vi. Enhance livestock research and extension services in liaison with KALRO and ILRI, vii. Improve extension services delivery to livestock keepers through recruitment of technical officers at Ward level. viii. Promotion of livestock value chains– Milk, Meat, hides and skins - Provision of quality technologies, innovations, and good management practices (TIMPs) to farmers, and skill development, ix. Livestock census and specific value chain analysis studies, x. Enhance response to emergencies (drought, floods, Migratory pest, COVID-19) to safeguard and maintain pastoral livelihoods,
Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of livestock value chain actors	i. Increase number of livestock value chain actors (youth, women, and SIGs) implementing viable business plans, ii. Increase number and diversity of business plans implemented, iii. Provide financial grants and credit facilities to Youth, women and SIGs engaged in livestock enterprises, iv. Develop livestock value chains innovation hubs,
Improved Access to markets by priority livestock value chain actors	i. Improving market access linkages for priority livestock value chains. ii. Support livestock value chains transformation and value addition through well-equipped abattoirs, milk processing facilities, tanneries, honey processing facilities iii. Improving access to market information by value chain actors, iv. Improving access to financial services by the value chain actors,
Create enabling policy and legal	i. Preparation, launching and roll-out of livestock Sector policies, strategies, regulations, and plans.

<b>Sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
environment for Livestock Development	
Improved Fisheries productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop fisheries skills among actors/stakeholders on the fish production value chain.</li> <li>ii. Support development of fisheries infrastructure</li> <li>iii. Strengthen the fingerlings and inputs supply system.</li> <li>iv. Strengthen value addition and marketing of fish</li> </ul>
Strengthened Cooperative societies/Associations in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Development of cooperatives societies policy, strategy, and bills</li> <li>ii. Improved capacity of the cooperative services sector through recruitment and deployment of qualified and experienced cooperative officers in the County,</li> <li>iii. Federate existing CIGs, VMGs and livelihood groups into cooperatives/societies.</li> <li>iv. Ensure compliance with co-operative legislation</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting priorities</b>	
Improved nutrition levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Enhance access to quality drought tolerant planting materials of nutrient dense foods (including OFSP, HIB) to households and schools.</li> <li>ii. Strengthen extension messaging on agri-nutrition.</li> <li>iii. Strengthen partnerships with County, National Government, and development partners to promote a healthy productive population</li> </ul>
Adequate communication, coordination, and collaboration in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Supporting initiatives for establishment of structures for consultation, collaboration, cooperation, and coordination; - finalization and enactment of the prototype CASSCOM bill to strengthen sector coordination.</li> <li>ii. Enhancing capacities of established structures for consultation, collaboration, cooperation and coordination;</li> <li>iii. Enhancing participation of stakeholders in consultation, collaboration, cooperation and coordination structures,</li> </ul>
Enhanced capacity for data and knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Participation in the formulation of the County GIS-based central data repository/lab</li> <li>ii. Improve staff skills for monitoring and evaluation of programmes</li> </ul>

#### **4.1.4: Gender, Social Services, Culture, Youth and Sports**

Department of Gender, Social services, Culture, Youth and Sports is one of the departments of the county government. It deals with gender inclusivity and mainstreaming, social protection, cultural issues, youth development and co-curriculum activities. It mostly does mainstream issues through advocacy.

**Vision:** An empowered, inclusive, and cohesive society

**Mission:** To empower and build inclusive as well as cohesive society through sports, culture, youth, and gender equity

#### **Sector Goals**

##### I) Management of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage

- 2) Registration of Cultural Practitioners, development, Promotion of all aspects of culture/Cultural industries
- 3) Organization of Cultural Exchange Programmes, Community Festivals, exhibitions, concerts/competitions, Education and capacity building workshops, seminars to empower cultural practitioners and communities and promotion of cultural tourism.
- 4) Undertaking cultural research and dissemination of cultural information.
- 5) Construction and management of cultural infrastructure (Cultural Centers, community museums and art galleries).
- 6) Identification, development of sports talent and establish, manage county talent academies, county sports facilities and ensuring that the national standards for development of sports facilities are adhered to.
- 7) Training of sports administrators at county level and facilitate the preparations and participation of inter/intra county teams for sporting activities and events.
- 8) Organize sports for the promotion of national cohesion.
- 9) Provide the community with a variety of information materials, programmes, services for personal growth and development.
- 10) Establish a local collection section in each library holding the respective community's resources, history, people, customs, and traditions to promote the capture of indigenous knowledge and languages.
- 11) Provide consultancy, advisory, reference and research services to individuals, organizations, and the general community.
- 12) Mainstreaming and integration of youth interventions in sectoral policies at the county level.
- 13) Provision of strategic direction, guidance and coordination framework for investments targeted at youth empowerment.
- 14) Enhancement of transformative youth agendas regarding employability and life skills, talent, and entrepreneurship development.
- 15) Promotion of youth participation in decision making processes, peace building, community service and leadership.
- 16) Provide avenues and programs for sensitization of youth on drugs and substance abuse.
- 17) Promote collaboration with stakeholders on youth exchange programs.
- 18) Coordinating youth organizations in the county to ensure youth development through a structured organization.
- 19) Establishing and managing youth talent centers.

**Table 16-4: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

Sector Priorities	Strategies

Youth development	I. Undertake youth mentorship program. II. Capacity building of youth on business development III. Introduction of soft loans and grants for youth and women IV. Establishing youth innovation and leadership hub V. Capacity building of youth groups on agribusiness VI. Linkages to financial institutions VII. Grants availing to youth groups.
Institutional strengthening	i. Launch of youth development policy ii. Formulation of implementation matrix for the policy iii. Formulation and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks iv. Establishment of County Youth Council v. Establishment of innovation talent and technology fund
Improvement of sports standards and talent identification	I. Provision of sports goods and facilities II. Participation of our teams in sports tournaments outside the county III. Training of sports facilitators i.e., referees IV. Holding sports tournaments across the county V. Training of sports administrators VI. <del>Establishment of modern multipurpose stadium</del>
Enhance Social protection (Support to PLWDs, OVC and other vulnerable groups)	I. Cash transfer to 250 PLWDs, 700 elderlies and 700 OVCs annually per Sub-County II. Provide assistive and supportive device and services for PWD. III. Capacity building and support for OVC on income generating activities.
Gender mainstreaming	I. Access of good hygiene by providing sanitary towels for schoolgirls II. Provision of education and awareness on negative effects of FGM on women
Gender Based Violence and Sexual Violation Strategy	I. Creation of public awareness and sensitization programs II. Access to justice and legal representation
Promotion and preservation of culture	I. Conduct cultural festivals. II. Identification, registration and protection of Historical Sites and monuments III. Hold annual Culture week in each sub-county. IV. Mobilization and regulation of cultural practitioners V. promotion of traditional indigenous knowledge

#### **4.1.5: Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change & Natural Resources**

The Department of Water, Environment, Energy & Natural Resources is mandated to coordinate the functions of four sub-sectors:

- Water
- Irrigation
- Environment
- Energy

- Climate change
- Natural Resource (Forestry, Wildlife & Mining)

**Vision:** To be the leading sector in the provision of a clean, healthy, safe and sustainably managed Environment and Natural resources

**Mission:** To facilitate good governance in the protection, restoration, conservation, development and management of the environment and natural resources for equitable and sustainable development

## Goals

- i. To enhance access to clean, safe, adequate, and affordable water.
- ii. To improve provision and access to sanitation systems and promote hygienic practices.
- iii. To improve access and availability to quality water for livestock and wildlife.
- iv. To provide safe and sustainable water and sanitation services in all schools and health facilities.
- v. To Enhance Environmental Management Systems.
- vi. To Facilitate Management, Utilization & Conservation of Forestry & Wildlife Resources
- vii. To Sustainably Facilitate the Exploration & Exploitation of Renewable Energy Sources e.g., Wind, Solar, Biogas & Wood Fuel.
- viii. To Facilitate Sustainable Exploitation and Management of Mineral Resources.
- ix. To Coordinate and oversee the Integration of Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Measures in All Sectoral Plans.

**Table 16-5: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Sustainable Environmental Management System	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthen county environmental management committee.</li> <li>ii. Develop county environmental action plan (CEAP).</li> <li>iii. Undertake County state of environment report (SOE).</li> <li>iv. Enforce the existing environmental regulatory laws.</li> <li>v. Undertake environmental education campaigns.</li> <li>vi. Capacity enhancement of the technical officers</li> </ol>
Improve access to clean and safe water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Invest in large-scale rainwater harvesting systems.</li> <li>ii. Establish new water sources and supply systems.</li> <li>iii. Rehabilitate existing water sources and supply systems.</li> <li>iv. Develop and implement a water resource map.</li> </ol>
Strengthen water governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Implement water policy and act.</li> <li>ii. FastTrack and adopt County Water Sectoral Plan.</li> <li>iii. Strengthen operations of GAWASCO and GARUWASCO.</li> <li>iv. Increase metered connections at HH and institutional levels.</li> </ol>
Improve water quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Protection of existing and new open water sources.</li> <li>ii. Establish desalination plants.</li> <li>iii. Establish water testing infrastructure.</li> </ol>

Improved sanitation infrastructural development in Municipalities	i. Establish and expand sewerage system for Garissa Municipality ii. Provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection, and embrace environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns. iii. Promote sanitation in public institutions (Health facilities, schools, markets, etc.)
Promote sustainable exploitation of mineral resources	i. Undertake geological mapping of mineral resources available in the Garissa County ii. Establish and operationalize artisanal committee. iii. Develop county legislation on mineral. iv. Develop sustainable management plans. v. Establish mining associations. vi. Establish gypsum processing plant in Garissa.
Support community conservancies & revive national reserves within the county	i. Strengthen the existing community conservancies. ii. Create community wildlife protection unit. iii. Develop conservancy management plans. iv. Open wildlife water Corridors (Malkas) v. Conduct County wildlife census

#### 4.1.6: Trade, Investment and Enterprise Development

##### Sector composition:

1. Trade development
2. Weights and measures
3. Investment
4. Industrialization
5. Enterprise development
6. Tourism

**Vision:** To make Garissa County the preferred destination for Tourism, Trade, and a leader in Enterprise development

**Mission:** To create an enabling environment to accelerate growth in Tourism, Trade, and Enterprise Development while empowering the youth and women to fully participate in the socio-economic development of the County

**Sector Goal(s):** To create an enabling environment to accelerate growth in Tourism Trade, and Enterprise Development while empowering the youth and women to fully participate in the socio-economic development of the County.

**Table 16-6: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

<b>Sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Increased access to credit facilities (Revolving fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Review of the policy and the legal framework through the county assembly to remove the sub-county committee establishment clause.</li> <li>ii. Operationalization of the fund.</li> <li>iii. Establish linkages between the MSME's and other financial institutions and service providers</li> </ul>
Trade fair and investment forums.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Policy and legal framework development</li> <li>ii. Resource allocation for the events.</li> <li>iii. Engagement of stakeholders for effective implementation of trade fair and investment forum.</li> </ul>
Mapping and identification of existing businesses and trade opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conducting benchmarking and mapping of business sites.</li> <li>ii. Engagement of development partners and stakeholders on mapping of business sites.</li> <li>iii. Field visits and mapping reports of the entire county.</li> </ul>
Business development services and capacity building of SME's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Assessment on the capacity of MSMEs in GSA County.</li> <li>ii. Conduct trainings and provide mentorship to MSME's.</li> <li>iii. Mobilization of MSMEs to form associations/self-help groups.</li> </ul>
Creating an enabling environment for SME's development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Review and development of trade policies.</li> <li>ii. Assessment and mapping of existing markets.</li> <li>iii. Development of modern market infrastructure</li> <li>iv. Development of milk industries for value addition</li> </ul>
Weights and measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promotion of weight &amp; measure working standards</li> <li>ii. Dissemination of information on weight and measure</li> <li>iii. Promotion of accuracy in weight and measure.</li> <li>iv. Establishing of stamping stations at various markets designated places</li> </ul>
Tourism Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promotion of tourism exhibitions</li> <li>ii. Promotion of hospitality sectors</li> <li>iii. Improvement of community conservancies</li> <li>iv. Promotion and preservation of cultural products</li> </ul>

#### **4.1.7: Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Housing**

The sector comprises of Roads, Transport, and public Works.

**Vision:** to be a leading provider of quality and efficient road and transport network for sustainable development of Garissa County.

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

**Goal:** To develop, maintain and manage all county roads effectively and efficiently and ensure better Transport services within Garissa County.

A total of 2,700.6 km is classified as road network coverage comprising 1,637.84 km under county government and 1,062.76 km under national government. Of the total road network 420 km is covered by gravelled surface, 2,245.1 km earth surface and 221 km of bitumen surface.

In 2023-2027 the subsector of Roads and Transport seeks to add on to the achievement by having more paved roads in the county while also expanding and maintaining rural access roads within the county. Information in this section is presented in Table 16.

**Table 16-7: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve road network.	i. Expansion and upgrading of roads. ii. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing roads. iii. Opening of new access roads. iv. Upgrading airstrip landing. v. Climate proofing of all road projects.
Capacity building	i. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes. ii. Stakeholder coordination. iii. Formulation of required policies and legislation framework. iv. Procurement of Road construction plant and equipment.
Improvement of County transport management	i. Formulation of required policies and legislation framework for centralization and management of transport services. ii. Development and management of bus terminus and parking bays. iii. Timely Servicing & Maintenance.

**\*Public works missing**

#### **4.1.8: Education, Information, and ICT**

The sector includes the following sectors from County Government Departments and Agencies: Vocational Training; Early Childhood Education; Information, ICT and Libraries. In addition, the National Government Departments and Agencies include Teachers Service Commission; Ministry of Education; National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD), ICT Authority, Communication Authority of Kenya (CAK).

## **Sector Goals:**

- I. Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education.
- II. Improve the status of the child's health, care and nutritional needs and link to health services such as immunization, health check-ups and growth monitoring.
- III. Ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.
- IV. Enhance access to vocational and technical training, including tertiary and university education.
- V. Promote, revitalize, and develop library services.

**Table 16-8: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

<b>Sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Improve access to quality education and retention.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Investment in ECD infrastructures &amp; other learning materials.</li> <li>ii. Capacity Building &amp; training of ECD Teachers</li> <li>iii. Provision of School Feeding Programme</li> <li>iv. Strengthening Quality Assurances and Standard Assessments</li> <li>v. Integration of Religious and Secular Education for Early Learners</li> <li>vi. Adoption of Digital Literacy in ECD Centres</li> <li>vii. Improve inclusion and participation of learners with special needs in education and provision of SNE equipment.</li> <li>viii. Strengthen mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in education e.g., HIV and AIDS, gender issues and life skills and Environment.</li> <li>ix. Enhance equity and access to bursaries and scholarships for the poor and most vulnerable.</li> <li>x. Enhance hygiene in schools through WASH program.</li> <li>xi. Improve infrastructural development in basic education institutions</li> </ol>
Improve vocational and technical training, including tertiary and university education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Expand the technical and vocational courses offered at county TVETs for formal and non-formal to the needs of labour market including Technological Competencies.</li> <li>ii. Enhance capacity, instructors, and infrastructure at TVET training institution.</li> <li>iii. Promote youth enrolment drives into the TVETs through incentives such as start-up fund.</li> </ol>
Enhance access to ICT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Set up ward ICT hubs for the communities at Ward level.</li> <li>ii. Install free public Wi-Fi hotspots in major Towns.</li> <li>iii. Operationalise the community resource centres to operate as ICT and E-commerce hubs at sub-counties.</li> </ol>

#### **4.1.9 Lands, Physical Planning, and Urban Development**

The activities in this department affect the lives and livelihoods of the community by how they utilize the land as a resource to realize their social-economic goals.

The functions under the sector include function No. 8 assigned to counties under Part II of the 4th Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The functions include land survey and mapping, boundaries, Housing and Municipalities. The mandate is also informed by County Governments Act, 2012; Lands Act 2012; Community Land Act, 2016; Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019; Rating Act Cap 267; Valuation for Rating Act, Cap 266; Public Procurement and Assets Disposals Act, 2018 and PFMA 2012.

**Vision:** To be the leading department in provision of efficient and equitable services in development and resource utilization.

**Mission Statement:** To promote equitable and efficient use of land and its resources for sustainable growth and prosperity.

**Goals:** To prepare spatial plans, formulate policies, legislate laws and subsequent regulations that will guide development activities within the county and the conservation, management and prudent utilization of the county's land and natural resources while promoting security of land tenure.

#### **Mandate**

Garissa County has a well-established construction industry that comprises businesses mainly in commercial and residential buildings, civil engineering works and related trade services.

The department uses multi-disciplinary teams of building professionals to fulfil its mandates in summary.

- a. Sustainable Land Use Management,
- b. Land Tenure Security,
- c. Urban and Rural Development planning

#### **Key functions of the Sub-Sectors**

##### **a) Lands**

- Documents and maintains record for all public land.
- Provision of reliable land information to the executive for decision-making in land administration and management.
- Ensure land rates are paid by land proprietors.
- Maintain a record of ownership for alienated land.

##### **b) Survey Section**

- To undertake cadastral surveys for new grants and subdivision for public land
- To undertake topographical surveys for public projects
- To undertake general boundary surveys
- Resolution of boundary disputes (fixed survey boundaries)
- Giving evidence in court on survey matters
- Processing of mutation forms

**c) Physical planning section**

- Formulate county physical planning laws.
- Preparation of annual reports on the state of county physical planning
- Conduct research on physical planning matters.
- Implementation of physical planning standards
- Custodian of all plans
- Management of planning data and data lab.

**d) Urban development**

- To provide efficient urban services to the people of Garissa.
- To strengthen the means of urban development implementation through collaboration with the other sectors to achieve sustainable development.
- To provide sustainable urban development and drive the county economy by raising productivity at household, firms, and industrial level.
- Upgrade the status of existing urban centers in line with urban areas and cities act.

**Table 16-9: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve system of settlements and ensure productive use of scarce land, water, and other resources for economic, social, ecological, and other functions.	i) Prepare county spatial plan. ii) Demarcate and Undertake planning of urban areas and other towns. iii) Undertake planning activities for community land. iv) Re-planning of refugees' camps and surrounding settlements/towns
Enhance efficient and effective land governance through the digitization of land records and processes	i) Support establishment of the county land registries, integration of land information and customized functionalities/GIS lab ii) Support establishment and roll-out of digitization and information management systems for land tenure security that is accessible to all. iii) Fast-track ascertainment of rights and interests in land for all including the marginalized, and hasten recognition, protection, and registration of community land rights to secure tenure. iv) Establish a land valuation roll. v) Formulate policies and law on land governance and management

Secure land tenure for public land and utilities.	i) Extension of survey control points in sub counties. ii) Support surveying of public land to secure tenure
Improve urban services and infrastructure	i) Establish and strengthen urban management institutional governance structures. ii) Improve coordination and response to disasters at the urban areas. iii) Establishment of key urban infrastructure (markets, recreational centers, streetlights, and bus/car parks).
Well, planned urban areas	i) Planning, approval and implementation of urban area plans as per UACA 2011. ii) Development control policy/bill/regulations. iii) Guide refugee settlement managers on county land and physical planning policies and laws. iv) Conduct joint urban planning activities with planners from refugees' support agencies.
Improve Municipal planning and Environmental Management	i)Development of modern eco-friendly infrastructures ii)Expansion of garbage collection coverage iii)Public sensitization and education on waste management iv)Separation of solid waste and liquid waste management in the county v)Beautification of the municipality through afforestation and gardening works vi)Promote public-private partnership for solid waste management. vii)Opening and upgrading of municipal access roads viii)Development of key municipal infrastructure ix)Upgrading and enhancing streetlights x)Institutionalize municipal disaster risk response mechanisms. xi)develop and implement municipal governance instruments (municipal service charter and website, spatial plan, integrated waste management policy and plan, 5-year municipal strategic plan)

#### **4.1.10: County Affairs, Public Service, and Intergovernmental Relations**

The sub sector is organized into four sections, namely: office of the governor, office of the deputy governor and the county secretary. The sub sector has distinct units and directorates with clear functions linked to its overall mandate as detailed below.

##### ***Office of the Governor***

The county governor and the deputy county governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county respectively. The governor is responsible for providing overall policy and strategic guidance to the sector and all the other sectors within the county government; under office of the governor there are several units and directorate including.

##### ***County Communication and Public Relation Unit***

This office is headed by communications director. It is responsible for coordinating internal and external communications as well advising the executive on public and international relations. The office ensures that county, promotes a positive corporate image geared towards positioning the county.

### **Liaison Office**

This unit is based in Nairobi and its core functions include liaison and coordinating activities with the national, county government and other agencies.

### **Office of the Deputy Governor**

The deputy governor deputizes the governor in the execution of the governor's functions, while in acting capacity as Governor or delegated authority by the Governor. The office is also responsible in the management and coordination of disaster risk reduction and emergency response in the county.

### **Office of the County Secretary**

This office is headed by the county secretary who is the head of county public service and secretary to the county executive committee as stipulated in the county government act. Offices of the county secretary is also responsible for arranging the business, keeping the minutes of the county executive committee and convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities.

### **County Administration; Public Service & Management Department**

This department is responsible for decentralized units in the county including sub county, ward and village administration together with the County enforcement unit in coordinating their operations. The department performs the following: -

- Human Resource Management
- County Payroll
- Performance Management
- Sub County Administration

### **Legal Advisory and Services**

This unit is responsible for coordinating all legal matters pertaining to the county executive as well as assessing the level of compliance with the provisions in the devolution legislations, liaising with the attorney general's office on all matters affecting the county as well as liaising with the county departments on legal matters. The unit also provides advisory services on important legal issues and legal implications on programmes and initiatives undertaken by the county.

### **Garissa County Public Service Board**

The mandate of the Board, as derived from the County Government Act 2012 is to provide for organization, staffing and functioning of the county public service for effective and efficient service delivery. The core functions of the Board include:

- Establishing and abolishing offices in the County Public Service Board.
- Appoint persons to hold or act in offices of the county public service including in the Boards of Cities and urban areas within the county and to confirm appointments.
- Exercise disciplinary control over and remove persons holding or acting in those offices.
- Prepare regular report for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board.
- Promote in the county public service the values and principles.
- Advise the county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties.
- Make recommendation to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions, and gratuities for county public employees.

**Table 16-10: Sector Priorities and Strategies**

<b>Sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Improved coordination of county administration and Decentralised Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthening Coordination at all levels.</li> <li>ii. Establish Ward/Village Coordination unit.</li> <li>iii. Strengthening capacity of county, sub county and ward DRM Coordination unit.</li> <li>iv. Dissemination of county contingency plan and response.</li> </ul>
Enhance Adaptation to drought, famine, and other disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthening Early Warning systems:</li> <li>ii. Adaption of Forecasted based financing/ early action.</li> <li>iii. Dissemination of early, climate and advisories to all level.</li> <li>iv. Translation of early warning messages and advisories into the local language.</li> <li>v. Dissemination of hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment report.</li> <li>vi. Mainstreaming of DRR in the county development policies.</li> <li>vii. Establishment of Emergency Operation Center (EOC).</li> <li>viii. SOP sector specific</li> <li>ix. Mainstream DRR in sector programmes</li> <li>x. Strengthening of Community based Disaster Risk Reduction:</li> <li>xi. Strengthening of community structure</li> <li>xii. Capacity building</li> <li>xiii. Development community action plans</li> <li>xiv. Advocacy and lobby for sustainable DRM Funding:</li> <li>xv. Policy and legislation</li> <li>xvi. Capacity building assembly</li> <li>xvii. Establish Disaster Risk management fund</li> </ul>

Promote good governance	i. Promote civic education. ii. Strengthen county performance management framework. iii. Strengthen performance appraisal system. iv. Strengthen internal control system. v. Develop departmental service charters. vi. Follow up on audit issues.
Enhance Conflict Prevention, Mitigation and Response (CPMR)	i. Strengthen Traditional Dispute Resolution (TDR) and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms/structures to respond to conflicts. ii. Conduct intra/inter County community peace dialogue and mediation. iii. Strengthen conflict early warning, early response mechanism. iv. Advocacy for enactment of Peace Building and Conflict Management Act / Policy. v. Communication on peace e.g., through local FM station. vi. Resource mobilization from development partners. vii. Partnerships with religious and community leaders. viii. Identify and map conflict hotspots for effective and timely response. ix. Establish conflict early warning desks at sub-county and ward levels. x. Conduct community sensitization programs to propagate messages of peace among communities.
Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE)	i. Support the implementation of Garissa County Action Plan (WCAP) on Preventing /Countering Violent Extremism(P/CVE).
Improved county administration and Decentralised units	i. Establishment of village councils. ii. Establishment of village administration offices iii. Renovation of sub county and ward offices, connecting power and Internet to all sub county and ward offices. iv. Paramilitary training for sub county administrators v. Capacity building of key staff in decentralized units
Project implementation	i. Monitoring of projects. ii. Evaluation of project.
Service delivery	i. Customer survey satisfaction ii. Development of service charter iii. Fraud investigations
Enhanced co-operation and consultation between the national and the county government and between county departments	i. Operationalize intergovernmental forum as required in law ii. Ensure there is a budget allocation to fund the intergovernmental forum. iii. Formation of sub county intergovernmental forums iv. Make inter departmental coordination a key indicator in budget allocation. v. Ensure majority of county flagship programmes are determined through the indicator of multisector approach. vi. Establish coordination structure at chief's officers' level and ensure coordination is a key indicator in performance contracts. vii. County secretary office to lead coordination between departments and to have a budget on this. viii. Have quarterly review meetings on interdepartmental coordination chaired by the governor and county secretary
Enhanced stakeholders' involvement in border	i. Formation of intercounty dispute resolution committee. ii. Involvement of intergovernmental committee

dispute resolutions amongst counties	
Enhance donor coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop coordination mechanisms for all implementing Development partners and NGOs in the county.</li> <li>ii. Ensure joint planning and quarterly meetings with all implementing partners.</li> <li>iii. Develop a partnership/framework policy.</li> <li>iv. Develop and update donor register.</li> </ul>
Provision of clean towns and proper waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Undertaking regular and extensive town cleaning and sanitation services</li> <li>ii. Provision of working tools</li> <li>iii. Provision of machineries for waste collection</li> </ul>
Optimal human resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Development and approval of HR policy.</li> <li>ii. Capacity building County Public Service Board.</li> <li>iii. Conduct HR Audit.</li> <li>iv. Staff rationalization.</li> <li>v. Development and approval of staff establishment, organogram and job descriptions.</li> <li>vi. Allocate adequate resources for HR function.</li> <li>vii. Automate HR system and build capacity for its use.</li> <li>viii. Proper Supervision of all county staff in all workstations.</li> <li>ix. Ensure proper officer placements/ deployments.</li> </ul>
Develop and implement community engagement and feedback system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Finalize Garissa public participation policy and Act</li> <li>ii. Standardize and share public participation template at ward level</li> <li>iii. Partnership with media, religious leaders, and community leaders</li> </ul>
Enhance public participation and feedback in policy, planning, budgeting, and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Finalize Garissa public participation Act</li> <li>ii. Implement the standard public participation template at ward level</li> <li>iii. Partnerships with religious movement and civil society</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section provides sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented in tables 17 and 18 respectively.

### 4.2.1 Sector Programmes

The section provides sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period. This information should be presented in a tabular form.

#### 4.2.1.1: Finance and Economic Planning

The section provides Finance and Economic Planning sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-1: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: General Administration and Services													
Objective: To co-ordinate and provide efficient administrative services													
Outcome: Enhanced efficient and prudent service delivery and improved working environment													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Administration and support services	Enhance office coordination and environment of work for service delivery	Treasury house in place	16 17			1	200						200
	Enhance staff capacity for better service delivery	No. of staff trained	16 17	20	5	30	7	40	10	50	15	60	20
	Enhanced personnel emoluments for better service delivery	Timely payment of salaries	16 17		510		561		617		678		746
	Provision of Medical insurance cover to enhance	No. of County Staff Insured	16 17		150		200		210		215		220

	better service delivery													
	Formulation of policy legislation and regulations	No of policies formulated	16 17	2	4	3	6	3	6	2	4	3	6	26
	Provide necessary office logistics and equipment's	% of achievement	16 17	100%	12	100%	13.2	100%	14.5	100%	16	100%	17.5	73.2
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>681</b>		<b>987.2</b>		<b>857.5</b>		<b>928</b>		<b>1,009.50</b>	<b>4,463.20</b>
<b>Programme Name: Public Finance Management</b>														
<b>Objective: To manage public finances in a transparent, accountable, and prudent</b>														
<b>Outcome: Enhanced Public participation and confidence in government services</b>														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Accounting and Financial reporting	Enhance financial accountability and preparation of financial statements	% of compliance	16 17	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	50
	Compliance with procedures and standards	% Compliance with procedures and standards	16 17	85%	10	90%	10	93%	10	98%	10	100%	10	50
	Reduced liabilities	Percentage of pending bills	16 17	70%		60%		50%		30%		10%		0
	Fully embraced IFMIS and ICT		16 17	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	1	61
	Provision of office logistics and equipment	% of achievements	16 17	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	50
Audit Services	Purchase and installation of audit software (TEAMMATE, IDEA and ACL)	No software procured	16 17	1	6									6
	Routine audit	No. of Audit carried annually	16 17	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20

Supply chain management	Installation of procurement systems and fuel systems keeping and maintaining asset register.	% of achievement	16 17	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	50
	Procure, store, and dispose government good and services	% of achievement	16 17	% of achievement										0
Local revenue enhancement	Purchase and installation of revenue automation systems.	No of systems in place	16 17	1	40									40
	Revenue Mapping	No of mapped zonal	16 17	3	0.5									0.5
Budgetary services	Enhance budget formulation and process	Compliance to budget calendar	16 17	100%	16	100%	17	100%	18	100%	14	100%	15	80
Budgetary services	Recruitment of CBEF and capacity enhancement	Committee in place	16 17	1	3					1	3			6
		No of induction conducted												
	Regular expenditure tracking survey reports	No of expenditure tracking survey Reports	16 17	4	4	4	4.5	4	5	4	5.5	4	6	25
	County staff have increased capacity on PFM reforms	No of PFM reforms trainings conducted	16 17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
<b>Sub-total</b>					129 .5		81.5		83		82.5		67	443.5

**Programme Name: Economic Planning Services**

**Objective: To build capacity in policy formulation and execution**

**Outcome: Enhanced Planning and research**

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)					Total Budget (KSh.)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

			Targets *	Target	Cost	M)*								
Planning and M&E	Social and economic plans developed	No of CIDP developed	1 2 3	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
		No. ADP Developed	1 2 3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No. of Mid-term and End-term Reviews	1 2 3	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	10	0	10	20
		No. of Sectoral Plans	1 2 3	0	3	15	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	30
		No. of Social intelligence Reports (SIR) prepared.	1 2 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	M&E policy developed	Existence of M&E Policy	1 2 3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		No. of tools/indicator handbook developed	1 2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6
		No. of M&E carried		1	1.5	1	1.5			1	1.5	1	1.5	6
	County staff have enhanced capacities on M&E	No. of staff trained on M&E	8	15	2	10	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	4
Population, Statistics and Research	Data technical working group established	No. of quarterly meetings	17 1	2	0.5	3	0.8	4	1	4	1	4	1	4.3
		No. of reports produced		1	1	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	7
	High level advocacy (The County Executive, Legislature and Development partners) on resource allocation	No. of meetings done	17 3	0	0.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8.5

	Public are aware of population and Development issues	No. of sensitization meetings done	3 4	1	0.5	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0.5	<b>4</b>
	County has data management processes	Statistical Software procured e.g., SPSS, STATA and trained		3	8	3	8							<b>16</b>
		No. of County statistical abstract developed and approved	1 2	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	<b>25</b>
		No of surveys done: (Impact Survey, Household survey, Data gap analysis)		2	5	2	5	2	5					<b>15</b>
		Updated County Factsheet		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
	Contact research on key areas e.g., SGBV, Drugs abuse	No. of research done	3 4	1	2	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	2.5	1	2	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>62. 5</b>		<b>48.8</b>		<b>44.5</b>		<b>36</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>208.8</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>873</b>		<b>1,117. 50</b>		<b>985</b>		<b>1,046. 50</b>		<b>1,09 3.50</b>	<b>5,115. 50</b>

#### 4.2.2.2: Health Services

The section provides Finance and Economic Planning sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-2: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: <b>Preventive, promotive and RMNCH services</b>
Objective: To provide effective and efficient preventive and Promotive health interventions across the county

Outcome: Effective and efficient preventive and Promotive health interventions within the county															
Sub programme	Key Outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. Million)										Total Budget (KShs. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition services	Increased uptake of Maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition services	Skilled delivery Coverage	3	60%	50.0	65%	70.0	70%	100.0	75%	150.0	80%	200.0	570.0	
		Immunization coverage	3	70%	60.0	75%	60.0	80%	80.0	85%	100,	90%	110.0	410.0	
		Nutrition Commodities coverage	3	65%	80.0	75%	80.0	80%	100,	85%	120,	90%	150.0	530.0	
		Functionalization of maternal shelter	3	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	
		Functionalization of MNH skills lab	3	-	2.0		1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	6.0	
		Capacity building (Trainings) health for health care workers (MNCH, Nutrition, child health, lab, Immunization)	3	350	80.0	250	80.0	300	70.0	350	90.0	250	70.0	390.0	
Preventive and Promotive health services	Increase preventive and promotive services	Community unit coverage (bills and CHV remunerations)	3	60%	30.0	70%	50.0	100%	70.0	100%	90.0	100%	100.0	340.0	
		Environmental health, water and sanitation interventions increased	3	30%	20.0	50%	30.0	70%	50.0	80%	70.0	100%	100.0	270.0	
		Increase 95-95-95 strategy for HIV Prevention.	3	70%	20.0	80%	50.0	95%	70.0	100%	80.0	100%	90.0	310.0	
		Increase TB notification and treatment	3	75%	20.0	80%	30.0	85%	50.0	100%	60.0	100%	100.0	260.0	
		Enhance disease surveillance and outbreak response	3	70%	20.0	80%	30.0	80%	40.0	90%	50.0	100%	60.0	200.0	

		Capacity building (Trainings) health for health care workers (TB/HIV/Malaria, WASH, Lab, CHS, Mental health, Surveillance, PHC, CLTS, KQMH)	3	250	70.0	350	80.0	300	70.0	350	90.0	250	70.0	<b>380.0</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>467.0</b>		<b>601.0</b>		<b>741.0</b>		<b>951.0</b>		<b>1,106.0</b>	<b>3,866.0</b>
<b>Programme Name: Curative and referral services</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative a tall health service delivery unit.</b>														
<b>Outcome: Effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative health care services to the county citizens</b>														
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicator	Linkage to SDGs targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Health products and technologies	Quality supply of health products and technologies	Number of Health facilities received supplies	3	30%	300	55%	350	80%	380	85%	400	100%	450	<b>1,880.0</b>
Emergency services	Improved referral services	No of active ambulance and life saved	3	40%	30	60%	30	100%	35	100%	40	100%	40	<b>175.0</b>
	Health Care financing to strengthen UHC	No. of indigents registered	3	5%	5	10%	10	20%	20	30%	30	50%	35	<b>100.0</b>
Rehabilitative services	Improve Rehabilitative services	No. of health facilities receiving Rehabilitative supplies, No. of Client reached	3,1017	30%	10	40%	15	50%	20	60%	30	70%	50	<b>125.0</b>
	Early screening of children and intervention (0-4yrs)	No. of children screened and supported	3	20%	10	25%	10	25%	10	25%	10	5%	5	<b>45.0</b>
Quality Assurance	Increase quality of care	No. of facilities with quality services	3	50%	30	60%	40	80%	50	100%	50	100%	50	<b>220.0</b>

<b>Sub total</b>				<b>385</b>		<b>455</b>		<b>515</b>		<b>560</b>		<b>630</b>	<b>2,545.0</b>	
<b>Programme Name: Administrative and support services</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide health care services Leadership and management mechanism strengthened.</b>														
<b>Outcome: To strengthen leadership, management, and administration in the sector.</b>														
Sub Programmes	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Administration, Human resources, transport, and logistics	Staff salaries and wages, HR recruitment,	Number of new staffs recruited/No. Salaried and promoted	3	100	2,400	100	2,600	100	2,800	100	3,000	100	3,200	14,000
	improve infrastructure at GCRH( Mental health unit, laboratory, records, amenity ,incinerator, biomedical engineering workshop)	no. of new units constructed to completion	3	2	30	2	30	2	40				-	100
	Construction Maternal and newborn Hospital, Facelift for the Hospital including administration block, Accident and emergency with minor theatre, Main gate, perimeter wall, car park, access road and landscaping,	no. of infrastructures units constructed and completed.	3	5	20	3	30	2	20	-	-	-	-	90

	Construction of underground water tank and install new plastic water tanks, Upgrading electric Power for the hospital, Renovation of all wards and water system													
	infrastructure for hulugho and iftin theatres	no. of theatre constructed	3		1	30	1	30					60	
	equipping of two theatres	no. Of theatre equipped	3		1	30	1	30					60	
	Repair of GCRH and Sub County Hospital	no of Wards and units repaired	3	2	10	2	10	3	30	3	30	3	110	
	Capacity building, promotions		3	200	5	150	4	200	5	200	5	200	24	
	Operations & Maintenance		3	30	3	40	4	30	5	40	7	50	7	
	Development of health policies and bills	Initiate strategic documents and policies/Bills	No. of policies documents and bills enacted.	3	2	50	2	60	1	30	1	30	1	
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>2,450</b>		<b>2,660</b>		<b>2,830</b>		<b>3,030</b>		<b>3,230</b>	
<b>Programme Name: Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>														
<b>Objective:</b> Comprehensive tracking for transparent management of quality information and evaluation across the county.														
<b>Outcome:</b> Coordinated and effective system for comprehensive equality reporting, use and dissemination within the county														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	

Health information system	Increase digital automation	Number of facilities with automated	3	20%	50	50%	70	70%	20	100%	50	100%	50	<b>240</b>
Policy, research, and planning	Developed plans	Strategic plan developed and annual plans	3	2	30	2	25	2	25	2	30	2	10	<b>120</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>80</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>45</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>3,347</b>		<b>3,741</b>		<b>3,941</b>		<b>4,281</b>		<b>4,881</b>	<b>20,511</b>	

#### 4.2.2.3: Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy

The section provides Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-3: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: Administration & Support Services (Livestock Development)														
Objective: Improved staff welfare, enhanced technical & support capacity, improved office coordination and enhanced stakeholder coordination														
Outcome: Enhanced service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Governance, Administration and Support Services	Enhanced sector development functions through development of policies, bills, regulations, strategies, and plans	Number of livestock bills enacted (I) Range and grazing management, (ii) Livestock markets management, (iii) Livestock diseases and pest control, (iv) County Agriculture Sector steering committee (CASSCOM) bill	I 16	I	3.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	<b>13.0</b>
		Livestock Sector plan 2022-2032 developed	I 16	1.0	4.0	-	-	Review	2.5	-	-	-	-	<b>6.5</b>
		County Livestock and pastoralism development strategy developed	I 16	1.0	5.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	<b>13.0</b>

		County beekeeping strategy developed and implemented	16	1.0	2.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	<b>11.0</b>
Enhanced communication, coordination and collaboration within the sector - through the CASSCOM	Number of CASSCOM quarterly meetings facilitated	16	1.0	0.2	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	<b>4.2</b>
	Number of cross-learning visits supported for the CASSCOM committee	16	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>8.0</b>
	CASSCOM strategy document developed and implemented	16	1.0	3.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	<b>7.0</b>
Increased networking and resource mobilization to improve service delivery and sector performance	Number of Proposals/Funding requests developed	16 17	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	10.0	<b>1.25</b>
	Number of partnership agreements/MoUs developed	17	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	<b>2.1</b>
Strengthen sector capacity to deliver on mandates	Established sector HQ offices at ATC	16	-	-	1.0	25.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	<b>28.0</b>
	Number of additional fully equipped and operational Sub County offices (5 livestock)	16	1.0	5.0	2.0	10.0	2.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	<b>25.0</b>
	Number of vehicles procured for extension services (5)	16	1.0	7.5	1.0	7.5	2.0	15.0	1.0	7.5	-	-	-	<b>37.5</b>
	Number of Motorbikes procured to support extension services in the Sub Counties (10)	16	-	-	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.4	3.0	1.8	-	-	-	<b>6.0</b>
	Number of Vehicles and Motorbikes repaired (15)	16	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	<b>15.0</b>
	Number of livestock production graduates employed (14)	16	14.0	16.8	-	16.8	-	16.8	-	16.8	-	16.8	-	<b>84.0</b>
	Number Veterinary Surgeons employed (10)	16	10.0	14.4	-	14.4	-	14.4	-	14.4	-	14.4	-	<b>72.0</b>

		Number of Range management officers employed (3)	16	3.0	4.5	-	4.5	-	4.5	-	4.5	-	4.5	<b>22.5</b>
		Number of Meat inspectors recruited (7)	16	7.0	8.4	-	8.4	-	8.4	-	8.4	-	8.4	<b>42.0</b>
		Number of Beekeeping experts recruited (4)	16	4.0	4.8	-	4.8	-	4.8	-	4.8	-	4.8	<b>24.0</b>
County staff have increased skills.	Number of staff supported to undertake senior management course (SMC)	16	-	-	10.0	2.0	10.0	2.0	6.0	1.2	6.0	1.2	1.2	<b>6.4</b>
		Number of officers supported to undertake strategic leadership development training course	16	4.0	1.2	4.0	1.2	4.0	1.2	4.0	1.2	4.0	1.2	<b>6.0</b>
	Number of Veterinary professionals trained on Participatory epidemiology (PE)	16	25.0	2.8	20.0	2.2	20.0	2.2	20.0	2.2	20.0	2.2	2.2	<b>11.6</b>
	Number of livestock officers trained on Livestock emergency guidelines and standards (LEGS)	16	4.0	0.5	10.0	1.5	10.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	<b>3.5</b>
	Number of technical officers trained on Geospatial information system (GIS)	16	4.0	0.5	10.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.0</b>
	Number of officers trained on data collection and analysis tools - Kobo, ODK, SPSS, STATA	16	-	-	20.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.5</b>
	Number of senior officers who have received supervisory skills training	16	-	-	-	-	15.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.5</b>
	Number of professional courses for accountants, procurement officers, secretaries and clerks	16	-	-	20.0	2.5	-	-	20.0	2.5	-	-	-	<b>5.0</b>

	Employee services (salaries and emoluments	Salaries and allowances paid to the sector staff	16 17	278.0	135.6	290.0	185.5	290.0	185.5	300.0	230.5	300.0	230.5	<b>967.6</b>
	Payment of utilities and bills	Water, electricity, internet connectivity (60 bills for each)	7	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	<b>10.0</b>
Data and knowledge management	Established of sector data and information Management Hub	I 2	-	-	1.0	25.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	<b>40.0</b>
	Livestock census conducted countywide (Ward level)	I 2	-	-	15.0	75.0	15.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	<b>150.0</b>
	Conduct specific livestock value chains analysis - Fodder, camel milk, Beekeeping, live animal trade, meat goat	I 2	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	3.0	4.5	-	-	-	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>226.7</b>		<b>416.8</b>		<b>378.0</b>		<b>320.1</b>		<b>301.8</b>	<b>1,643.2</b>

**Programme Name: Administrative and Support Services (CROPS)**

**Objective: Improved staff welfare, enhanced technical & support capacity, improved office coordination and enhanced stakeholder coordination**

**Outcome: Enhanced service delivery**

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budge t (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Agriculture Administration and Support Services	Policies, bills, regulations, strategies, and plans developed	Number of developed Instruments to facilitate, regulate and support agriculture (i) AMS policy and bill, (ii) ATC management bill, (iii) County Sustainable food systems strategy, (iv) Agriculture & Livestock Sectoral Plan 2023-2032 (v) Aquaculture policy & Guidelines (vi) Customization of relevant national policies	1,2,3,17	1.0	3.0	2.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	<b>17.0</b>	

	Partnerships established and resources (in cash and in-kind) mobilization	Number of Proposals/ Funding requests developed	16, 17	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	10.0	0.25	<b>1.25</b>
		Number of partnership agreements/MoUs developed	17	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	<b>2.1</b>
The department has the requisite infrastructure and capacities to deliver on sector mandate	County Departmental HQs (Kilimo house constructed at the ATC grounds)	16	-	-	1.0	25.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	<b>28.0</b>
	Number of additional fully equipped and operational Sub County offices (4 Agriculture)	1,16	1.0	5.0	2.0	10.0	1.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	<b>20.0</b>
	ATC and AMS facilities refurbished (including institutions fencing)	1,16	-	25.0	1.0	80.0	-	25.0	-	15.0	-	5.0	-	<b>150.0</b>
	Operational financing kitty each for AMS and ATC	1,2,17	50%	<b>5.0</b>	100%	<b>35.0</b>	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	<b>40.0</b>
	Level of office facilities equipped in sub-counties and wards	1,2	20%	10.0	40%	10.0	60%	10.0	80%	5.0	90%	5.0	-	<b>40.0</b>
	Level of technical staff mobility (vehicle and motorcycles available per sub-county/ward for extension services)	1,2	30%	10.0	50%	15.0	70%	15.0	80%	10.0	90%	10.0	-	<b>60.0</b>
	Number of vehicles procured for extension services (5)	16	1.0	7.5	1.0	7.5	2.0	15.0	1.0	7.5	-	-	-	<b>37.5</b>
	Number of Motorbikes procured to support extension services in the Sub Counties (10)	16	-	-	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.4	3.0	1.8	-	-	-	<b>6.0</b>
	Number of Vehicles and Motorbikes repaired (15)	16	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	<b>15.0</b>
	Number of Agribusiness experts/livestock economist recruited (2)	1,16	2.0	3.6	-	3.6	-	3.6	-	3.6	-	3.6	-	<b>18.0</b>

		Number of Ward Agriculture Extension Officers (WAEOs) (15)	16	15.0	14.4	-	14.4	-	14.4	-	14.4	-	14.4	<b>72.0</b>
		Number Agriculture officers (Crops (8), Agribusiness (4), extension and training (5) and Agri nutrition (6), Engineers (3)	16	26.0	18.0	-	48.0	-	46.8	-	-	-	-	<b>112.8</b>
		Number of Fisheries officers (2)	16	-	-	2.0	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9.6</b>
		Number of Cooperative officers (5)	16	-	-	5.0	9.6							<b>9.6</b>
	Skills development/training for all staff	Number of staff supported to undertake senior management course (SMC)	16	-	-	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.6	<b>3.6</b>
		Number of officers supported to undertake strategic leadership development training course	16	-	-	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.6	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	<b>2.0</b>
		Number of technical officers trained on Geospatial information system (GIS)	16	6.0	0.6	10.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1.6</b>
		Number of officers trained on data collection and analysis tools - Kobo, ODK, SPSS, STATA	16	-	-	25.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.5</b>
		Number of senior officers who have received supervisory skills training.	16	-	-	-	-	10.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	<b>2.0</b>
		Number of professional courses for accountants, procurement officers, secretaries and clerks	16	-	-	10.0	1.5	-	-	10.0	1.5	-	-	<b>3.0</b>
	Employee services (salaries)	Salaries and allowances paid to the sub-sector staff	16 17	139.0	67.8	145.0	92.8	145.0	92.8	150.0	115.3	150.0	115.3	<b>483.8</b>

	and emoluments)													
	Payment of utilities and bills	Water, electricity, internet connectivity (60 bills for each)	7	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	36.0	2.0	<b>10.0</b>
	Sector data and information Management Hub established	Establishment of sector data and information Management Hub	1,2	-	-	1.0	25.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	<b>40.0</b>
	Garissa County Farm/Crop Census conducted	Existence of Garissa County Farm/Crop Census report	1 2 17	0	-	1.0	<b>5.0</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	<b>8.0</b>
	<b>Improved irrigation efficiency</b>	<b>Training reports</b>	2	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	<b>5.0</b>
	Improved service delivery	Training reports (Capacity building of Irrigation and drainage farmers through training of IWUAs)	2	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
	Improve service delivery	No. Of: Purchase of office furniture, stationary, vehicles, motorcycles, computers and printers, computer software, GPS gadgets, digital levels, total station reflector targets mounted on rods, dumpy levels, steel tape measures, leveling staves, camping tents, safari beds, jungle boots, staff uniforms, digital cameras	2	10.0	7.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	10.0	<b>32.0</b>
				1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
				5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
	Awareness meetings on HIV/AIDs pandemic & Gender Equality held	No. of awareness meetings held.	2	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	<b>5.0</b>
		Employment of more female staff members in Garissa County IDWS dept, hold meetings to encourage farmers to elect more female and		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		youth in their scheme committees.												
	Improve service delivery & implementation efficiency.	Project M&E site visits, M&E reports/Setting out performance targets, Annual staff appraisal reports, Signing of performance contracts, Staff performance evaluation.	2	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	1.3
	Efficient and effective service delivery	Monthly Pay for all staff in the irrigation directorate	2	50.0	60.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	60.0	300.0
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>245.0</b>		<b>481.3</b>		<b>320.1</b>		<b>257.0</b>		<b>237.8</b>	<b>1,541.2</b>

**Programme Name: Livestock and Pastoral Economy**

**Objective:** To develop sustainable livestock sector and value chains for improved income, food and nutrition security

**Outcomes:** Improved livestock production, income, food, and nutrition security.

(1) Productivity of the livestock sector increased

(2) Entrepreneurial skills and capacities of the livestock value chains actors strengthened,

(3) Access to market by livestock value chain actors improved,

(4) Strengthened Coordination of the sector

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDGs Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budge t (KShs. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
County Veterinary Services	Livestock pest and diseases surveillance improved Countywide including refugee camps	Number of active surveillance activities conducted	1 2 3 10	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	10.0	
		Number of Community disease reporters trained for passive surveillance	1 2 8 10	100	2.0	150	2.5	150	2.5	-	-	-	-	7.0	
		Number of disease reports submitted through KABS annually	1 2 10	240	2.0	240	2.0	240	2.0	240	2.0	240	2.0	10.0	

	Mobile veterinary diagnostics laboratory established per Sub County,	Number of mobile Vet labs established	1 2 3	1	4.5	2	4.5	2	4.5	2	4.5	-	-	<b>18.0</b>
	County Veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals have enhanced capacities. <b>continuous professional development trainings for through national, regional, and international short course trainings</b>	Number of professionals trained per year	1 2 8	40	2.0	40	2.0	40	2.0	40	2.0	40	2.0	<b>10.0</b>
		Number of trainings provided annually	1 2 8	5	5	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	Cold chain Solarization in sub counties – Balambala, Modogahse, Alinjugur, Liboi, Bura and Masalani	Number of solarized cold chain for vaccine storage	1 2 7 13	1	3.5	2	3.5	2	3.5	1	3.5	-	-	<b>14.0</b>
	Maintained supply of Vaccines, drugs and chemicals, equipment, and PPEs	MoU for sustained vaccine supply signed with KEVEVAPI	1 2 3	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.5</b>
		Number of doses of PPR procured	1 2 3	300,000	3.0	1,000,00	10.0	750,000	7.5	500,000	5.0	500,000	5.0	<b>30.5</b>
		Number of doses of CCPP procured	1 2 3	300,000	3.6	500,000	6.0	750,000	9.0	500,000	6.0	500,000	6.0	<b>30.6</b>
		Number of doses of S&GP procured	1 2 3	200,000	2.0	200,000	2.0	200,000	2.0	200,000	2.0	200,000	2.0	<b>10.0</b>
		Number of doses of CBPP procured	1 2 3	300,000	3.6	300,000	3.6	300,000	3.6	300,000	3.6	300,000	3.6	<b>18.0</b>

		Number of doses of LSD procured	1 2 3	300,000	3.0	300,000	3.0	300,000	3.0	300,000	3.0	300,000	3.0	<b>15.0</b>
		Number of doses of FMD procured	1 2 3	150,000	13.5	150,000	13.5	150,000	13.5	150,000	13.5	-	-	<b>54.0</b>
		Number of Litres of dewormers procured	1 2 3	3,000	3.0	5,000	5.0	3,000	3.0	3,000	3.0	3,000	3.0	<b>17.0</b>
		Number of litres of acaricides procured	1 2 3	1,500	6.0	1,500	6.0	1,500	6.0	1,500	6.0	1,500	6.0	<b>30.0</b>
		Number of vials of antimicrobials procured	1 2 3	2,000	2.0	2,000	2.0	2,000	2.0	2,000	2.0	2,000	2.0	<b>10.0</b>
		Number of Vaccination and treatment kits procured	1 2 3	300	1.5	300	1.5	300	1.5	300	1.5	300	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
		Number of vaccination PPEs procured	1 2 3	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	<b>4.0</b>
Quarterly targeted livestock vaccination facilitated to attain herd immunity against key Trans-boundary animal diseases - PPR, CCPP, S&GP, CBPP, LSD, FMD from KEVEVAPI covering host communities and refugees		Number of Goats and Sheep Vaccinated against PPR, CCPP and G&SP	1 2 12	300,000	3.0	100,000	5.0	750,000	7.5	500,000	5.0	500,000	5.0	<b>25.5</b>
		Number of Cattle vaccinated against CBPP, LSD and FMD	1 2 12	300,000	4.5	300,000	4.5	300,000	4.5	300,000	4.5	300,000	4.5	<b>22.5</b>
		Number of animals dewormed, treated, sprayed against ticks	1 2 12	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	1,000,000	1.0	<b>5.0</b>
Improved Coordination with bordering Counties and federal republic of Somalia in cross-boarder vectors and		Number of cross-border disease control agreements and plans developed	1 2 3 17	-	-	2	1.2	2	1.2	1	0.6	-	-	<b>3.0</b>
		Number of harmonized and synchronized surveillance missions	1 2 3 17	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-

	disease surveillance control	undertaken across the border													
	Number of harmonized and synchronized disease control missions undertaken across the border	1 2 3 17	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	
	Garissa export slaughterhouse completed, equipped, and operationalized	Operational export slaughterhouse	1 2 8 12	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	300.0	
	Construct, renovate sub county Livestock slaughterhouses <b>Dagahaley, Hagardera, Masalani, Balambala, Modogashe, &amp; Dadaab to cover host and refugee communities.</b>	Number of Sub County slaughterhouses renovated, equipped and operational	1 2 8 13	1	5.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	1	5.0	-	-	30.0	
	Established Vaccination cattle crushes in upper Fafi, Ijara and Upper Lagdera & Mudey in Balambala and around refugee camps	Number of animal vaccination crushes established	1 2 3	1	4.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	36.0	
	Stray dog population effectively managed in the county including refugee camps	Number of dog baiting kits, chemicals and traps procured	3	20	3.0	20	3.0	20	3.0	20	3.0	20	3.0	15.0	
		Number of community awareness messaging on waste management, stray dogs menace and Rabies risks conducted	3	5	1.0	10	2.0	15	3.0	15	3.0	15	3.0	12.0	
		Number of technical staff trained on Dogs	3	20	2.0	40	4.0	40	4.0	40	4.0	40	4.0	18.0	

		population management												
	Enhances animal health extension and behavior change communication messaging among livestock Keepers within host community and refugees	Number of farmers reached with animal health extension and better husbandry messages	I 3	10,000	4.0	10,000	4.0	10,000	4.0	10,000	5.0	10,000	4.0	<b>21.0</b>
	Artificial Insemination services fully operationalized in the County through PPP model	Number of AI service conducted	I 2	150	0.8	800	4.0	1,000	5.0	1,000	5.0	500	2.5	<b>17.3</b>
	Medium animal health hospital established in Garissa Township for Large and small Livestock	Medium animal hospital established and equipped	I 3	-	-	I	15.0	-	2.5	-	2.0	-	2.0	<b>21.5</b>
Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures enhanced for both host communities and refugees	No. of farmers linked to and receiving climate information	No. of farmers linked to and receiving climate information	I 13	10,000	2.0	15,000	2.5	20,000	3.0	25,000	3.5	30,000	4.0	<b>15.0</b>
	No. of anticipatory Action plans (including Participatory scenario planning) held, and advisories disseminated	No. of anticipatory Action plans (including Participatory scenario planning) held, and advisories disseminated	I 13	2	4.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	<b>20.0</b>
	Number of outcome Household economic survey analysis workshops held annually	Number of outcome Household economic survey analysis workshops held annually	I 13	-	-	4	4.0	4	4.0	4	4.0	4	4.0	<b>16.0</b>
	Number of cross learning visits on performance of household economic surveys	Number of cross learning visits on performance of household economic surveys	I 13	-	-	I	3.0	I	3.0	-	-	-	-	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>192.7 5</b>		<b>245.1 0</b>		<b>240. I</b>		<b>118.0</b>		<b>83.9</b>	<b>879.9</b>

**3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027**

Livestock production and Range Management	Pastoral production System strengthened	Number of farmers/pastoralists receiving extension services and adopting new technologies and approaches	1 2 4 8	18,000.0	<b>15.0</b>	20,000.0	16.0	22,000.0	18.0	25,000.0	20.0	30,000.0	25.0	<b>94.0</b>
		No. of cross learning /exchange tours held (intra and inter county, national and international)		2.0	<b>5.0</b>	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	<b>25.0</b>
Fodder development Enhanced to address perennial livestock feed shortage in the County	Acreage for fodder production farms opened up (Fafi, Ewaso Nyiro, Gababa, and riverine areas)	1 2 4	400.0	<b>40.0</b>	1,000.0	<b>60.0</b>	2,000.0	<b>100.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>200.0</b>
	No. of farm tractors and equipment bought for fodder production - Assorted (8 tractors, 2 excavators and equipment)	1 2 4	1.0	<b>60.0</b>	1.0	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>120.0</b>
	Km of concrete and accessory earthen canals laid;	1 2	-	-	10.0	100.0	10.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	<b>200.0</b>
	No. of irrigation mega dams excavated in Fafi and Waso plains	1 2	-	-	1.0	300.0	1.0	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	<b>600.0</b>
	No. of Assorted inputs for production e.g., grass seeds, fertilizers, assorted chemicals	1 2	-	-	assorted	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>100.0</b>
Strategic feed reserves established	Number of hay stores constructed (6 sub counties +4 in irrigation units)	1 2	2.0	<b>30.0</b>	4.0	60.0	2.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	<b>120.0</b>
	No. of hay bales bought and stored on the reserves/Fed directly to needy stock	1 2	1.0	<b>300.0</b>	1.0	300.0	1.0	300.0	1.0	300.0	1.0	300.0	1.0	<b>1,500.0</b>
Range management enhanced	Hectares of degraded rangelands rehabilitated	1 2 13,	500.0	<b>5.0</b>	1,000.0	5.0	1,000.0	5.0	2,000.0	5.0	3,000.0	5.0	<b>25.0</b>	
	Quantity (Kgs) of range grass seeds procured for reseeding and	1 2 13,	10,000	<b>15.0</b>	10,000	15.0	10,000	15.0	10,000	15.0	10,000	15.0	<b>75.0</b>	

		restoration of rangelands											
		No of Ward level RMCs formed, registered and trained	1 2 13,	10.0	<b>3.0</b>	20.0	5.0	30.0	5.0	36.0	6.0	36.0	4.0
		No. of inter-county resource use dialogues convened	1 2 13	2.0	<b>8.0</b>	2.0	8.0	2.0	8.0	2.0	8.0	2.0	<b>40.0</b>
		No. of water corridors mapped, Maintained, and protected	1 2 13	10.0	<b>1.0</b>	20.0	2.0	30.0	3.0	40.0	4.0	50.0	5.0
		No. of strategic water points rehabilitated e.g., livestock water troughs	1 2 13	2.0	<b>5.0</b>	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	<b>25.0</b>
		No. of remote sensing pasture and water monitoring ICT system in place	1 2 13	1.0	<b>12.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>12.0</b>
		Participate in national and international range management conferences for learning and experience sharing, innovation sourcing and best practice benchmarking	1 2 13 17	2.0	<b>5.0</b>	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	<b>25.0</b>
	Drought preparedness and response enhanced for both host communities and refugees	Additional No. of pastoral farmers taking up livestock insurance	1 2 13	-	-	1,000.0	20.0	1,500.0	30.0	2,000.0	40.0	2,500.0	50.0
		No. of 50kg drought pellets bought and stored	1 2	50.0	<b>100.0</b>	50,000.0	100.0	50,000.0	100.0	50,000.0	100.0	50,000.0	100.0
	Apiculture programs enhanced for both host communities and refugees	No of farmers engaged in apiculture and supplied with production inputs	1 2	100.0	<b>20.0</b>	100.0	12.0	100.0	8.0	100.0	8.0	100.0	8.0
		Number of beekeeping kits supplied - Beehives, harvesting kits and	1 2	-	-	1,000.0	30.0	1,000.0	30.0	1,000.0	30.0	-	-
	Animal breeding and production enhanced	No. of Sahiwal bulls supplied (Riverine based)	1 2	50.0	<b>7.5</b>	50.0	7.5	50.0	7.5	50.0	7.5	-	-

		No. of Pakistani camel bulls supplied	1 2 13	10.0	<b>2.0</b>	10.0	2.0	20.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	-	-	<b>10.0</b>
		No. of farmers raising kienyeji chicken	1 2 13	50.0	<b>10.0</b>	100.0	10.0	150.0	10.0	200.0	10.0	250.0	10.0	<b>50.0</b>
		No. of farmers raising dairy goats	1 2	20.0	<b>10.0</b>	40.0	10.0	80.0	12.0	100.0	12.0	120.0	16.0	<b>60.0</b>
		No. of milk and meat producer organizations formed and/or supported (4 milk: 4 meat)	1 2 8	2.0	<b>50.0</b>	2.0	50.0	2.0	50.0	2.0	50.0	-	-	<b>200.0</b>
		No. of feedlots developed (2)	1 2 8	1.0	<b>150.0</b>	-	-	1.0	150.0	--	-	-	-	<b>300.0</b>
		No. of animal breeding shows, institutions attended and or visited for learning by farmers	1 2 17	2.0	<b>2.0</b>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>855.5</b>		<b>1,289.5</b>		<b>1,302.5</b>		<b>634.5</b>		<b>563.0</b>	<b>4,645.0</b>
Livestock Value Chains Development	Promote Agribusiness along the Livestock Value Chains in both host communities and refugees	No. of Value chain actors (VCAs) Capacity built on agribusiness and commercialization in the livestock value chains;	1 2 8	3,000.0	<b>6.0</b>	5,000.0	10.0	5,000.0	10.0	3,000.0	6.0	3,000.0	6.0	<b>38.0</b>
		No. of Promoted feedlots and other high value livestock finishing establishments in strategic sites;	1 2 8	1.0	<b>2.0</b>	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	<b>8.0</b>
		Number of Developed and disseminated standards for livestock products and by-products;	1 2	1.0	<b>2.0</b>	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	<b>10.0</b>
		Number of Organized business/investment fora and events.	1 2 17	1.0	<b>4.0</b>	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	<b>20.0</b>
	Livestock marketing linkages	% Change in volumes of livestock marketed annually - from all markets in the County	1 2 8	2.0	<b>7.0</b>	4.0	15.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	-	<b>36.0</b>

		No. of livestock traders trained on marketing through Livestock marketing associations (LMAs)	1 2	200.0	<b>3.0</b>	300.0	5.0	300.0	5.0	300.0	5.0	3,000.0	5.0	<b>23.0</b>
		No. of Camel Milk processing plants established	1 2 8	1.0	<b>30.0</b>	1.0	30.0	1.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	<b>90.0</b>
		Number of Market Linkages for different livestock value chain	1 2	2.0	<b>4.0</b>	2.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	<b>12.0</b>
Strengthen Livestock Market Information Systems		Number of livestock data monitors trained	1 2 8	12.0	<b>1.2</b>	12.0	1.2	12.0	1.2	12.0	1.2	-	-	<b>4.8</b>
		Number of weekly market reports submitted per month per livestock market	1 2 8	12.0	<b>1.5</b>	12.0	1.5	12.0	1.5	12.0	1.5	12.0	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
		Established and maintained data collection, collation, analysis, storage, and dissemination system;	1 2	1.0	<b>5.0</b>	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	<b>25.0</b>
Strengthen Livestock Marketing Infrastructure:		Number of established strategic holding grounds;	1 2 8	1.0	<b>75.0</b>	-	-	1.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	<b>150.0</b>
		Number of renovated existing Modern livestock Markets- Modogashe, Balambala, Garissa & Masalani	1 2 8	2.0	<b>20.0</b>	2.0	20.0	2.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	<b>60.0</b>
Promote Trade in Livestock and Livestock Products		Number of staff capacity built on quality assurance and livestock products' branding;	1 2 8	1.0	<b>10.0</b>	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	<b>50.0</b>
		Number of meetings/Fora attended in promotion of Garissa markets in national, regional and international trade facilitation meetings;	1 2 16 17	1.0	<b>8.0</b>	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	<b>48.0</b>
Garissa mini-Tannery completed,	Operational Garissa mini-Tannery		1 2 8	-	-	1	60	1	60	-	5	-	5	<b>130.0</b>

	equipped and operationalized,													
	Improved production, quality handling and regulation of hides and skins in the County including refugee camps,	Number of Hides and skins Bandas; traders and flayers licensed,	18 10	10.0	0.1	20.0	0.2	20.0	0.2	20.0	0.2	20.0	0.2	0.9
	Improved capacity of flayers and hides and skins traders in the County including refugees,	Number of flaying kits procured	12	50	1	100	1	200	2	200	2	200	2	7.5
		Number of flayers trained and licensed annually	128	100	1	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	9.0
		Number of hides and skin traders trained on handling and value addition of hides and skins	128	20	2	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	13.5
		Number of hides and skins traders taken for exposure tours annually	128	20	2	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	14.0
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>5.1</b>		<b>69.2</b>		<b>70.2</b>		<b>15.2</b>		<b>15.2</b>	<b>174.9</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>1,053 .4</b>		<b>1,603 .8</b>		<b>1,61 2.8</b>		<b>767.7</b>		<b>662. 1</b>	<b>5,699. 8</b>
Programme Name: <b>Crop Production &amp; Fisheries Services</b>														
Objective: To develop more efficient agricultural production through extension, support services and affordable, high-quality inputs														
Outcome: Increased agricultural crop productivity														
Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budge t (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Crop Production and Value Addition	Increased access to high quality farm inputs	Proportion of farmers using certified seeds, and appropriate technology	123	40%	10	60%	15	70%	15	80%	15	90%	15	70

	Procurement & operationalization of a mobile soil testing lab	Number of operational mobile soil testing kits	1 2	1	7.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	<b>13.5</b>
Enhanced farm extension support services	Number of farmers visited on-farm or attending demonstrations centers	1 2 3 12 13	15,000	10	25,000	10	35,000	10	45,000	10	55,000	10	<b>50</b>	
	Number of farmers service centres established	1 2 3 12 13	10	1	15	1	20	1	25	1	30	1	<b>5</b>	
	Number of lead farmers/centres of excellence established	1 2 3 12 13	70	0.5	100	0.5	150	0.5	250	0.5	300	0.5	<b>2.5</b>	
Increased area under crop production	Number of Ha under climate smart agriculture in rain-fed areas (i.e., zai-pits, semi-circular bunds, conservation agriculture)	1 2 13	30	1	100	1	150	1	200	1	250	1	<b>5</b>	
	Number of Ha under irrigated crop production (including Waaso, Gababa, and Fafi plains)	1 2 13	4,500	10	6,000	15	7,000	15	8,000	10	8,500	10	<b>60</b>	
Enhanced Resilience of agricultural production system	Average HH income of small-scale agricultural producers	1 2 13	9,000	0.5	12,000	0.5	15,000	0.5	20,000	0.5	25,000	0.5	<b>2.5</b>	
	Diversity of food sources	1 2 3 12	20%	0.5	30%	0.5	40%	0.5	50%	0.5	60%	0.5	<b>2.5</b>	
	Number of high-impact low maintenance irrigation schemes (solar-powered and closed pipe/lined systems) developed	1 2 3 13	10	100	15	50	20	50	30	100	40	100	<b>400</b>	
	Number of irrigation pump sets procured	1 2	20	40	30	20	45	30	60	30	75	30	<b>150</b>	

		and distributed to farmers											
	Improved food security and nutrition	Proportion of population receiving food or dietary subsistence	1 2 12	40%	0.5	35%	0.5	30%	0.5	25%	0.5	20%	0.5
	Strengthened produce marketing systems for local and export markets	Volume of agricultural products reaching local and external markets	1 2 8	30,000 MT	0.5	35,000 MT	0.5	40,000MT	0.5	45,000 MT	0.5	50,000 MT	0.5
	Establish strategic cold chains for perishable agricultural produce		1 2 13	2	10	5	15	10	15	15	15	20	15
	Improved Farm to Markets access/connectivity	Length in Km of access roads	1 2 8	50	100	100	100	150	100	200	100	250	100
	Agro processing & Value addition of fresh produce (cottage industries)	Type and amount of agricultural products processed	1 2 8	0.5MT of fruit juice & jam/sauce	2	1.5MT of fruit juice & jam/sauce	3	3MT of fruit juice & jam/sauce	3	5MT of fruit juice & jam/sauce	3	10MT of fruit juice & jam/sauce	3
	Increased number of youths engaged in agribusiness activities	Number of youth groups engaged in agri-business activities	1 2 5 8	8	1	12	1	15	1	20	1	25	1
	Improved health and nutrition levels	Number of households adopting kitchen/backyard gardening	1 2 3 12	10,000	5	15,000	5	20,000	5	25,000	5	30,000	5
		Improved household diet diversity score	1 2 3 12	15,000	1	20,000	1	25,000	1	30,000	1	35,000	1
		Number of groups/clubs of youth in school trained on agriculture and agribusiness (4-K clubs, Young Farmers Clubs)	1 2 5 8	5	1	10	1	15	1	25	1	30	1
	Agriculture value chains have improved support from	Number of value chain business proposals developed and financed	1 2 8 12	150	1.5	200	2	200	2	250	2.5	250	2.5
													10.5

	the county government	Number of functional VSLA groups	1 2 8 12	30	0.5	50	0.75	100	1	150	1	150	1	<b>4.25</b>
		Number of value chain actors adopting modern technologies for savings & credit	1 2 8 12	300	0.5	500	0.5	700	0.5	1,000	0.5	1,200	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
		Number of CIGs/VMGs benefitting from National/County Government business facilitation funds	1 2 8 12	100	0.5	300	0.5	500	0.5	750	0.5	1,000	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
Agricultural Mechanization Services	Machineries procured and operational	Machineries for AMS procured (Bulldozers 6, Farm tractors and implements 10, Backhoe diggers 2, (Assorted), Low loader 1	1 16	1.0	75.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	75.0	1.0	30.0	1.0	20.0	<b>300.0</b>
Fishery Services	Fishponds Constructed, equipped, and operationalized	Number of Fishponds Constructed, equipped, and operationalized	1 2 8 12	10	<b>7.5</b>	20.0	<b>15.0</b>	25.0	18.75	25.0	18.75	20.0	15.0	
Fisheries products value addition and marketing	Cold storage facilities established	Number of cold storage facilities established	1 2 8			1.0	<b>6.0</b>	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>387.50</b>		<b>366.75</b>		<b>355.75</b>		<b>356.25</b>		<b>342.50</b>	<b>1,709.75</b>
<b>Agriculture &amp; Livestock Total</b>					<b>1,912</b>		<b>2,869</b>		<b>2,667</b>		<b>1,701</b>		<b>1,544</b>	<b>10,693</b>
<b>Programme Name: Co-operative Development</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide an enabling environment that facilitates sustainable growth for socio-economic development.</b>														
<b>Outcome: Expanded cooperative business</b>														
Cooperative governance, regulation and supervision	Improved cooperative governance	No of cooperative audit reports produced	10.3	25	1.0	30	1.5	35	2.0	40	2.5	45	3.0	<b>10.0</b>
		No. of Inspections and inquiries		15	0.5	15	0.5	15	0.5	15	0.5	15	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
		Directorate Cooperative staff development		2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	3	0.9	4	1.2	<b>3.9</b>

Co-operative Marketing And Value Addition	To enhance and promote value addition in Cooperative Societies	No. of Coops adopting value addition	9.b	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
		No. of value added products		5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	<b>5.0</b>
		No of sensitization meetings held	17.9	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
		No of market survey done	12	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	<b>0.1</b>
	Access to affordable credit	No. of Cooperative Societies accessing affordable credit	9.3	100	80.0	150	100.0	170	150.0	200	180.0	220	200.0	<b>710.0</b>
County Cooperative Extension Services	Enhanced capacity in cooperative societies	No. of new cooperatives promoted	17.9	30	10.0	30	10.0	30	10.0	30	10.0	30	10.0	<b>50.0</b>
		No of new dormant societies revitalized		2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	<b>1.0</b>
		No. of Cooperative Awareness campaigns conducted		12	1.0	12	1.0	12	1.0	12	1.0	12	1.0	<b>5.0</b>
		No of Mgt. Committee held		12	1.0	15	1.1	18	1.3	18	1.3	20	1.5	<b>6.2</b>
		No of coop staff training held		5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
		No of pre coop training held		12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
		No of members education held		15	1.0	15	1.0	20	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.5	<b>6.5</b>
		Annual Report on cooperatives submitted		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Sub Total Co-operative Development</b>					<b>100.8</b>		<b>21.4</b>		<b>172.6</b>		<b>203.4</b>		<b>224.4</b>	<b>822.7</b>
<b>Sector Grand Total</b>					<b>2,013.26</b>	-	<b>2,990.01</b>	-	<b>2,839.21</b>	-	<b>1,904.41</b>	-	<b>1,768.56</b>	<b>11,515.45</b>

#### 4.2.2.4: Gender, Social services, Culture, Youth and Sports

The section provides Gender, Social services, Culture, Youth and Sports sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-4: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: <b>Gender, Social Services, Culture, Youth and Sports</b>													
Objective: Power and build inclusive and cohesive society through sports, culture, youth and gender equity and equality													
Outcome: Improved gender equality and social inclusion Improved well-being and life skills among youth through sports and cultural activities													
Sub Programm e	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkag es to SDG Target s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (KShs. M)*	
Youth development	Youth mentored, capacity built on businesses and linked to financial institutions	Number of trainings conducted Number of youths trained	39	500	10.0	800	12.0	1,200	15.0	1,500	17.0	2,000 <b>74.0</b>	
	Primary school students' transit to secondary	Number of students supported	39	1,500	100.0	1,500	100.0	2,000	150.0	2,500	200.0	3,000 <b>800.0</b>	
	Youth leadership, innovation and engagement hubs established	Number of centres established	39	1	200.0	2	50.0	3	60.0	3	60.0	360.0 <b>430.0</b>	
		Number of youths enrolled										-	
	Youths have awareness of early nutrition, drugs, and mental health.	Number of youths sensitized		500	10.0	1,000	12.0	1,500	15.0	2,000	20.0	3,000 82.0	
	Refugees and host community integrated	GISEDEP document finalized and launched		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>320.0</b>		<b>174.0</b>		<b>240.0</b>		<b>297.0</b>		<b>355.0</b> <b>1,386.0</b>
	Training needs assessment conducted	Number of training needs		1	7.0	-	-	-	-	1	7.0	-	<b>14.0</b>

Sports & talent development		assessment conducted												
	Model sports stadium established	Number of model sports established		I	600.0	I	100.0	I	100.0	I	100.0	-	-	<b>900.0</b>
	Capacity of personnel enhanced	Number of personnel trained		100	20.0	100	20.0	100	20.0					<b>60.0</b>
	Talent and mentorship nurtured and inculcated	Number of youths mentored		800	50.0	800	50.0	800	50.0	800	50.0	800	50.0	<b>250.0</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>677.0</b>		<b>170.0</b>		<b>170.0</b>		<b>157.0</b>		<b>50.0</b>	<b>1,224.0</b>
Social protection	Assistive devices such as (chairs, Arm crutches, tricycle, cane stick, brails, Sunglasses, and sunburn Lotion) provided for to PWDs.	Number of assistive devices provided for PWDs.		200	30.0	200	30.0	300	40.0	300	40.0	300	40.0	<b>180.0</b>
		Number of PWDs benefitting from Assistive Devices												
	Women and OVCs have income generating activities	Number of women and OVCs trained on income generating activities		100	50.0	100	50.0	100	50.0	100	50.0	100	50.0	<b>250.0</b>
	County has capacities to prevent and respond to violence against children and women including harmful cultural practices strengthened	Number of Functional structures established		10	10.0	10	10.0	10	10.0	10	10.0	10	10.0	<b>50.0</b>
	Childcare facilities established.	Number of childcare facilities established		3	20.0	3	20.0	3	20.0	3	20.0	3	20.0	<b>100.0</b>
		Number of children benefitting from the facilities												-
	Garissa township child protection unit (CPU) operationalized	Establishment of Garissa township child protection unit (CPU)												
	County has a cash transfer programme	Number vulnerable		10,000	100.0	10,000	100.0	10,000	100.0	10,000	100.0	10,000	100.0	<b>500.0</b>

	supporting vulnerable families	household covered											
		Number of resources injected											-
	Marriage fund established	No of Marriage fund beneficiaries		150	20	200	25	250	30	250	30	250	30
	County mainstreams disability in the sector development programmes	Number of programmes mainstreamed											-
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>230.0</b>		<b>235.0</b>		<b>250.0</b>		<b>250.0</b>		<b>250.0</b>	<b>1,215.0</b>
	School girls have access to dignity kits	No of School Going girls benefiting from Pads & undergarment	5.6	25,000	20	30,000	30	40,000	40	40,000	40	40,000	40
		No of Girls assisted with uniforms		10,000	15	10000	15	10,000	15	10000	15	10,000	15
Gender and Women Empowerment	Women have enhanced capacities in Economic Activities	No of Baking equipment Supplied	5	1,000		1000		1000		1000		1000	
		No of Sewing machines provided		500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5
		No of umbrella Shades for women		500	2	500	2	500	2	500	2	500	2
		No of Fridges provided		100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4
	Adult literacy centres established	No of Adult literacy centres established		4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
	GBV Rescue Centres constructed	No of GBV Rescue Centres constructed	5.3	1	8	2	16	2	16	2	16	0	0
	Governance systems in Fights Against SGBV established.	No of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Board meetings held		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1

		No of Meeting of Garissa Gender Technical Working Group		25	1	30	1.5	30	1.5	30	1.5	30	1.5	<b>7</b>
		No of Garissa anti FGM champions Trained		100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
		No of toll-free line Established		1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	<b>1</b>
	Circumcisers and participants know about the harmful effects of FGM.	No of Cutters sensitised against FGM		50	0.2	50	0.2	50	0.2	50	0.2	50	0.2	<b>1</b>
		No of participants trained on GBV		180	3	180	3	180	3	180	3	180	3	<b>15</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>64.9</b>		<b>83.4</b>		<b>93.</b>		<b>93.</b>		<b>77.</b>	<b>412.5</b>
Promotion and preservation of culture and Heritage	Cultural festivals and annual Cultural weeks held	Number of festivals participated in		5	5.0	5	5.0	5	5.0	5	5.0	5	5.0	<b>25.0</b>
	County and sub county cultural infrastructures e.g., museums established	Number of museums established		3	60.0	2	40.0	2	40.0					<b>140.0</b>
	Complete and operational cultural centre	Establishment of a complete and operational cultural centre		1	20.0	1	20.0							<b>40.0</b>
	Vibrant performing groups/visual and performing artist	Number of active individual artist and performing groups		50	5.0	50	5.0	50	5.0	50	5.0	50	5.0	<b>25.0</b>
	County produces Indigenous food	Number of Food exhibitions held.		10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	<b>5.0</b>
		Number of trainings on indigenous food held												
	Council of Elders formed and have enhanced capacities in peacebuilding and cohesion	Council of elders formed and trained		1	5.0									<b>5.0</b>
	Appreciated local language literature and oral traditions	Workshop and talents search												-

		development training											
	Indigenous communities, sensitive cultures and knowledge promoted	Number of public participation forums conducted										-	
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>96.0</b>		<b>71.0</b>		<b>51.0</b>		<b>11.0</b>		<b>11.0</b>	<b>240.0</b>
<b>Administration and governance</b>	Sector specific policies and regulatory frameworks established	Number of Youth policy and legal framework formulated and implemented		4	25.0				4	25.0			<b>50.0</b>
		Number of Gender policy and legal framework established and implemented											-
		Number of Social protection policy and legal framework established and implemented											-
		Number of Culture policy and legal framework established											-
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>25.0</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	-	-	<b>50.0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>1,412.90</b>		<b>733.4</b>		<b>804.4</b>		<b>833.4</b>		<b>743.4</b>	<b>4,527.50</b>

#### 4.2.2.5: Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change & Natural Resources

The section provides Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change & Natural Resources sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-5: Sector Programmes**

*3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027*

Programme Name: Administration and support services - Environment, Climate change &Natural Resource Management												
Objective: Strengthened institutional Capacity & Accountability												
Outcome: Enhanced institutional capacity and accountability												
Sub-programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (KShs. M*)
Governance and support services	Polices, bills & regulation e.g., mining, forest, charcoal, wildlife developed	No. of polices developed		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0
		No. of bills developed		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0
		No. of regulations developed		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0
	Governing structures established	No. of governing structure established & supported		2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	6.0
	Staff have enhanced capacity	No. of sub-county environmental offices constructed and operationalized		2	12.0	1	6.0	-	-	-	-	18.0
		No. of vehicles procured for extension services		2	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0
		No. of staff trained on technical & management courses		5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5.0
	Personnel emolument ??			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gender mainstreamed	Number and roles of women, men and youths mainstreamed in environmental activities		100	2.0	100	2.0	100	2.0	100	2.0	10.0
	Resource mobilized	No. of proposals & M.o.U developed		5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5.0
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>37.2</b>		<b>17.2</b>		<b>11.2</b>		<b>11.2</b>	
Programme Name: Environment, Climate Change, & Natural Resource Management												

**3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027**

Objective: To facilitate sustainable environmental management, utilization and conservation of natural resources															
Outcome: Enhanced management and conservation of environment and natural resources															
Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Bud get (KSh s M*)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Environmental management systems	Framework for good governance & effective coordination established	Minutes of the County Environment committee (CEC)	3679	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	6.0	
		CEAP and Sector Plans developed and quarter dissemination reports		1	2	28	14	28	14	4	14	28	14	58.0	
		SOE report developed		1	2	0		0		1	2	0		4.0	
	SPRs/CPRs/ESIA and audit conducted	Number of SPRs/CPRs/ESIA and audit conducted	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	50.0	
	Garissa County residents are aware of public environmental issues	Number of public environmental awareness conducted		28	14	28	14	28	14	28	14	28	14	70.0	
	Technical officers have increased capacity on environmental issues	Number of trainings conducted		8	1.6	10	2	10	2	5	1	5	1	7.6	
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>30.8</b>		<b>41.2</b>		<b>41.2</b>		<b>42.2</b>		<b>40.2</b>	<b>195.6</b>	
Energy development	Improved coordination utilization of renewable energy in the county	No. of county energy plan developed	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
		No. of dissemination campaigns carried out		28	14	28	14	28	14	28	14	28	14	70	

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		No. of Renewable energy resource assessments reports produced		0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
	All the major towns have streetlights and flood lights/masts	No. of solar streetlights erected	7	120	4.8	150	6	200	8	250	10	300	12	<b>40.8</b>
		No. of flood lights/mast erected		7	35	10	50	3	15					<b>100</b>
	Garissa County residents have access to affordable energy	No. of mini-grids established in the off-grid areas (solar and Wind)	7	2	80	0	0	0	0	3	120	0	0	<b>200</b>
		No. of Solar home systems (SHS) promoted	7	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	<b>5</b>
		No. of clean cooking energy technology promoted	7	300	1.5	400	2	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	<b>11</b>
		No. of community facilities connected with stand-alone solar systems (schools, hospitals, water Points)		20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	<b>25</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>143.3</b>		<b>88.0</b>		<b>45.5</b>		<b>152.5</b>		<b>34.5</b>	<b>463.8</b>
Climate change	County climate change institutional capacity strengthened	2% of annual county development fund disbursed	13	1	80.0	1	90.0	1	100.0	1	110.0	1.0	120.0	<b>500.0</b>
		Minutes of the Climate change committee (steering, county technical & Ward level)	13	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4.0	1.2	<b>6.0</b>
	County wide Participatory climate risk assessment undertaken	No. of participatory climate risk assessment undertaken	13	30	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9.0</b>
		No of ward-based climate change action plan developed	13	30	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15.0</b>

		No. of county climate change action plan developed	13	1	5.0									5.0
County climate change information service plan reviewed and update	No. of CIS reviewed & updated	13	1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
	No. of climate change information dissemination undertaken	13	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	4.0	2.0		10.0
Community lead climate resilient investments supported	No. of community lead climate resilient investment supported (Environment, water, agriculture)	13	10	125.0	10	125.0	10	125.0	10	125.0	10.0	125.0		625.0
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>222.2</b>		<b>233.2</b>		<b>228.2</b>		<b>238.2</b>		<b>248.2</b>	<b>1,170.0</b>
Natural Resources management	Forestry & forestry allied resources managed and conserved	No. of modern tree nursery centers established		2	10.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	-	-	-	-	30.0
		No. of trees planted & nurtured		1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	25.0
		No. of forest patrols & operation conducted		28	14.0	28	14.0	28	14.0	28	14.0	28	14.0	70.0
		No. of non-timber forest product promoted		3	2.0	3	2.0	3	2.0	3	2.0	3	2.0	10.0
		No. of Botanical Garden established		-	-	1	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0
		Ha of degraded sites rehabilitated		100	20.0	100	20.0	100	20.0	100	20.0	100	20.0	100.0
		No. of Prosopis species sustainably managed in all Sub Counties (Formation of CIGs along invaded areas, CB Prosopis CIGs, Charcoal briquettes, Sustainable Charcoal		1,000	26.0	1,000	26.0	1,000	26.0	1,000	26.0	1,000	26.0	130.0

		production, Development of Furniture)													
		No. of forest inventory conducted		1	5.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	13.0	
Promote sustainable exploitation of mineral resources	Mineral resource exploited	No. of geological mapping of mineral resources undertaken		-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	
		No. of artisanal mining committee established & operationalized		4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	6.0	
		No. of county legislation developed		2	2.0		-	2	2.0		-		-	4.0	
		No. of sustainable management plan developed		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0	
		No. of mining association committee established		2	1.0		-	2	1.0		-	2	1.0	3.0	
		No. of Established gypsum processing plant established			-	1	500.0		-		-		-	500.0	
Wildlife management	Community conservancies strengthened	No. of community conservancies strengthened		2	40.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	200.0	
		No of community conservancy management plan developed		1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	10.0	
		No. of wildlife water corridors opened		2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	2	5.0	25.0	
		No. of wildlife census conducted		1	4.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	20.0	
<b>Sub-total</b>				113.2		614.2		160.2		97.2		98.2		1,083.0	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				546.70	-	993.80	-	486.30	-	541.30	-	432.30		3,004.40	
<b>Programme Name:</b> Irrigation Infrastructure Development															
<b>Objective:</b> To increase area of land under irrigation															
<b>Outcome:</b> Improve livelihoods through irrigation facilities															

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Sub Programm e	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkag es to SDG Target s*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total I Bu d get (KSh s M*)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
County irrigation policy	Policy developed	Number of policies developed	2	1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	
County irrigation master plan	Irrigation master plan	No. of Irrigation master plan developed	2	-	-	1	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	
Irrigation schemes development	Reports	No. of reports and visits.	2	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10.0	
	Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies of gravity Irrigation schemes reports	No. of feasibility and design reports	2	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10.0	
	Feasibility study reports developed. Lorian in Lagdera, Rahole in Balambala, Dagega in Fafi, Abalattiro & Gababain Ijara and Fafi plains in Fafi.	No. of study reports	2	5	150.0	5	150.0	5	150.0	5	150.0	5	150.0	750.0	
	Survey & design reports	No. of Survey & design reports	2	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10.0	
	New gravity Irrigation systems constructed	No. of new gravity Irrigation systems constructed	2	5	50.0	5	50.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	250.0	
	New pump-fed Irrigation schemes	No. of identification reports	2	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10	2.0	10.0	

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	identification reports.													
	Topographical survey and design of 60 schemes	Number of topographical surveys and designs schemes (60)	2	10	3.0	10	3.0	10	3.0	10	3.0	20	6.0	18.0
	Irrigation infrastructure for 50 new pump fed irrigation schemes constructed	No. of schemes constructed	2	5	50.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	250.0
	Smallholder pump-fed Irrigation schemes rehabilitated	No. of Smallholder pump-fed Irrigation schemes rehabilitated	2	5	50.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	250.0
	Irrigation schemes completed	No. of irrigation schemes completed	2	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	50.0
Multipurpose mega pans	Multipurpose mega pans constructed	No. of multipurpose mega pans or reservoirs	2	1	500.0	1	500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.0
Water reservoirs	Water reservoirs established	No of water reservoirs established	2	1	500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.0
<b>Sub-total</b>					1,326.0	-	831.0	-	321.0	-	321.0	-	324.0	3,123.0

**Programme Name: Administration, Governance, and support service - Irrigation Services**

**Objective:** strengthen institutional capacity and accountability

**Outcome:** Equitable, efficient and effective service delivery.

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages 2 SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs M*)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Capacity building of	Farmers have improved	Number of Training held		2	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	



and Gender Mainstreaming		their scheme committees.												
Monitoring and evaluation of projects	Improve service delivery & implementation efficiency.	Project M&E site visits, M&E reports/ Setting out performance targets, Annual staff appraisal reports, Signing of performance contracts, Staff performance evaluation.	2	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	1.3
Personnel emolument	Efficient and effective service delivery	Monthly Pay for all staff in the department	2	50.0	300.0	50.0	300.0	50.0	300.0	50.0	300.0	50.0	300.0	1,500.0
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>314.6</b>		<b>312.8</b>		<b>312.8</b>		<b>310.3</b>		<b>315.3</b>		<b>1,565.8</b>

**Programme Name: Water Resources Development & Sewerage Management**

**Objective: Develop and protect surface and groundwater sources for multiple uses**

**Outcome: Increased availability and quality of reliable water resources**

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG targets	Planned Targets and indicative budget (KShs M)										Total Budget
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Development of surface water storage and exploration of groundwater source for multi-purpose water uses	Reliable water resources (Mega dams, water pans, boreholes, pipelines) constructed and operationalized	Per capita water storage increases		40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number mega dams/pans constructed		1	300.0	1	300.0	1	300.0	1	300.0	1	300.0	1,500.0
		Number of medium size pans constructed		20	150.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.0
		Number of hydrogeological reports produced		40	10.0	40	10.0	40	10.0	40	10.0	40	10.0	50.0
		Number of boreholes drilled and equipped		20.0	100.0	20.0	100.0	20.0	100.0	20.0	100.0	20.0	100.0	500.0

		Length of pipeline constructed from the River.		150.0	50.0	300.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>150.0</b>
		Number of water pans desilted and expanded.		40.0	30.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	<b>90.0</b>
		% of water sources functional throughout the year		70%	10.0	75%	15.0	80%	20.0	90%	20.0	95%	20.0	<b>85.0</b>
Catchment area Conservation and rehabilitation	Improved surface water quality	Number of water samples complying to set quality standard		45	5.0	45	5.0	45	5.0	45	5.0	45	5.0	<b>25.0</b>
		Number of catchments conserved and rehabilitated		20.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	<b>150.0</b>
		Number of water schemes with centralized desalination unit		15.0	10.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.00	<b>70.0</b>
Expansion of water supply services	Increased access to minimum amount of safe drinking water supplies in rural and urban areas	Proportion of urban HHs with access to minimum safe within 200m for 95% times in a year		75%	10.00	80%	10.00	85%	10.00	90%	10.00	95%	10.00	<b>50.0</b>
	Universal access to minimum safe water supplies to school, health and public institutions	Proportion (%) of rural HHs with minimum access to safe water within 1 kilometer		27%	5.00	35%	5.00	65%	5.00	70%	5.00	75%	5.00	<b>25.0</b>
		Proportion (%) of schools, health and public institutions with access to minimum safe drinking within own premises		50%	-	60%	-	80%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-
	Access to reliable management of livestock water points	Proportion (%) of HHs with access to adequate livestock water points within 5 kilometers		40%	-	45%	-	50%	-	55%	-	60%	-	-

	Enhanced resilience to drought	Proportion of surface and ground water sources depleted 3-months after rain season		60%	-	55%	-	45%	-	40%	-	35%	-	-
Rehabilitation, maintenance, and operation of water supplies	Water supplies infrastructure restored and rehabilitated	Number of boreholes, water storage tanks, cattle troughs and length of pipeline rehabilitated		30	25.00	30	25.00	30	25.00	30	25.00	30	25.00	125.0
	Boreholes installed with renewable energy sources	Number of boreholes installed with renewable energy sources		40	20.00	40	20.00	40	20.00	40	20.00	40	20.00	100.0
	Functional drinking and livestock water points	Number of drinking and livestock water points functioning for 90% of the times												
Sewerage management	Raise proportion of wastewater collected to 50% by 2022	Proportion of wastewater safely treated		10%	5	20%	10	30%	15	40%	20	50%	25	75.0
	Increase safe wastewater reuse to 10% by 2022	Volume and proportion of wastewater reuse				2%		3%		5%		10%		-
Decentralized sewerage Treatment Programme	Promote decentralized wastewater and faecal sludge management for isolated and small urban communities	Number of decentralized wastewater and faecal sludge treatment facilities developed and operational		1	20	2	40	4	80	6	120	8	160	420.0
		Number of individual households and small community's onsite wastewater treatment complying to regulations		40%		50%		60%		70%		80%		-
Schools, health and public	Universal improved sanitation and	Proportion of schools, health and public facilities with		50%		60%		80%		90%		100%		-

facilities Sanitation Programme	handwashing in schools, health and public facilities	access to improved sanitation and handwashing													
Rehabilitation, maintenance of sewerage and sanitation facilities	Sustainable management of sewerage and sanitation infrastructure management	Proportion of functional sanitation points													-
		Total number of complaints and operational breaches related to wastewater													-
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>765.0</b>		<b>685.0</b>		<b>635.0</b>		<b>680.0</b>		<b>725.0</b>	<b>3,490.0</b>	

**Programme Name: Administration, Governance, and Support Services - Water**

**Objective: strengthen institutional capacity and accountability**

**Outcome: equitable, efficient, and effective service delivery**

Sub programme	Key outputs	Performance indicators	SDG Target s*	Planned Targets and indicative budget (KShs M)										Total cost (KShs. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Administration and support services	Support and strengthen water, sanitation and irrigation management	Proportion of staff with adequate office environment and facilities		Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Value of financial and technical resource mobilized												-
Governance	Improved governance and accountability	Proportion of policies, strategies, registration procedures developed and operational		50%	10	60%	15	70%	20	90%	25	100%	30	<b>100.0</b>
		No. of annual projects monitored and reported		40%	10	50	15	50	15	50	15	50	15	<b>70.0</b>
		Extent to which children, youth, women and special interest groups are												-

		included in water services											
		proportion of facilities procured		10%		30%		30%		30%		50%	
		Proportion of facilities with green energy											
Capacity and Knowledge development	Reliable and accessible databases	Availability of water, sanitation and irrigation database updated to within 3-months		1	3	2	5	3	8	3	8	3	8 <b>32.0</b>
	Improved knowledge and innovation	Proportion of budget dedicated to water, sanitation and irrigation data, knowledge and innovation		0.50%		1%		1%		1%		1%	
	Training plans developed and implemented	Number of trainings implemented according to capacity building plan											
	Vehicles and equipment and tools	Proportion of staff provided with adequate logistics, tools and facilities for their work											
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>23</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>48</b>		<b>53</b> <b>202.0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>4,29 6.30</b>		<b>3,68 8.60</b>		<b>2,119. 10</b>		<b>2,22 1.60</b>		<b>2,17 3.60</b> <b>14,499.20</b>

#### 4.2.2.6: Trade, Investment and Enterprise Development

The section provides Trade, Investment and Enterprise Development sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027**

**Table 17-6: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: Trade Development Programme														
Objective: Facilitate trade in the county														
Outcome: Improved business environment and ease of doing business for a thriving economy														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Market infrastructure development	Market stalls and sheds constructed and rehabilitated.	No of market stalls constructed	8.2 8.3	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	<b>75</b>
		No of market sheds constructed	8.2 8.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>25</b>
		No of market stalls rehabilitated	8.2 8.3	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	<b>35</b>
		No of market sheds	8.2 8.3	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	<b>10</b>
	Market sheds upgraded	No of stalls upgraded	8.2 8.3	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	<b>50</b>
	Amenities and Utilities for Market Infrastructure established	No of market facilities with amenities & utilities established	8.2 8.3	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	<b>50</b>
	Ultra-Modern SME Parks constructed	No of SME Parks Constructed	8.2 8.3	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>15</b>
Weights and measures infrastructure	Workshops constructed	No of workshops constructed	8.2 8.3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
	Legal metrology laboratories constructed	No of legal metrology laboratory constructed	8.2 8.3	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>20</b>
	Weights and measures offices constructed	No of weights and measures offices constructed	8.2 8.3	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>15</b>
	Weights and measures offices equipped	No of equipment purchased	8.2 8.3	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	<b>50</b>

	Aggregation centres e.g. Milk Collection Centres constructed	No of aggregation centres constructed	8.2 8.3	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	<b>60</b>
	Business start-ups kits including solar powered fridges, milk ATMs provided	No of business start-up kits provided	8.2 8.3	Various	10	<b>50</b>								
	Market infrastructure such as sunshades, boda-boda shades and toilets constructed	No of facilities constructed	8.2 8.3	Various	10	<b>50</b>								
	Rehabilitation and provision of social amenities & utilities market infrastructure for traders of livestock and livestock products e.g., livestock markets	No of facilities rehabilitated & provided with amenities/ facilities	8.2 8.3	Various	10	<b>50</b>								
	Business incubation Centres constructed & equipped	No of incubation centres constructed and equipped	8.2 8.3	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>20</b>
	Food kiosks constructed	No of food kiosks constructed	8.2 8.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	<b>50</b>
	Feasibility studies conducted on Eco-Tourism Ventures	No of feasibility studies done	8.2 8.3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>10</b>

**3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027**

Business Support Services	Increased access to trade information	No. of forums held for trade information dissemination	8.2 8.3	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	<b>25</b>
	Stakeholder engagement Strengthened	No of stakeholder engagements held	8.2 8.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	<b>10</b>
	Business management and entrepreneurship skills for the business traders increased	No of businesspersons and entrepreneur capacity build	8.2 8.3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	<b>25</b>
Trade Directorate	Databank for the trade section established, maintained, and updated	No of databanks created	8.2 8.3	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	<b>30</b>
	Staff for the Trade Directorate capacity built	No of staff capacity built	17.9	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	<b>40</b>
	Laws, regulations, policies, service charter and other relevant document developed	No of documents developed	11.3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	<b>10</b>
	Markets managed	No of markets managed	8.2 8.3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	<b>15</b>
	Women business programmes empowered	No of women business programmes empowered	8.2 8.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	<b>10</b>
	Differently Abled Business persons empowered	No of differently Abled Businesspersons empowered	8.2 8.3	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	<b>10</b>

	Youth in business Empowered	No of youth businesses empowered	8.2 8.3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	<b>15</b>
	Consumer protection forums	No of forums held	8.2 8.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	<b>10</b>
	Agribusinesses supported	No of agribusiness	8.2 8.3	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	<b>10</b>
	Business Consultancy services provided	No of business consultancy services provided	8.2 8.3	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	<b>5</b>
	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting done	No of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting exercises	8.2 8.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	<b>10</b>
	Informal traders empowered	No of traders supported	8.2 8.3	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
	Transport businesses supported	No of Transport Businesses Supported	8.2 8.3	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	<b>25</b>
	Staff Transport and logistics for field work facilitated	No of field work supported	8.2 8.3	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	<b>10</b>
	Livestock and livestock product trade supported	No of businesses supported	8.2 8.3	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	<b>25</b>
	Energy related businesses supported and regulated	No of businesses supported	8.2 8.3	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	<b>20</b>
	Export trade promoted	No of businesses supported	8.2 8.3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	<b>20</b>
	Promote eco-Tourism Ventures	No of Ventures supported	8.2 8.3	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	<b>19</b>
	Brand and Market Garissa County as Investment	No of investment profiles prepared	8.2 8.3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	<b>10</b>

	and Trade destination													
	Trade shows & Exhibitions	No of Exhibitions	8.2 8.3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Exchange visits/ Bench markings	No of exchange visit	8.2 8.3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
	Creation and Management of Market days	No of towns with market days	8.2 8.3	10	5	12	6	14	7	15	8	15	8	34
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>259. 5</b>		<b>225. 5</b>		<b>194. 5</b>		<b>195. 5</b>		<b>200.5</b>	<b>1075.5</b>
<b>Programme Name: Industrialization and investment programme</b>														
<b>Objective: Create enabling environment for business and industrial sector growth</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved Production and Incomes from Business</b>														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. M)										Total Budget (KShs. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Industrialization	Business Development advisory centre set up	BDA set up and operational	9.2	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10			40
	Constituency industrial development centres and light industrial sheds established	No of fully equipped CIDC	9.2	2	10	2	10	2	15	3	20	1	5	60
	Dagahaley and Dadaab tannery operationalized	No of tanneries operationalized	9.2	1	20	1	20	1	20					60
	Establishment of Tomato processing Plant	Tomato processing plant established	9.2	1		1	150							150
	Establishment of Fodder system for animal feeds							1	100					100

	(hydroponic farming)												
Establishment of Industrial Parks	No. of Industrial Park established		1	100									100
Capacity building for traders	No of traders trained	9.2	50	5	70	6.5	100	8	150	12	100	8	39.5
Investment policy developed	Investment policy developed	9.2	1	2									2
Investment Authority established	No of Investment Authority established						1	10		5		5	20
Exhibition and fare show	No of Investors attracted	9.2	1	5									5
Formalization of the Jua Kali sector	No of traders supported	9.2	20	5	20	5	20	40	30	10	60	60	120
Business and entrepreneurial skills transferred	No of enterprises trained	9.2	250	50	300	60	350	70	400	80	450	90	350
Entrepreneurs have concrete making machines	No of Entrepreneurs with concrete making machines	9.2	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	80
Economic cooperation	Volume of trade with FCDC counties	9.2	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	0
Research and Development	No of products standardised	9.5	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	13
<b>Sub-total</b>				229	284.5		296		150		180		1,139.5

**Programme Name: Enterprise Development Services**

**Objective: Create employments, Reduce Poverty and improve economy within the County**

**Outcome: Improved access to funds for development of MSMEs**

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. M)										Total Budget (KShs. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Revolving Fund	Business funded	Number of SME beneficiaries	8.3	5000	150	6000	180	6500	200	7000	250	7500	300	1,080	

	Groups Trained	Number of groups trained	8.3	150	2	150	2	150	2	150	2	150	2	10
	Groups funded & their status	Proportion of funds repaid	8.3			2800	80	3800	90	4000	110	3500	105	385
	Improved stakeholder engagement	No of forums held	8.3	5	3	6	4	8	6	10	8	12	10	31
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>155</b>		<b>266</b>		<b>298</b>		<b>370</b>		<b>417</b>	<b>1,506</b>
<b>Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide transformative leadership, capacity and policy direction in service delivery</b>														
<b>Outcome: an enhanced Institutional framework for excellent, efficient and effective service delivery within the sector</b>														
General Administration	Improved legal policy framework	No. of regulations formulated (weights and measures policy and Tourism Policy)	1.b, 8.3	2	3	2	3	1	1.5	2	3	0	0	10.5
		No of Acts developed (Enterprise Development Fund, and industrial development Acts)		1	2.2	1	2.7	0	0	1	3	0	0	7.9
	Improved service delivery	No of progress reports developed	17.18	24	1.5	24	1.5	24	1.5	24	1.5	24	1.5	7.5
		No. of operational tools and equipment acquired & maintained		15	35	18	39	23	43	31	47	42	52	216
	Improve sector capacity to deliver services	Training of staff and capacity building	16.a	20	6.3	17	5.8	19	6.7	25	7.9	21	7.8	34.5
<b>Sub Totals</b>					<b>48.0</b>		<b>52.0</b>		<b>52.7</b>		<b>62.4</b>		<b>61.3</b>	<b>276.4</b>
<b>Grand Sector Totals</b>					<b>691.50</b>	-	<b>793.50</b>	-	<b>645.20</b>	-	<b>627.90</b>	-	<b>678.80</b>	<b>3,336.90</b>

#### 4.2.2.7: Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Housing

The section provides Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Housing sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-7: Sector Programmes**

<b>Programme Name: Administration and support services</b>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027</b>

Objective: To enhance Governance and capacity for service delivery															
Outcome: Effective, efficient, and accountable service delivery															
Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkag es to SDG Targe ts*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)											
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost		
Administration and support services	Projects monitored and evaluated	Number of projects monitored and evaluated for efficiency, effectiveness, and impact	9.1	70%	20	90%	20	90%	10	100%	10	100%	10	70	
	Institutional governance and coordination systems in place	Number of structured stakeholders' engagement	16.7 5c	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	7.5	
		No of policies, legislation and strategies, procedures regulation etc. in place	5c	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	
	Adequate office space, equipment, and facilities	Level of office furniture, stationeries, equipment, facilities and utilities available	9.1	70%	30	90%	20	100%	20	100%	20	100%	20	110	
		Ratio of staff adequately accommodated in the office	8.5 10.1	60%	10	80%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	50	
		Number of working equipment/tools/software/applications procured/installed	9.1 8.5	10	2	10	2	10	2	5	1	5	1	8	
	Staff have technical skills and staff welfare	No of staff trained according to appraised training needs	8.5 10.1	5	4	7	6	15	12	20	13	25	10	45	
		Number of new support and technical staff recruited	10.1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	6	
	Enhanced administrative efficiency	Proportion of services delivered in compliance to service charter		25%	5	50%	5	70%	5	85%	5	100%	5	25	
	New plant and equipment procured and operational	Enhance early warning and disaster preparedness	9.1	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	125	
		Number of MTF equipment maintained and functional	9.1	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	50	
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>111.5</b>		<b>102.5</b>		<b>98.5</b>		<b>98.5</b>		<b>95.5</b>	<b>506.5</b>
Roads Development	Rural access road	Kms of Rural access road cleared and graded	9.1 2a 3.6	300	40.4	350	46.8	400	53.2	400	53.2	400	53.2	246.8	

	cleared and graded	11.2													
All weather major connecting roads	Kms of road upgraded to gravel standard	13.1	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	475		
	length of culverts(m)		120	5	120	5	120	5	120	5	120	5			
	No of new drifts		3	20	4	30	6	40	8	50	10	60			
Paved roads	Kms of road upgraded to bitumen standard	9.1	2	120	2	120	4	240	4	240	4	240	960		
	Ms of lined drainage channels	9.1 13.1	400	1.2	400	1.2	400	1.2	400	1.2	400	1.2		6	
Quality roads	Length (km) of road bush clearance	9.1 2a 15.2	400	32	400	32	400	32	400	32	400	32	160		
	Length(km) of road graded		400	28.8	400	28.8	400	28.8	400	28.8	400	28.8		144	
	Length(km) of road re-graveled		20	120	20	120	20	120	20	120	20	120		600	
	Length (km) of roads re-carpeted		0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5		25	
	Length (m) of drainage restored/rehabilitated		200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2		10	
Adequate landing	Length km of tarmac road	9.1	0	0	1	150	0	0	1	150	1	150	450		
Transport services	Bus parks/term inus developed	Number of bus parks/terminus developed	11.2	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	2		75	
	Number of designated on-street and off-street parking	11.2 3.6	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	100		
	Streetlights installed and maintained	11 16.1.4	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10		50	
	Number of county government vehicles serviced internally	11.2 3.6	50	20	70	20	90	20	100	20	100	20	100		
	Well serviced county garage%	11.2 3.6	50%	30	60%	10	70%	10	80%	10	90%	10		70	
	Average vehicle downtime (days)	3.6	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10		50	
	No of policies, legislation and strategies, procedures regulation etc. in place	5c 16.7	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5		25	
<b>Sub totals</b>					<b>534.4</b>		<b>680.8</b>		<b>667.2</b>		<b>827.2</b>		<b>837.2</b>	<b>3546.8</b>	

**3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027**

<b>Programme Name: Public Works and housing program</b>														
<b>Objective: To create and improve working space for all the county workforces.</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved delivery of services.</b>														
Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
Public works	Adequate space for county staff	Newly constructed office floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )	11.2 12 9	3000	150	3000	150	3000	150	3000	150	3000	150	<b>750</b>
	Technical support for the county and public building	Proportion of public construction overseen by the department	11 12	80%	10	85%	10	90%	10	95%	10	100%	10	<b>50</b>
	Quality and well maintain office space for the county employees	Improved area of existing office space	11.2 3.6	50	20	70	20	90	20	100	20	100	20	<b>100</b>
		Proportion of total budget spent on maintenance	3.6	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	<b>50</b>
Housing development	Improved and affordable housing	Number of residential developments by the government, private sector, and individual owners by gender (men, women, and youth)	11.2 12 9	20%	160	30%	160	40%	160	50%	160	60%	160	<b>800</b>
	Men, women, and youths acquire developed serviced plots	Number of serviced plots developed and acquired by men, women, and youth	11 12	10%	10	20%	10	30%	10	40%	10	50%	10	<b>50</b>
	Men, women, and youth have access to affordable	Number of men, women and youth benefiting from affordable housing initiatives	11 1.4	10%	50	10%	50	10%	50	10%	50	10%	50	<b>250</b>

	housing initiatives													
	Pro-poor housing development	Number and value of housing development targeted to people with low-income	1.4 11 12	10% 50	10% 50	250								
<b>Sub-total</b>				460.0 0		460.0 0		460.0 0		460.0 0		460.0 0		2,300. 00
<b>Grand totals</b>				1,105. 90		1,243. 30		1,225. 70		1,385. 70		1,392. 70		6,353. 30

#### 4.2.2.8: Education, Information, and ICT

The section provides Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Housing sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-8: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To ensure provision of effective service to the clients														
Expected outcome: Effective service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General Administration	Staff have improved operational capacity	No. of staff in-post		320	80	350	95	400	150	420	130	100	30	485
		No. of training needs assessment report prepared and implemented		2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
		No. of assorted equipment acquired		10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
		No. of machinery acquired		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15

Planning and support services	Learning Facilities integrated with ICT	No. of facilities integrated with ICT		100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	50	25	<b>225</b>		
	Policies, Bills, and Regulations developed	No. of policies, Bills, and Regulations developed		2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	<b>50</b>		
	Staff sign Performance contract	No. of performance contract signed		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	<b>10</b>		
	Progress report prepared and submitted	No. of progress report prepared and submitted		1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	<b>7.5</b>		
	Functional libraries in the county	No. of functional libraries in the county		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2			<b>8</b>		
	Students supported through bursary/scholarship	No. of students supported through bursary/scholarship		15000	200	15000	200	15000	200	15000	200	15000	200	<b>1000</b>		
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>356.5</b>		<b>371.5</b>		<b>426.5</b>		<b>406.5</b>		<b>279.5</b>	<b>1840.5</b>		
<b>Programme Name: Education Development</b>																
<b>Objective: To provide quality Pre-Primary and Vocational Education in the County</b>																
<b>Expected Outcome: Improved Access to quality Pre-Primary and Vocational Education</b>																
ECD	ECDE centres developed and operational	No. of ECDE centres equipped with furniture	4.2	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	40		
		No. of centres constructed	4.2	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	125		
		No. of ECD centres provided with recreational equipment	4.2	20	15	20	15	20	15	20	15	20	15	75		
		No. of ECD implementing school feeding program	4.2	50	20	50	20	50	20	50	20	50	20	100		
Vocational Training Centres	VTCs developed and operationalized	No. of workshops constructed	4.2	6	18	4	12	4	12	3	9			<b>51</b>		

No of classrooms constructed	4.2	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	40
No of computer labs constructed and connect to internet	4.2	1	4	1	4	2	8	1	4	1	4	24
No. of administration blocks constructed	4.2	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	20
No. of VTCs equipped	4.2	5	8.5	5	8.5	5	8.5	5	8.5	5	8.5	42.5
No. of VTC hostels constructed	4.2	3	15	3	15							30
No. of VTC buses procured	4.2	3	18	2	12			1	6	1	6	42
No. of VTCs Renovated	4.2	4	10	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	30
No. of VTCs registered demarcated and acquire Title deeds	4.2	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5					7.5
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>156.0</b>		<b>139.0</b>		<b>116.0</b>		<b>112.5</b>		<b>103.5</b>	<b>627</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>			<b>512.50</b>		<b>510.50</b>		<b>542.50</b>		<b>519.00</b>		<b>383.00</b>	<b>2467.5</b>

#### Programme 3: ICT, Information and Libraries

Objective: Improve ICT infrastructure and enhance staff skills on ICT

Outcome: Improved communication, increased efficiency, and improved service delivery

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. M)								Total Budget (KShs. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
ICT, Information and Libraries	County offices have access to the internet	No. of offices with Local Area Network (LAN) installed	9.C 17.8	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	30	
		No. of offices connected to the internet	9.C 17.8	10	4	10	5	10	5	10	5	24	

	County offices have Video Conferencing System	No. of offices installed with Video Conferencing System	9.C 17.8	10	5	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>13</b>
	PPP with network providers	Number of PPP with network providers	9.C 17.8	1	20									<b>20</b>
	Partnership with the national government on National Fibre optics	Existence of partnership with the national government on National Fibre optics	9.C 17.8	1	2									<b>2</b>
County has established security systems	No. of information security systems implemented and operational	9.C 17.8	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>13</b>
	No of offices installed with CCTV Camera	9.C 17.8	2	2	2	2	2	22	2	2	2	2	2	<b>30</b>
County has an Electronic Document Management Systems	Existence of Electronic Document Management Systems	9.C 17.8	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	<b>6.5</b>
County has a Network Management Systems	Existence of Network Management Systems	9.C 17.8	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>5</b>
County has a Geographic Information System (GIS) infrastructure	Existence of Geographic Information System (GIS) infrastructure improvement and support	9.C 17.8	1-	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>10</b>
Public accesses Wi-Fi established	Existence of Installation and commissioning of Public Wi-Fi Hotspots in all Sub Counties	9.C 17.8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	<b>10</b>

	Power back up equipment installed	Number of Power back up equipment purchased and installed	9.C 17.8	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	13
	Upgraded County Website	Existence of a developed and upgraded website	9.C 17.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Community Information Centres established	Number of Community Information Centres established	9.C 17.8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	10
	No. of government services digitized	9.C 17.8	1			10	10	15	12					25
Innovation Hubs and Incubation Centres established	Number of innovation Hubs and Incubation Centres established	9.C 17.8	1	5	2	10	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	30
To establish, Maintain and equip Libraries	No of Libraries established	9.C 17.8	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	75
Automation of Libraries	No of Libraries automated	9.C 17.8	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	6
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>76.00</b>		<b>72.00</b>		<b>84.00</b>		<b>49.00</b>		<b>46.50</b>	<b>327.50</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>588.50</b>		<b>582.50</b>		<b>626.50</b>		<b>568.00</b>		<b>429.50</b>	<b>2,795</b>

#### 4.2.2.9: Lands, Physical Planning, and Urban Development

The section provides Lands, Physical Planning, and Urban Development sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-9: Sector Programmes**

<b>Programme Name:</b> General Administration, Planning and Support Services
<b>Objective:</b> To provide effective general administration planning and support service

Outcome: Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment															
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. M)										Total Budget (KShs. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
General administration	County has improved operational capacity	No. of staff in post (including promotions)	10.4 16.3 16.7	25	5	30	7	20	4.5	15	3	10	2	21.5	
		No. of TNA reports prepared, submitted, and implemented		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	
		No. of committees and boards capacitated		3	5	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	37	
		No. of machinery procured		5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	75	
		% Utility costs		100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	25	
		No. of assorted ICT tools and equipment		10	1	10	1	10	1	5	0.5	5	0.5	4	
		No. of assorted physical planning tools and equipment acquired		20	3	15	2.4	10	1.8	10	1.8	10	1.8	10.8	
		No. of assorted survey tools and equipment acquired		25	10	10	4	5	2	3	1.5			17.5	
		No. of asset reports prepared and updated		1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	12.5	
		No of Signed overall		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5	
Planning and Support services	Performance management signed.	No of Signed overall													

		Performance Contracts											
		No. of progress reports prepared		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	2
Sector Governance instruments developed	No. of policies developed	6	12	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	18	12	84
		6	20	6	20	6	20	6	20	6	20	6	100
	No. of Bills developed	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	1
	No. of plans prepared (procurement, work plans and budgets)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>83.70</b>		<b>88.10</b>		<b>83.00</b>		<b>80.50</b>		<b>77.50</b>	<b>412.80</b>

**Programme Name: Land Use Planning**

**Objective: To provide a spatial framework that will guide and coordinate land use development for sustainable livelihood**

**Outcome: Well Planned Land and Urban Areas for Sustainable Development of The County**

Land Use Planning	Land use plans developed and approved	No. of County Spatial Plans reviewed	11.A 11.3 11.7	1	85	0	0	0	0	1	85		170
		No. of urban centres plans prepared including refugee camps		4	60	2	30	2	30	2	30	1	15
		No. of intermediate urban centres Planned, and plans prepared including refugee camps		3	30	3	45	4	50	4	55	4	60
		No. of Market layouts prepared		10	20	5	10	5	10	5	10	3	6

		No of public utility land use plans prepared		10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	<b>75</b>
		No. of reports prepared and submitted on development controls		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	<b>5</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>211.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>196.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>711.00</b>	

**Programme 3: County Land Administration and Surveying**

**Objective:** To secure land for public use and investments, property boundaries of public/plot, government houses and trading centres

**Outcome:** Reduced Land Conflicts and Improved Investor Confidence

Land Survey and mapping	Public land surveyed	No. of public plots surveyed	11.A 11.7 16.3 16.7	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	<b>10</b>
		No. of market centres surveyed including refugee areas		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	<b>50</b>
		No. of rural centres surveyed including refugee areas		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	<b>50</b>
		Child open area facilities developed		1	35	1	35			1	35			<b>105</b>
County Public Land Administration	Public land administered and managed	Hectares (Ha) of land acquired		5	30	5	32	5	34	5	36	5	36	<b>168</b>
		No. of parcels of land repossessed		5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	<b>5</b>
		No. of land committees established and operationalized		2	2.5			2	2.5	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>

		% of land disputes resolved		100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	<b>25</b>
		No. of fora and legal aid clinics held on land matters		10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	<b>25</b>
		No. of title deeds acquired for public land		5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	<b>12.5</b>
		Valuation roll approved and implemented		1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>15</b>
		Supplementary valuation roll prepared, approved, and implemented		0	0	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	<b>6</b>
		No. of digital public land databases developed and updated		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	<b>15</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>121.00</b>		<b>107.00</b>		<b>76.50</b>		<b>111.00</b>		<b>76.00</b>	<b>491.50</b>
<b>Programme Name: Urban services and infrastructure</b>														
<b>Objective: To Enhances urban operations and improve urban services</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved urban services for Garissa residents</b>														
Urban Development	Urban Infrastructure improved	No. of bus park constructed	11.2 11.3	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	<b>150</b>
		No. of Km of urban access roads maintained		2	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	<b>60</b>
		No. Km of sewer line improved		1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	<b>100</b>
		No. of urban public spaces (greening)		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	<b>50</b>
		No. of cemeteries established												<b>0</b>

	No of social halls constructed	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	<b>30</b>	
	No of CCTV cameras installed	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	<b>50</b>	
	No of billboards erected	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	<b>25</b>	
Urban management structures	Municipal Boards established and operationalized	2	40	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	<b>240</b>	
	Town committees established and operationalized	4	20	6	40	8	60	10	80	12	100	<b>300</b>	
	No. of urban areas conferred	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	<b>50</b>	
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>175.00</b>		<b>195.00</b>		<b>215.00</b>		<b>225.00</b>		<b>245.00</b>	<b>1,055.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>590.70</b>		<b>491.10</b>		<b>480.50</b>		<b>612.50</b>		<b>495.50</b>	<b>2,670.30</b>

#### **4.2.2.10: County Affairs, Public Service, and Intergovernmental Relations**

The section provides County Affairs, Public Service and Intergovernmental relations sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-10: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: County Cabinet Affairs										
Objective: To provide leadership in policy formulation and implementation										
Outcome: Improved policy formulation and implementation										
Sub Programme	Key Output		Linkages to	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)						Total
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

		Key Performance Indicators	SDG Target s*	Target	Cost	Budget (KShs. M)*										
County Executive Committee	Functional County Executive Committee	% of cabinet resolutions implemented		90	2.5	100	3	110	4	120	5	130	7	22		
		No. of CECMs signing Performance contracts	16	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
	Inter-governmental resolutions implemented.	% Of Council of Governors (CoG) meeting resolutions implemented	11	80	5	100	7.5	100	7.5	100	7.5	100	7.5	100	7.5	35
		No. of MoUs and Agreements signed	11	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
		No. of Reports on Chief Officer's Progress Review Meetings held	8	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	10
	Advisories and policy briefs prepared and disseminated.	No. of policy briefs prepared to the Governor	8	40	15	40	15	40	15	40	15	40	15	40	15	75
		No of advisory briefs prepared and submitted	8	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	15
	Functional Office of the Governor & Deputy Governor	No. of Reports on implementation of Office of Governor's Work plan	8	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	13
		No. of consultative meetings between Executive and Assembly held	8	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	30
		No. of consultative meetings between Executive and National Government officials		5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	30
	Governor's press unit coverage reports and	Number of press releases/press statements		1	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

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	disseminations of annual county performance													
	Forecast-based financing mechanism for early warning and disaster preparedness established	Existence of forecast-based financing mechanism for early warning and disaster preparedness established		2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	50
	County Performance reports by Governor's Service Delivery unit	Number of County Performance reports by Governor's Service Delivery unit	8	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>69.00</b>		<b>72.00</b>			<b>68.00</b>		<b>69.00</b>		<b>71.00</b>	<b>349.00</b>
<b>Programme 2: County Public Service Board</b>														
<b>Objective: To recruit and retain skilled and motivated workforce</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved Human resource management</b>														
Human Resource management	Garissa county government has a robust Human Resource management.	No. of reports on Human Resource Audit reports prepared and submitted		1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	12.5
		No. of staff promotion reports prepared and submitted		250	2	250	2	250	2	250	2	250	2	10
		Number of Staffs signing Performance Contracts.		2500	3.5	3000	3.5	3200	4	3500	5.5	3800	6.5	23
		No. of Statutory Reports prepared.		1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	7.5
	Functional human resource management system	Integrated human resource management system		1	20									20
General administration		No of vehicles procured		2	15	1	7.5							22.5

		No. of assorted equipment procured		30	3.5	30	3.5	30	3.5	30	3.5	30	3.5	<b>17.5</b>
	Enhanced operational capacity.	Service delivery charter developed and implemented		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		No. of training needs assessment report prepared and implemented		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>5</b>
		No. of board Staff in post		12	5	2	1	3	1.5	5	5	5	5	<b>17.5</b>
		No. of plans prepared and approved		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	<b>2.5</b>
		County Public Service Board office renovated and furnished		1	100									<b>100</b>
	County government has a performance management system in place.	County Job analysis report implemented		1	5									<b>5</b>
		No of staff welfare policies developed and implemented		1	1									1
		No. of Performance management reports prepared and submitted		12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	<b>5</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>162.5</b>		<b>24.0</b>		<b>17.5</b>		<b>22.5</b>		<b>23.5</b>	<b>250.0</b>
<b>Programme Name: Coordination of Devolved Units</b>														
<b>Objective: To champion devolution at grass root level</b>														
<b>Outcome: Devolved functions Effectively and Efficiently implemented</b>														
Devolved administration.	Functional devolved units	No of ward Offices constructed	8	6	24	6	24	8	32	8	32	8	32	<b>144</b>
		No of sub county offices constructed and renovated	8	5	40	2	15	2	15	1	10			<b>80</b>
		No. of offices equipped and connected with internet	8	11	17	8	14	10	18	9	17	8	16	<b>82</b>

		No of village administration units established and operationalized	11			30	10.8	30	10.8	30	10.8	8	5	<b>37.4</b>
Public Participation & Civic Education	Functional public participation & civic education unit	No. of public participation for a held		10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	<b>100</b>
		No. of civic education for a held		4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	<b>50</b>
Public Communication	Improved public communication	No. of talk shows organized	17	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	<b>6</b>
		No. of County newsletters published and disseminated	17	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
		No. of County Magazines published and disseminated	17	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	10 00	1.5	1000	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
Partnership and Donor Coordination	Non-State actors' coordination policy adapted	Number of policies adapted	1 3 17	1	20									<b>20</b>
	Well structure and coordinated non-state actors' framework	Number of coordination meetings conducted	17	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	<b>30</b>
		Number of partners engaged												
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>141.20</b>		<b>104.0 0</b>		<b>116.00</b>		<b>110. 00</b>		<b>93.2 0</b>	<b>564. 4</b>

**Programme Name: Legal Services**

**Objective: Provide Legal Services to The County Government**

**Outcome: Effective and efficient County legal services**

Legislation	Garissa County achieves the required legal compliance.	No. of bills published	16	12	2.5	12	2.5	12	2.5	12	2.5	12	2.5	<b>12.5</b>
		No. of Legislation Audited	16	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	<b>5</b>
		No. of policies domesticated	16	5	1.5	5	1.5	6	2	6	2	6	2	<b>9</b>
Legal services	Functional legal unit.	No. of Legal opinions rendered	16	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	10 0%	1	100%	1	<b>5</b>
		No. of Contracts and Agreement	16	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	<b>2.5</b>

		reviewed and drafted											
		No. of court sessions attended	16	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3
		No. of matters settled out of court	16	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
		No. of legal libraries established	4							1	5		5
		No. of staff legal clinics conducted		4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
		No. of county courts established		1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>28.5</b>		<b>28.5</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>149</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>401.20</b>		<b>228.50</b>		<b>230.50</b>		<b>235.50</b>		<b>216.70</b>
<b>Programme Name: Disaster Risk Management</b>													

**Objective:** Build resilience and reduce vulnerability to extreme events

**Outcome:** Increased disaster resilience and coping capacities

Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. M)								Total Budget (KShs) M*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Disaster response and preparedness	Ward disaster committee trained	Number of disaster committee trained	2	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18
	Ward contingency plan developed	Number of contingencies developed	2	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18
	Disaster profile reviewed	Number of reviews done	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Customized early communication developed and disseminated	No. of early communication developed and disseminated	13	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	30
	Stakeholders' coordination strengthened	No of coordination meetings held	2	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	5
	Disaster profile developed	No of assessment done	2	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	40
	Motorized boreholes are fueled	No of liters of fuel issued	2	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20

livestock feeds and hays are purchased	No of tons purchased	2	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	<b>100</b>
Water bowsers are hired	No of water bowsers hired	2	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	<b>100</b>
	No of HHs benefitted	2	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	<b>500</b>
Relief foods are purchased	No of tons purchased	2	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	<b>250</b>
Water tanks are purchased	No of tanks purchased	2	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	<b>100</b>
Public participation on DRM Bill conducted	No. of public participation held	17	1	3									<b>3</b>
DRM Bill gazette	No. of publication done	2	1	1									<b>1</b>
SOP on beneficiary management finalized and validated	No. of meetings held	2	2	4									<b>4</b>
Global logistics cluster are implemented	No. of training held	15	2	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	<b>20</b>
LCA finalized and validated	No. of workshop held	12	2	4									<b>4</b>
MEALR structure developed	No. of meetings held	1	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	<b>20</b>
Staff trained on DRR	No. of staff trained & No. of training held	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	<b>20</b>
Disaster committees trained	No. of committees trained & No. of training conducted	1	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	<b>90</b>
Training and drills conducted	No. of training and drills conducted		3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	<b>25</b>
Equipment/supplies purchased	No. of equipment/supplies purchased		5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	<b>40</b>
Disaster rescue centers developed	No. of disaster rescue centers developed		2	10	1	5	1	5					<b>20</b>
Fire engines purchased	No. of fire engines purchased		3	15			2	10					<b>25</b>
Boats purchased	No. of boats purchased		2	2.5			2	2.5					<b>5</b>

	Shelter units provided	No. of shelter units provided		100	10	100	10	100	10					<b>30</b>	
	Victims assisted	No. of victims assisted		50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	<b>10</b>	
	Roll out Forecast-based Financing (FbF)	No. of staff trained & No. of training held. No. of department or agencies adapting and implementing FBF	1	20	1.5									<b>1.5</b>	
	Staff trained on SPSS	No. of staff trained & No. of training held	1	20	2							1	2	<b>4</b>	
	Technical staff trained on gender-responsive budgeting and mainstreaming	No. of staff trained & No. of training held	4	1	4							1	4	<b>8</b>	
	Staff trained on Mobile Data collection using Open Data Kit (ODK) and KOB	No. of staff trained & No. of training held	1	1	3							1	3	<b>6</b>	
	Staff trained on climate change and advocacy	No. of staff trained & No. of training held	1	1	4									<b>4</b>	
	Cash transfer working group trained on cash retransfer related regulations	No. of technical staff trained & No. of training held	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	<b>20</b>	
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>396.00</b>		<b>347.00</b>		<b>359.50</b>		<b>332.00</b>		<b>341.00</b>	<b>1775.5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>797.20</b>		<b>575.50</b>		<b>590.00</b>		<b>567.50</b>		<b>557.70</b>	<b>3,087.90</b>
<b>Programme Name: PEACE BUILDING &amp; CONFLICT MANAGEMENT</b>															
<b>Objective:</b>		<b>To Achieve Sustainable Peace and Create an Enabling Environment to Improve Lives and Livelihoods of Garissa County</b>													
<b>Outcome:</b>		<b>Peaceful and Cohesive Garissa Communities for Sustainable Development</b>													
<b>Sub Programme</b>	<b>Key Output</b>	Linkages to SDG	Key performance	<b>Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)</b>										<b>Total Budget</b>	
				<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>		<b>Year 4</b>		<b>Year 5</b>					

		Tar gets	Indicators	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	(Ksh . M)
Conflict prevention, Mitigation and Response	Enhanced legal, policy & institutional framework on peace building & Conflict Management	SDG 16	Peace Building & Conflict Management (PB\$CM) policy / bill developed.	10	-	0	-	1	5	-	0	15		
	Strengthened early warning mechanisms/systems.	SDG 16	-Peace building and conflict prevention networks established / strengthened.	24	24	18	18	16	16	14	14	24	24	96
	Regular inter/intra-community peace dialogue and mediation	SDG 16	-Reduced incidences of conflict	24	24	18	18	16	16	14	14	24	24	96
	Conflict mapping	SDG 16	No of conflict mappings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Strengthened inter-county community peace committees	SDG 16	No of structures created/reviewed,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Strengthened ADR and traditional conflict mechanism	SDG 16	No of traditional peace structures supported	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14

	Annual peace festivals undertaken	SDG 16	-No of festivals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE)	Enhanced advocacy campaigns.	SDG 16	Reduced incidences of Violent Extremism (VE)	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	50
General Administration/Services	Consultancy and professional services undertaken	SDG 16	-No of consultancy and professional services undertaken	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Vehicles acquired		No of vehicles purchased and acquired	2	18		0		0		0		0		0	18
	Office equipment		-No of Laptops, Digital cameras & projectors purchased	10	8	0	0	0	0	4	3	-	0	11		
	Training and Capacity building on ADR and Conflict Sensitive (Do-No-Harm).	SDG 16	-No of trainings conducted.	20	20	18	18	16	16	14	14	12	12	80		
<b>Programme TOTAL</b>				128		74		68		70			80	420		
<b>Grand Sector Totals</b>				925 .20		649 .50		658.0 0		637.50			637.7 0	3,50 7.90		

#### 4.2.2.11: Municipalities

The section provides Municipalities sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Generation of Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027**

**Table 17-11: Sector Programmes**

Programme I: General Administration, Planning and Support Services															
Objective: To provide effective general administration planning and support service															
Outcome: Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment															
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
General Administration	Municipal staff have improved capacity to undertake functions.	No. of staff in-post (including recruitment and promotions)	1b	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	75	
		No. of training needs assessments reports prepared, submitted, and implemented		1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	7.5	
		No. of assorted office equipment procured		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10	
		No. of machinery acquired and operational		10	20	10	20	10	20	0	0	0	0	60	
Planning and Support services	County has improved performance management.	No. of office space constructed		2	30	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	45	
		No. of Signed Performance Contracts		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
		No. of policies developed and approved		1	2	1	2			1	2	0	0	6	
		No. of by-laws developed and implemented		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	8	
		No. of plans prepared and implemented		3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	25	
		No of Pre-feasibility Studies reports		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	

		prepared and implemented												
External donor support	No. of Municipal board resolution reports implemented		3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	10
	No. of investment plans operational		1	3	1	3	1	3						9
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>86.5</b>		<b>56.5</b>		<b>54.5</b>		<b>48.5</b>		<b>29.5</b>		<b>275.5</b>

**Programme 2: Municipal infrastructure development and management**

**Programme Objective: To develop urban infrastructure that will ensure a clean, orderly, secure, attractive and business friendly Municipalities**

**Outcome: Improved growth and development of Municipalities**

Municipal infrastructure development	Motorized and non-motorized facilities developed.	No. of parking bays constructed	11.3	1	24	1	24							48
		No. of parking lanes marked		50	2	50	2	50	2					6
		Km of non-motorized transport constructed		2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	75
		Km of urban access roads upgraded to bitumen		2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	150
		Km of sewer line extended		1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	125
		No. of municipal yards and stores operational		1	2	1	2							4
		No. of road signage developed		10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.5
		No. of Boda-boda shades constructed		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10
		No. of Street named		10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5			20
		No. of streets lights installed		20	10	20	10	0	0	10	5.5	0	0	25.5
		No. of billboards erected		5	5			5	5					10
	Market infrastructure developed	No. of modern markets constructed(phased )		1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600

		No. of high mast installed in markets		2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	<b>25</b>
	Abattoirs constructed and maintained	No. of abattoirs constructed and maintained		0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	<b>8</b>
	County has capacity for Disaster management & response.	No. of fire stations constructed and equipped		1	30	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	<b>230</b>
		No. of water hydrants installed		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	<b>10</b>
		No. of staff capacity built on disaster response		2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	<b>6</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>				758.7	175.7	144.7	143.2		132.7		1,355.00			
<b>Programme 3: Environment and Social Services</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide effective and efficient environmental and social services</b>														
<b>Outcome: Quality environmental and social services within Municipality</b>														
Environment and Social Services	Improved environmental Services	HA of land acquired for waste management	11.6	2	5	4	10							<b>15</b>
		No. of waste management machinery acquired		4	32	4	32	2	16	2	16	1	8	<b>104</b>
		No. of enforcement and demolition tools procured		5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	<b>10</b>
		No. of waste management tools procured (waste bins, skips, wheelbarrow, rakes)	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	2	<b>10</b>
		No. of public cemetery developed and maintained		2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	<b>12.5</b>
		No. of open spaces rehabilitated and developed		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	<b>25</b>
		No. of Green spaces Maintained and Managed		2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
		No. of water points established		0	0	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	<b>6</b>

		No. of modern toilets constructed		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	<b>5</b>
	Social Welfare services enhanced.	social welfare office operational		0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
		No. of stadia maintained		0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	10	<b>40</b>
		No. of social hall (resource centers and ICT hubs) constructed		0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
		No. of outreach programmes conducted		2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>52.50</b>		<b>84.00</b>		<b>43.00</b>		<b>43.00</b>		<b>35.00</b>		<b>257.50</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>897.70</b>		<b>316.20</b>		<b>242.20</b>		<b>234.70</b>		<b>197.20</b>		<b>1,888.00</b>

#### **4.2.2.12: County Assembly**

The section provides County Assembly programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

**Table 17-12: Sector Programmes**

Programme Name: ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES															
Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) to make laws, exercise oversight and represent the people well															
Outcome:															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KShs. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Staff Emoluments	Payment of staff salaries	No. of staff paid			960		965		970		975		980	4,850	
Acquire, develop, and improve physical infrastructure	Installation of AC	Acquired modern AC systems			50		20				50			50	
	Acquire land	Land acquired			20		100		100					40	
	Construction of new assembly	An assembly Constructed			20		25		20		40			310	

	Construct a speaker's residence	A Speakers residence Constructed			5									50
	Construct MCAs lounge and hotel in current Assembly and equipping	An MCAs lounge and hotel constructed			10		10							20
	Construct a Resource Centre and equipping	A resource Centre constructed and equipped			10		15		10				20	55
	Acquisition and construction of additional office/space for staff and members	Additional office/space for staff constructed					15		10					25
	Replace old furniture by acquiring new furniture	New furniture acquired			5		10		20				10	45
	Establish registry, archives, library, and documentation centre	A registry, archives, library, and documentation centre established							10		20		10	40
Secure the Assembly's asset	Undertake a survey of the parcels of land and assets of the Assembly and Valuation	Parcels of land and assets stock			5		5							10
	Acquire title deeds for parcels of land without ownership	Prove of land ownership					2							2
	Acquire title deeds for parcels of land without ownership													
	Undertake marking of Assembly's assets	Assets marked			3								3	6
	Undertake periodic stocktaking exercise	Stock taking exercise done			1		1		1		1		1	5

	Develop an asset Register	Asset register developed			3								3	6
Develop staff capacity to support MCAs in their work	Recruitment of additional staff in legal, research, budget, ICT, records management and information management	Legal research, budget, ICT, records management and information management staff recruited				5		5		5			5	20
	Undertake a training needs analysis / a skills and implement training needs	Needs analysis / a skills gap identified			5		10		10		10		10	45
	Roll out team building activities	Report on No. of Team Building activities			10		5		5		15		15	50
	Implement continuous professional development programme (CPD)	Report on No. of continuous professional development programme (CPD)			5		5		5		5		5	25
	Develop a reward and sanction policy	A reward and sanction policy			3		2		2		5		5	17
	Develop an internship policy	Internship policy			3		2		2		5		5	17
	Have a staff retirement training	No. of staff trained			3		2		2		2		2	11
	Develop a counselling and a rehabilitation programme	No. of counselling and a rehabilitation programme conducted			3		2		2		5		3	15
	Implement a comprehensive Medical Cover	No. of medical covers			30		35		40		50		50	205
	Enhance participation in conference	No. of conference held			2		3		4		5			14
	Train staff on Supervisory skills	No. of staff trained			2		2		3		5			12

Build public image of the assembly	Branding of the county assembly	No. of branding initiatives												0
	Brand internalization	No. of workshop conducted for brand internalization												0
	Production/publish quarterly newsletter	No. of quarterly newsletter published												0
	Establishment and management of social media sites e.g., twitter	Managed social media												0
	Conduct a customer satisfaction baseline survey	No. of customer satisfaction baseline survey												0
	Develop and implement an assembly charter	Assembly chartered established												0
	Establish a media centre	a media centre												0
Develop conducive working environment with good governance	Conduct work environment baseline survey	No. of work environment surveys			3						3			6
	Conduct an employee satisfaction baseline survey	No. of employees			3						3			6
	Train the BOD and MCAs on corporate governance, leadership, change management and financial management	No. of trainings conducted to board and MCAs			10						10			20
	Undertake HR and legal internal and external audits	No. of HR and Audits carried			5						5			10
	Conduct self-evaluation of the assembly	self-evaluation report developed			2		2		2		3		3	12

	Undertake corporate social responsibility programmes	No. of corporate responsibility undertaken														
	Launch, sensitize staff on cascade 2018-2023 strategic plan	No. of staff sensitize on strategic plan														
	Undertake mid and end term review of strategic plan	Mid and term review undertaken														

			2		2		2		3			3		12
			5		5		5		5			5		25
					2							5		7
							10							10
<b>Grand Totals</b>			<b>1,156 .00</b>		<b>1,23 8.00</b>		<b>1,2 50. 00</b>		<b>1,20 7.00</b>			<b>1,210.00</b>		<b>6,061.00</b>

#### 4.2.2 Flagship Projects

The section summarizes all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information is presented in Table 18 below.

**Table 18: Flagship Projects**

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description Of Key Activities	Key Output	Time Frame	Estimated Cost Kshs. In Millions	Source Of Funds	Lead Agency
<b>Agriculture And Livestock</b>								
Export Abattoir	Garissa Town	Increase Incomes from Livestock and Livestock Products Value Addition for Export	Completion of Abattoir Infrastructure E.G. Equipment, Sanitation Block, Holding Pens, Quarantine Station, Water Reticulation, Electricity Connection, Cold Room, and Packaging Facilities. Engagement of a Private Investor (PPP)	Export of Meat and Other Products	5 Years	500	CGG And partners	Livestock and Agriculture
<b>Health Services</b>								
Construction Of New Modern GCRH	Garissa Town	Enhance Primary Health Care	Construction and Equipping of a Referral Hospital Operationalization Of Specialist Services	Increase Uptake of Referral Services	3 Years	600	CGG Partners PPP	Livestock and Agriculture
<b>Water Services</b>								
New Water Treatment Plant and Storage Facility	Township	Supply Of Clean and Safe Water	Construction of Plant, Storage Tanks and Piping	Clean And Reliable Safe Water	3 Yrs.	6,000	County Government	County Government

Construction of 4 Mega Dams	Hulugho, Fafi, Modogashe and Dadaab	Supply Of Clean and Safe Water for Irrigation and Human Consumption	Construction Of Water Retention in Major Lagas	4 Mega Dams Constructed and Operationalized	5yrs	500	County Government National Government World Bank Donors	Water Department
<b>Roads, Transport, and Public Works</b>								
Tarmac 50km Of Garissa Township	Township Constituency	Improve Accessibility and Drainage	Feasibility, Tendering and Implementation	Bitumen Standard In All The Bulas	5 Years	2000	CGG/N G/Partners)	KeNHA
Tarmacking 211km Garissa To Harhar In Liboi	Dadaab	To Improve Accessibility	Feasibility, Tendering and Implementation	211km Bitumen Standard	5 Years	5000	National Government. Partners	KeNHA
<b>Lands, Physical, and Urban Development</b>								
Construction Of Suq Mugdi Modern Market	Township	Enhance Trade	Feasibility, Tendering and Implementation	Suqmugdi Market Constructed	5 Years	600	CGG and National Government	Urban Department
Garissa County Spatial Plan	County Wide	Enhance Proper Land Use for Sustainable Development	Survey And Planning	Land Documentation	5 Year	300	CGG And Partners	Urban Department
Affordable Housing	Township	Improve access to quality basic service	Land Acquisition, Tendering and construction	3000 units of Houses Built	5 years	600	NG/CG G/PPP/partners	Urban Department
<b>Culture, Gender, Youth, and Sports</b>								
Construction Of Modern Stadium	Township	To Engage So Their Talent Is Enhanced	Feasibility, Tendering and Implementation	Stadium Constructed	4 Years	500	CGG And Partners	Department Of Youth
Construction of Garissa Museum	Township	To promote and preserve cultural heritage and knowledge	Feasibility, Tendering and Implementation	Garissa Museum Constructed	4 Years	500	CGG/N G/Partners	Department Of Culture

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

This section indicates how the CIDP is linked with and is contributing towards the achievement of the following (among others):

- i. Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans.
- ii. The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- iii. Africa's Agenda 2063.
- iv. Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015.
- v. EAC Vision 2050.
- vi. ICPD25 Kenya Commitments; and
- vii. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

This information is presented in Table 19 below.

**Table 19: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans, and international obligations**

<b>National Development Agenda/ Regional/ International Obligations</b>	<b>Aspirations/Goals</b>	<b>County Government contributions /Interventions*</b>
Kenya Vision 2030/ MediumTerm Plan	Agriculture - to be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern. Agriculture and livestock sector.	Value addition to livestock and livestock products Adoption of modern technologiesinto livestock production practices Fodder production through irrigation Adoption of commercialized livestock sector through Feedlots
	Health- To provide an efficient and high-quality health care system with the best standards. Universal health access	Provision of affordable and quality health care services within the county Registration and payment of NHIF premiums for vulnerable groups Operationalization of community units in all rural villages
	Globally Competitive Quality Education, Training and Research for Sustainable Development	Enhancing the Quality of Early Childhood Education and Increasing the Enrolment Enhancing the Quality of Vocational Training and Innovation
	Gender Equity in Power Resource Distribution, Improved Livelihoods for all Vulnerable Groups and a Responsible, Globally Competitive and Prosperous Youth	Enhance gender and Women Empowerment Nurture Sports Talents and Improve Sport infrastructure. Cash transfers to vulnerable groups like PWD, Marginalised and Elderly
	Improved access for water and sanitation for all. The Country aspires to rehabilitate the hydro-metrolological data gathering network and construct multipurpose dams.	Investments in Water harvesting infrastructures Development of water policies and laws Ground water mapping and extraction Adoption of modern technologyinto irrigation.

	Moving to the future as one nation with constitutional supremacy, sovereignty of the people, equality of citizens and adherence to national values and principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the values and principles of governance and public service</li> <li>Enhance good governance</li> <li>Equity and equality in resource distribution</li> <li>Provide an effective and accountable leadership</li> <li>Promote democratic ideals and uphold the rule of law in all operational frameworks.</li> <li>Initiate and pass laws/regulations</li> </ul>
	A nation that has clean, secure and sustainable environment by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertaking environmental conservation programmes</li> <li>Improving waste management system within the county</li> <li>Enacting environmental related laws and regulations</li> <li>Sustainable Management of <i>Prosopis</i> invasion</li> </ul>
	Enhance disaster preparedness in all disaster prone areas and improve the capacity for adaptation to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improved and timely early warning and early action</li> <li>Reducing number of people in need of humanitarian Aid</li> </ul>
	Equity and poverty elimination; by reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty to the tiniest proportion. Placing the poor in guaranteed social protection programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment in agriculture to reduce poverty.</li> <li>Undertaking social protection programmes</li> </ul>
	Adding values to Kenya product through value addition in agriculture, better wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing for regional market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment in abattoir for livestock products value addition and export to the region.</li> <li>Establishing grants and loans for business start-ups and expansion of existing ones.</li> <li>Investments in tanneries and milling machines for crop and livestock products value additions.</li> </ul>
	The Vision aspires for a country firmly interconnected through a network of roads, railways, ports and airports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county will invest in the construction and maintenance of roads within the county.</li> <li>The construction of airports by the national government is captured within the plan.</li> </ul>
	<b>Information and communication:</b> - to have an informed citizenry that participate in their development programs and make informed decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to timely information</li> <li>Establishment of a fully fledged Directorate of Public participation and Civic education</li> <li>Lobbying for the passing of public participation and Civic education bill</li> </ul>
SDGs	SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of asset protection through livestock insurance</li> <li>Improved market prices for livestock and livestock products</li> <li>Implementation of social protection e.g., cash transfers to elderly.</li> <li>Diversification of agricultural enterprises to cushion against climate shocks.</li> <li>Generation of employment opportunities through scaling up of production along different value chain nodes. (30% of the population deriving livelihoods from direct participation in agricultural activities).</li> </ul>

	SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security through improved production and value addition</li> <li>• Support fodder production for sustainable livestock production</li> <li>• School feeding intervention targeting ECDE</li> <li>• Diversification of livelihood to reduce over reliance of pastoralism lifestyle.</li> </ul>
	SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully operationalized health facilities</li> <li>• Increasing patient to health personnel ratio</li> <li>• Operationalize maternity units in health centres</li> <li>• Enhance disease surveillance and health research</li> <li>• Improved nutrition uptake through consumption of animal products</li> <li>• Adoption of one Health approach to reduce burden of zoonotic diseases</li> </ul>
	SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<p>Improving the quality of education in ECD and Vocational Training Enhancing the number of courses offered at the vocational training centres</p>
	SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	<p>Undertaking Gender and Women Empowerment Programmes Supporting school going girls with undergarments and pads to reduce girls drop out.</p>
	SDG 6 – clean water and sanitation for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance use of technology in management of water resource in the county</li> <li>• facilitate and improve equitable access to clean water for domestic use</li> <li>• ensure transparent and participatory governance structures for sustainable water and sanitation services delivery in the county.</li> <li>• Provisions of clean, safe and portable water in a sustainable manner.</li> <li>• Extensive Geo-horological survey to exploit groundwater in a sustainable manner.</li> </ul>
	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of Solar Back-up at county offices and Health Facilities to increase share of renewable energy in the county</li> </ul>
	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The county will endeavor to continuously improve the Gross County Product through diversification of livelihoods for the people, support development of livestock sector related enterprises.</li> <li>• The county will also invest in the skills development for income generation through modernization of technical and vocational training centres.</li> <li>• Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training through enrolment drives, advocacy and subsidizing vocational training and other learning institutions.</li> </ul>

	Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county will develop reliable and resilient road infrastructure within the county.</li> <li>Investment in jua kali sector to enhance manufacturing</li> <li>Provision of credit and grants for small scales industries</li> </ul>
	SDG 10 – Reducing inequalities: - empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstreaming of youths, women, PLWDs, minorities and marginalized groups in county programs implementations.</li> <li>Increase representation and voice of vulnerable groups in decision-making.</li> <li>Initiate social protection programs and friendly policies like Revolving fund, medical cover for the elderly, cash transfer</li> <li>Youth and women empowerment thro vocational training</li> <li>Increase awareness and responsive action to the vulnerable population</li> </ul>
	Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the values and principles of governance and public service</li> </ul>
	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county will ensure Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources through control of extractive sector.</li> <li>Development of policies and laws for rangeland management is a priority for the county.</li> <li>Enhance waste management especially plastic wastes.</li> </ul>
	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on climate-smart technologies, innovations and management practices</li> <li>Improvement of sustainable breeds</li> <li>Environmental protection and safeguards</li> </ul>
	SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and alt biodiversity loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting rangeland rehabilitation through reseeding of denuded lands</li> <li>Improving Rangeland governance and management</li> <li>Adoption of climate smart technologies to protect indigenous tree species</li> <li>Undertaking afforestation programmes</li> <li>Adoption sustainable animal breeds and promotion of alternative livelihoods</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase allocation to Child rescue Centre and enactment of appropriate child friendly law.</li> <li>Ensure equity and inclusivity in resource distribution,</li> <li>grievance redress mechanism</li> </ul>
	SDG 17- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish CBEF, COMEC</li> <li>Build and embrace PPP.</li> <li>Public watchdogs</li> <li>Social audit</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Score card</li> </ul>
Agenda 2063	Aspirations I: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The County plans to undertake poverty reduction interventions such as diversification of livelihoods, improve resilience of the pastoral communities and create employments through funding of juu kali sector.</li> <li>Developing human and social capital through investments in early childhood education and support to secondary and tertiary education. enhance skills acquisition for income generation by investing in TVETS.</li> <li>Enhancing access to quality and affordable health for all including women, youth and Persons with Disabilities.</li> <li>Modernizing Agriculture and agricultural production.</li> </ul>
	Aspirations 2: An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing cross border trade and cross border security with Somali republic.</li> <li>Improve road connectivity to the neighboring country through construction of all-weather roads.</li> </ul>
	Aspirations 3: An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving quality of governance and respect for rule of all</li> <li>Establishing institutions for improved public participation.</li> <li>Adherence to the relevant laws in all county operations</li> </ul>
	Aspirations 4: A peaceful and secure Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Peace and mainstreaming conflict management within programmes and project implementation</li> <li>Supporting national government in keeping law and order and mitigating clan conflicts.</li> </ul>
	Aspirations 5 : An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting of Culture and Heritage of the County.</li> </ul>
	Aspirations 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertaking Gender and Women Empowerment Programmes to enhance the role of women in nation building</li> <li>Protecting Vulnerable Children within the Society.</li> <li>Enhancing the creation of opportunities for the youth to secure jobs.</li> <li>Investment in Early Childhood development</li> </ul>
	Aspirations 7: Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner	<p>Reducing aid dependency by investing in productive sector to reduce poverty and increase self-reliance of the people of Kenya.</p>
EAC Vision 2050	Well educated and healthy human resources	<p>The county will invest in health infrastructure including human resource to help create healthy population. Improving the quality of Pre-primary education and contributing to the increase in enrolment of primary and secondary schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing quality Equipment to Vocational</li> </ul>

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

#### 4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

- **Harnessing cross-sector synergies:** Indicate what considerations will be made in respect to harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible programme impacts.
- **Mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts:** State the mitigation measures that may be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures are presented in the format indicated in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
<b>Finance &amp; Economic planning</b>				
Monitoring and Evaluation Services	All sectors	>To ensure timely implementation of projects. >Informed decision making	Poor programme implementation	Sensitization of departments/Stakeholders
Financial Management		Effective and efficient service delivery	Misuse and misappropriation of resources	Capacity building on financial management
Resource Mobilization		Full implementation of programmes	Misuse and misappropriation of resources	Capacity building on the use of resources

Planning Services		Timely preparation of plans	Implementation of programmes and Policies outside the plan	Sensitization and Capacity building of staff and all the stakeholders
Budget Preparation and management		Equity in resource allocation	Budget ceilings	Mobilize more resources
<b>Health Services</b>				
Public Health	Water	Prevention of waterborne diseases	Increase number of preventable diseases like amoeba, typhoid	Programme on provision and utilization of portable clean water
	Agriculture	Provision of food security and ad- equate nutrition	Increase number of preventable diseases	Programs on food production and utilization of food
	Livestock	Community empowerment about zoonosis	Spread of zoonotic diseases	Zoonotic diseases like rift valley fever, rabies
	Environment	Prevention of environmental related disease.	Increase in number of environmental related diseases like malaria	Implementation of EIA, Policy intervention to protect environment and for proper waste disposal.
	Education	Implementation of school health program	Intestinal worms, diarrhea	Deworming for children, Water and sanitation, school health clubs Capacity building of education stakeholders
	Youth, gender and social services	Reduced stigma and reduced spread of diseases	Sex and Gender based violence Sexually transmitted diseases	Youth friendly health care services Reproductive health for youth including contraceptives Mitigation of sex and gender-based violence
	Trade	Safer food premises	Transmission of food-borne diseases	Permit for food handlers in food premises condom distribution in business premises
	Tourism	Ease of international travel	inconveniences in travel arrangements	Yellow fever vaccine certificate for international travel
	Roads	Improved access to facilities	Poor access to the facilities	Access to health facilities HIV prevention messages to the local community and the employees of construction companies
	Security	Improved access to justice for survivors of violence	stigma and lack of reporting of cases of violence	Handling of cases of gender-based violence
<b>Gender, Social Services, Culture, Youth, and Sports</b>				
Youth Development and employment	ALL	Construction equipping and youth	Lack of proper coordination	Allocate more resources

		empowerment centers with modern technology		
		Youth internship programs	Insufficient budgets to facilitate youth internships across all the departments.	Establish clear cross sectoral coordination guidelines
				Collaborate with Ministry of youth to implement youth programs
Promotion of indigenous food and nutrition	Agriculture, Health, Culture, Education	Promotion of indigenous food production and consumption	Negative attitude on production and consumption of indigenous food and crops	Continuous sensitization to the community on high nutritional value of indigenous food.
				Enhance agricultural extension services
Promotion and preservation of traditional medical practice and herbal medicine identification	Culture, Health, and Environment.	Promotion of hygienic and alternative source of medicine	Lack of proper guidelines and procedures from the government to guide use of alternative medicine.	Formulation of cultural policy.
			Negative attitude towards alternative source of medicine	Enforcement of deforestation laws
			Destruction of indigenous trees and herbs.	Sensitization of the public on importance of traditional medicine.
				Encourage the community on botanical gardening
Support to sports activities	Environment, Health Education, Recreation	Environmental conservation for conducive climatic conditions favorable for sporting activities.	Deforestation and encroachment.	Enforcement of environmental protection laws
		Promote sports as a profession and a life-style for health living	Lack of sensitization on sports as a career and a means to health living.	Awareness creation on sports as a multi-billion industry and an avenue to health living
Gender mainstreaming	All	Engendering county programs, policies and legislations to be responsive to the needs of women, men, boys and girls	Mind sets and negative attitude that gender is about women and girls	Implement gender equality and women empowerment policies and framework.
				Sensitize county leadership, staff, and citizens on gender mainstreaming
Social protection	Social protection, Agriculture, livestock, Education, Health,	Existing social protection programs in national and county government	Lack of proper coordination framework.	Establish MIS management system for social protection programs.

	and Public Administration			
			Insufficient Resources.	Allocate more resources.
<b>Agriculture, Livestock and Pastoral Economy</b>				
Livestock development and management	Environment	Climate change mitigation & adaptation	Increased emission of GHGs.	Use of animal waste and industrial by products to produce clean energy biogas production.
Livestock development and management.	Trade and industrialization	Market linkages in dairy, meat, and honey processing facilities.	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation market development programs.
Crop development and management	Environment, Water and NRM.	Environmental conservation & food security af-fruition and afforestation programs.	Sustainability of programs.	design and implementation farm input subsidy programs (develop guidelines)
Crop development and management.	Health	Food security and nutrition and health.	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation food security and nutrition programs. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS
Crop development and management.	Environment, Water and NRM.	Food security and nutrition	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation food security and nutrition programs.
Fisheries development and management.	Environment, Water and NRM.	Environmental conservation & food security-water hyacinth. Management.	Programs sustainability.	design and implementation environmental conservation programs
Fisheries development and management.	Trade and industrialization	Market linkages -fish stalls.	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation of market development programs.
<b>Water, Environment, Natural Resources, and Climate Change</b>				
Water and Sanitation Services	Health Agriculture, Lands, urban planning,	Active involvement of stakeholders during projects identification, planning and implementation	Soil erosion	Tree planting, check dam construction
			De-forestation	Tree planting
			Land/ownership conflicts	Policy development and sensitization, mapping out all public land including newly acquired land for projects
			Water and Land pollution	Provide potable water downstream of the sewerage treatment plant – urban area
Irrigation Development			Soil erosion	Tree planting, check dam construction
			De-forestation	Tree planting
			Land/ownership conflicts	Policy development and sensitization
			Water use conflict	Train farmers on water management
			Pollution from farm inputs	Training of farmers alternative use of farm inputs
			Rising water tables/ salination	Train farmers on water management/ Drainage

Soil and water Conservation	Environment, water and agriculture	Soil erosion control, construction of pan and check dams	Soil erosion causing environmental degradation, soil infertility,	Agriculture/environment/water-embankment of gabions, water pans and terraces. Environment-planting of trees along river banks and riparian reserves.
			Siltation of water bodies, insufficient water supply	Water/agriculture-designs and supervision.
Spring catchment protection	Environment and water	Catchment destruction, diminishing water from the spring for supply.	1. Environmental degradation, 2. Inadequate supply of water.	Water-construction of water points, troughs, and distribution of water. Environment-conservation works like; tree planting and catchment protection by fencing.
				Water/environment awareness creation

## **CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1. Overview**

This chapter stipulates the framework through which the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023 - 2027 will be implemented. It further discusses the institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirements, resource mobilization strategies, resource gaps and measures the county will put in place to address the resource gaps.

### **5.2 Institutional Framework**

This section outlines the institutional framework in relation to functioning of the county government allocation of functions and responsibilities to different players. Article 235 of the Constitution of Kenya and the County Government Act No.17 of 2012 Sections 183,185,187,189(2) prescribe the structure of the county government. The implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan will involve several players. These actors range from the county government departments, national government ministries departments and agencies, development partners and donors, non-Governmental organizations, and the residents of Garissa County. An elaborate organizational structure and framework with clear roles and responsibilities has therefore been put in place to guide and coordinate the implementing partners. This will help harness the potential of every partner in the county development process therefore guaranteeing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The functions of the county government as per the Fourth Schedule of the Kenya Constitution, 2010 states that county governments are responsible for.

- 1) Agriculture, including crop and animal husbandry; livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; plant and animal disease control; and fisheries.
- 2) County health services, including, county health facilities and pharmacies; ambulance services; promotion of primary health care; licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession); cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.
- 3) Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances, and outdoor advertising.
- 4) Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including - betting, casinos and other forms of gambling; racing; liquor licensing; cinemas; video shows and hiring; libraries; museums; sports and cultural activities and facilities; and county parks, beaches and recreation facilities.
- 5) County transport, including - county roads; street lighting; traffic and parking; public road transport; and ferries and harbors, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.
- 6) Animal control and welfare, including licensing of dogs; and facilities for the accommodation, care, and burial of animals.
- 7) Trade development and regulation, including - markets; trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions); fair trading practices; local tourism; and cooperative societies.

- 8) County planning and development, including - statistics; land survey and mapping; boundaries and fencing; housing; and electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.
- 9) Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities.
- 10) Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including - soil and water conservation; and forestry.
- 11) County public works and services, including - storm water management systems in built-up areas and water and sanitation services.
- 12) Firefighting services and disaster management.
- 13) Control of drugs.
- 14) Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

To be able to implement these functions the county government is organized into ten (10) functional departments headed by the County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) who are directly answerable to the Governor. The departments include Finance and Economic Planning; Agriculture, Livestock and Pastoral economy; Health Services; Education, Information & ICT; Gender, Culture, Social Services, Youth & Sport; Water Environment &Natural Resources; Roads, Transport & Public Works; Lands, Physical Planning and Urban development; Trade, Enterprise development and tourism.

These are three entities namely: The Governor's office, County Public Service Board and County Assembly which houses County Assembly Public Service Board. GAWASCO is Semi-Autonomous Institutions within the county.

### **Figure 3: Organizational Chart**

#### **5.1.1 County Structure**

**Governor:** The Governor is the chief executive of the county and will provide overall leadership in the county's economic, social and political governance and development; provide leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans; promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion; promote peace and order; promote the competitiveness of the county; is accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services.

**Deputy Governor:** The Deputy Governor is the deputy chief executive of the county and shall deputize the governor in the execution of the executive functions.

**County Secretary:** The County Secretary is the Head of the County Public Service; responsible for arranging the business and keeping the minutes of the county executive committee subject to the directions of the executive committee; convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the

appropriate persons or authorities and perform any other functions as directed by the county executive committee.

**County Executive Committee Member:** The County Executive Committee is comprised of 10 executive members appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. Each Executive member is responsible for the respective departments. The Executive Committee is responsible for supervising the administration and delivery of services in all decentralized units and agencies in the county in their respective departments. The committee will also perform any other functions conferred on it by the constitution or national legislation; carry out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions. The committee has the power to determine its own programme of activities in close consultation with the H.E. the Governor.

**County Chief Officer:** A county chief officer shall be responsible for the respective county executive committee member, for the administration of a county department as provided under section 46 of the County Government Act 2012; ensure that the resources of the entity for which the officer is designated are used in a way that is lawful and authorized; effective, efficient, economical and transparent. The officer will also be responsible for the general administration and coordination of respective County Department; Initiation, development and implementation of policies and sector plans; Development and implementation of strategic plans; Promotion of National values and principles of governance; Overseeing implementation and monitoring of performance management systems and any other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Committee Member or the County Secretary.

**Directors:** They oversee directorates in respective departments and responsible to the Chief Officers in executing their functions in the county departments.

**Sub-County Administrators:** The Sub-County Administrator will be responsible to the County Chief Officer in charge of County Public Service. Article 50(3) of the County Government Act 2012, states that the sub-county administrator shall be responsible for coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions in the Sub County unit; Developing policies and Plans; Ensuring effective service delivery; Coordinating developmental activities to empower the community; Facilitating and coordinating citizen participation in the development of policies and delivery of Services; Exercising any functions and powers delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of County Public Service, Administration.

**Town Administrator:** The Town Administrator will be responsible for implementing the decisions of the Town Management Committee; coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions of the town; Overseeing the affairs of the town; Developing policies, plans, strategies and programs for better management of the town; Maintaining a comprehensive data base and information system of the town administration and providing public access to the same; Facilitating and coordinating citizens' participation in development of policy plans and delivery of services; Ensuring preparation and submission to the County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the Annual County Appropriation Bill; Establishing, implementing, and monitoring

performance management systems; Performing such other functions as delegated by the Town Committee; Exercising any functions and powers as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of County Public Service Management.

**Ward Administrator:** The Ward Administrator shall be responsible to the Sub-County Administrator for the following: Coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions in the ward unit; Developing policies and Plans; Ensuring effective Service delivery; Establishing, implementing, and monitoring performance management systems; Coordinating developmental activities to empower the community; Facilitating and coordinating citizen participation in the development of policies and delivery of services; Exercising any functions and powers delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of Public Service Management.

**Village Administrator:** A village administrator shall coordinate, manage and supervise the general administrative functions in the village including: Ensuring and coordinating the participation of the village unit in governance; Assisting the village unit to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers; Participation in governance at the local level and exercise any function and powers delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of County Public Service Management.

**Village Council:** A village council shall be responsible for: Ensuring and coordinating the participation of the village unit in governance; Assisting the village unit to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers; Participation in governance at the local level; Monitoring the implementation of policies at the village unit; Advising the ward administrator and sub-county administrator on matters pertaining to the village and any other function necessary for the better administration of the village unit.

**Speaker:** The Speaker is the Head of the Legislative arm of the county government. The functions of the Speaker are: Presiding at any sitting of the County Assembly; Enforcing the Standing Orders; maintaining order in the House and chairing some committees and ensuring the integrity, independence and impartiality County Assembly.

**Clerk of the County Assembly:** The Clerk is the accounting officer of the County assembly and also plays the role of the Administrative Head of the County Assembly. The Clerk is the Secretary to the County Assembly Service Board.

**County Assembly:** The County Assembly is comprised of 30 elected members representing the wards and 18 nominated members representing special interests. The legislative authority of the county is vested in and exercised by its County Assembly. County Assembly will make laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of Kenya Constitution 2010. County Assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. County Assembly will receive and approve plans and policies, approve financial bills,

enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and approve county government borrowing. The County Assembly is organized in different standing committees.

**Member of the County Assembly:** A member of a county assembly is responsible for maintaining close contact with the electorate and consulting them on issues before or under discussion in the county assembly; presenting views, opinions and proposals of the electorate to the county assembly; attending sessions of the county assembly and its committees; providing a linkage between the county assembly and the electorate on public service delivery; and extending professional knowledge, experience or specialized knowledge to any issue for discussion in the county assembly.

**County Public Service Board (CPSB):** The functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board; promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution; evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the constitution are complied with in the county public service; facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties; advise the county government on human resource management and development; advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

**County Assembly Service Board (CASB):** The board is responsible for providing services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the county assembly; constituting offices in the county assembly service and appointing and supervising office holders; preparing annual estimates of expenditure of the county assembly service and submitting them to the county assembly for approval, and exercising budgetary control over the service; undertaking, singly or jointly with other relevant organizations, programs to promote the ideals of county democracy; and performing other functions necessary for the well-being of the members and staff of the county assembly; or prescribed by national legislation.

### **County Commissioner**

The County Commissioner, Deputy County Commissioners, Assistant County Commissioners, Chiefs and the Assistant Chiefs will be important in the implementation of the CIDP. These are officers appointed and deployed by the national government and are responsible for the public administration in the county. The County Commissioner is the chair of County Security and Intelligence Committee whose responsibility is to ensure that security prevails. Security is vital for development initiatives, especially given that the CIDP has adopted the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) whose sustainability is sensitive to security. He/she is also a member of County Community Policing Authority in which the

Governor chairs and where recommendations on proper security measures will be done. The County Commissioner also co-chairs the County Development Committee (CDC) which constitutes all development actors in the county and whose main mandate will be to guide county development in all sectors.

**Table 21: Institutional Arrangement**

Stakeholders	Role
Garissa Chamber of Commerce/Business Community	Facilitate both local and international trade.
Staff Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of workers
Garissa County University	Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation, provide information and utilization of infrastructure.
Faith Based Organization	Participate in decision-making
County Professionals	Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation, provide information and utilization of infrastructure.
Community Based Organizations	Utilize infrastructural facilities, Provision of skilled/unskilled labour; Identify facilities to be repaired/rehabilitated Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector and provide factors of production for use by the sector, Care and provide for the sick; Provide land to construct facilities; Actively support the community strategies through active participation; To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through costs sharing; Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on corruption; Engage in farming, production of food crops, provision of labour to be used in the sector and the management of private tree nurseries and on farm treeplanting. Provision of funds for physical facilities, management of projects and provision of unskilled labour.
Development Partners	Provide new resources in form of credit, grants, and material support
Multinational Companies	Corporate Social Responsibility
Cooperative Movement	Provide affordable loans to farmers and provide farmers information
County Citizens	Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on corruption. Engage in farming, production of food crops, provision of labour to be used in the sector and the management of private tree nurseries and on farm treeplanting
Media	Provide media platform and information.
Local Leadership	Policy formulation
National Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections, provision of travel documents and certificates
Academic and Research Institutions	Supplement government efforts in the development.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes.

National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental audit (EIAs) and Environment Conservation.
Non state actors	Supplement government efforts in the development
Kenya Investment Authority	Document available investment opportunities in the county.
Medium and small enterprises programme	Provide a conducive working environment to the MSMEs

### 5.3: Resource Mobilisation and Management Framework

Implementation of the CIDP requires substantial resources which implies not only consolidating efforts to mobilize resources from currently available sources but also identifying more innovative approaches of revenue mobilization. It is also imperative that the county government should strive to maximize collection from all existing sources while exploring all other opportunities.

This section will provide in-depth discussion on revenue raising, asset management, financial management, debt management, capital financing and accountability.

#### 5.3.1 Resource Requirement by Sector

This section indicates the projected financial resources required for each sector during the plan period. The section also includes the percentage of the total budget for each sector.

**Table 22: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements**

Sector Name	Resource Requirements (KShs Million)						Total	Proportion (%)
	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	Flagship Projects		
Agriculture and Livestock and Pastoral Economy	2,013.26	2,990.01	2,839.21	1,904.41	1,768.56	1,000.00	12,515.45	11.96%
Finance and Economic Planning	873.00	1,117.50	985.00	1,046.50	1,093.50		5,115.50	4.89%
Environment, Water, and Irrigation	4,296.30	3,688.60	2,119.10	2,221.60	2,173.60	1,100.00	15,599.20	14.90%
Health services	3,347.00	3,741.00	3,941.00	4,281.00	4,881.00	600.00	20,791.00	19.87%
Trade	941.50	543.50	545.20	627.90	678.80		3,336.90	3.19%
Land and Physical Planning	590.70	491.10	480.50	612.50	495.50	1,500.00	4,170.30	3.98%
Youth and Gender	1,412.90	733.40	804.40	833.40	743.40	1,000.00	5,527.50	5.28%
Roads, Transport & PWs	1,105.90	1,243.30	1,225.70	1,385.70	1,392.70	17,000.0	23,353.30	22.31%
County Affairs, Public service and intergovernmental	925.20	649.50	658.00	637.50	637.70		3,507.90	3.35%
Education, Information, and ICT	588.50	582.50	626.50	568.00	429.50		2,795.00	2.67%
Municipalities	897.70	316.20	242.20	234.70	197.20		1,888.00	1.80%
County Assembly	1,156.00	1,238.00	1,250.00	1,207.00	1,210.00		6,061.00	5.79%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18,147.96</b>	<b>17,334.61</b>	<b>15,716.81</b>	<b>15,560.21</b>	<b>15,701.46</b>	<b>22,200.00</b>	<b>104,661.05</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

#### 5.3.2: Revenue Projections

This section indicates the various sources of revenue in the County as in Table 23.

**Table 23: Revenue Projections**

Type of Revenue	Base Year 2022/23	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	Total
Local Revenue	88.00	150.00	165.00	181.50	199.65	219.50	<b>916</b>
Equitable shares	7,927.00	8,239.00	8,568.56	8,911.30	9,267.75	9,638.46	<b>44,625</b>
IDA (World Bank) - Kenya Climate Smart Agri. Project (KCSAP)	75.20	75.20	75.20	75.20	75.20	75.20	<b>376</b>
IDA (World Bank) - Water & Sanitation Development Project (WSDP)	450.00	450.00					<b>450</b>
Danida (Primary Health Care)	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	<b>110</b>
IDA (World Bank) Credit FLLoCA programme-CCIS	22.00	173.50	173.50				<b>347</b>
ASDSP II	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	<b>95</b>
Emergency Locust Response Project (ELRP)	80.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00		<b>160</b>
Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP II)		300.00	300.00	300.00			<b>900</b>
Equalization Fund		453.00	453.00	453.00	453.00	453.00	<b>2,265</b>
others (Libraries and Industrial Parks)		119.69	119.69	119.69	119.69		<b>479</b>
Expected National Funding From KURA, KENHA and Partners	767.65	806.03	846.33	888.65	933.08	979.74	<b>4,454</b>
USAID PREG Partners	1,045.00	1,097.25	1,152.11	1,209.72	1,270.20	1,333.71	<b>6,063</b>
World Bank and Other Partners (KDRDIP, GISEDP)	250.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	<b>1,500</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,495.85</b>	<b>12,244.67</b>	<b>12,234.40</b>	<b>12,520.06</b>	<b>12,399.58</b>	<b>12,740.62</b>	<b>62,139</b>

### 5.3.3: Estimated Resource Gaps

The total resources required for implementing the projects and programmes identified in this plan for the next five-year period is **KShs.104.6 billion** the total revenue the government projects to raise is **KShs.62.1 billion**. There is thus a resource gap of **KShs.42.5 billion**.

**Table 24: Resource Gaps**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Requirement (KShs. M)</b>	<b>Estimated Revenue (KShs. M)</b>	<b>Variance (KShs. M)</b>
FY2023/2024	22,588	12,245	-10,343
FY2024/2025	21,775	12,234	-9,540
FY2025/2026	20,157	12,520	-7,637
FY2026/2027	20,000	12,400	-7,601
FY2027/2028	20,141	12,741	-7,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,661</b>	<b>62,139</b>	<b>-42,522</b>

#### **5.3.4: Resource Mobilisation and Management Strategies**

The county has identified the following strategies to help address the resource gap. This will be through the following measures.

- I. **Expand support from the private sector:** The county in liaison with the Ministry of Planning and National Treasury will strive to replicate the best practice already realized under the Kenya Vision 2030 regarding the emphasis on mechanisms that encourage Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in development as a strategy to plug the resource gap identified in this Plan. This will be achieved by creating a favorable environment for investing in the form of fair taxation regimes, supportive legal and policy framework. These PPP approaches may include;
  - Management and Operating Agreements.
  - Leases/Affermage.
  - Concessions, Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Design-Build-Operate (DBO).
  - Joint Ventures and Partial Divestiture of Public Assets Full Divestiture.
  - Corporate sponsorships in the form of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)

The county will seek to increase the level of private investment into public goods. This will be through the development of a legal and policy framework for private sector development partners' engagement which will provide an avenue of mobilizing resources from the private sector. It is expected that private sector and corporate entities investments of approximately Kshs 600 million annually will be raised.

- II. **Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC):** to facilitate mobilization of resources from the Development partners and countries. The bloc would also help address common challenges that affect the region and those that would require the efforts of all the affected counties. Such challenges will include livestock diseases, drought and epidemics, water management, infrastructure, peace building, inter boarder conflict solutions among others.
- III. **Donor Support Broadening:** The county will aim to increase the volume and the proportion of financial contributions from development cooperation and multilateral funding windows for donors. This will be done in two ways; increasing the number of development partners doing

work in the county and/or putting in place mechanisms to encourage the existing development partners to increase the volume of their support. The county shall also undertake comprehensive donor mapping with a view to understanding the core areas of focus for development partners and charting engagement frameworks. A county development forum will be established to create synergy and eliminate duplication of development projects. Plans and budgets on which donors can base fund decisions will be formulated. This will give confidence to donors that activities for which the county requests financial support have been subjected to thorough review and prioritization and that their contributions are managed efficiently, such forum exist in all USAID funded agencies that is called PREG where monthly meetings with departmental heads and implementing partners is held. The focus will be that at least 30% of the total annual programmes will be implemented directly by the relevant development partner.

- IV. **Property taxes:** The property rate has the highest potential for own revenue given the size of the county, number of planned urban areas and number of plots. The County Government will invest to develop a valuation roll which will guide the collection of property rate based on clear and transparent valuations during the planning period this we belief will enhance at higher trajectory the own source revenue.
- V. **Streamline issuance of trade licenses to maximize on revenue collection coupled with ICT innovations:** The county will streamline trade licensing to ensure licensing fees are based on trade volumes and space occupied. It will conduct a comprehensive business survey to help develop a county business establishment database. In addition, citizen's engagement and public participation will be improved to accelerate good working relations and minimize conflicts in county taxation and revenue collection, legislation, and business. This will be achieved through the implementation of a single licensing regime. The county will further enhance the use of ICT to automate revenue management to ensure effective revenue collection. This will reduce the human interface and thus minimize corruption. Digitizing the revenue collection processes will increase revenue collection and reduce collection costs.
- VI. **County investment, marketing, and promotion legal and policy framework:** The county will endeavor to attract more investors through continuous and extensive marketing of the available investment opportunities in the county. This will be achieved through establishing and operationalizing the county investment unit which will oversee the marketing of county investment opportunities. The unit will map, prioritize, and document all the investment opportunities to ensure coordinated and sustainable investment. To operationalizing this strategy, the county will develop the county investment marketing and promotion policy and bill. The objective and purpose of will be to provide the framework required to make the county an ideal investment destination.
- VII. **Leveraging on County Professionals and People in Diaspora:** The county acknowledges the enormous opportunities that county residents working in diaspora portend. In this regard, the county will establish networking channels using the county communications channels, hold frequent county professional's caucuses and include county professionals in the county

- development forums such as Sector Working Groups (SWGs), County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) and County Development Stakeholders Forum.
- VIII. **Increase the proportion of in-kind support:** Most county priority Programmes in this Plan will require support by development partners, National Government Agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and academic and technical institutions in the form of funds, research, and technical support. This is targeted to generate in-kind resources in support required to bridge the financial gap identified in this Plan. In the short and medium term, the county is expected to attract new and retain existing non-state actors in the form of aid, grants, and bilateral development assistance. The county has a relatively large network of NGOs, donors, and development partners, especially in the semi-arid regions. With the development of this plan, these non-state actors are expected to identify strategic areas to support development initiatives. As a government, the county will provide coordination to avoid duplication and assure sustainability of the development initiatives in the long term.
- IX. **Public borrowing/debt financing:** It is expected that in the medium term, the county will be able to borrow to finance key development projects. To attract investments (locally and internationally) the county will aggressively improve its key infrastructure to ease movement of goods and persons, communication, and access to markets outside the county. The investments in infrastructure are expected to increase economic activity in the county, boost trading activities, and exploit the county's enormous agricultural, tourism and mineral potential. Cumulatively, these activities will grow the county's revenue base to support the borrowing.
- X. **Local revenue:** The county will carry out a comprehensive study that will, among other things, rationalize the existing traditional revenues as was previously being collected by the defunct local authorities. It will also conduct a comprehensive valuation role based on urban spatial plans will be prepared to ensure that the county government is objective in rates charged on land. This will help the county to come up with new sources as guided by the now expanded mandates. The introduction of automated payment systems to minimize contact with cash and the development more IT-enabled systems will help seal financial leakages. Revenue personnel will be further placed under a performance-based system to enhance their efficiency and accountability. The county will further seek to plug revenue leakages by conducting a baseline survey to establish existing revenue base and identify bottlenecks in revenue generation. Remedial measures to minimize revenue leakage will be undertaken to enhance efficiency.
- XI. **Fiscal discipline measures:** The county will adhere to strict spending measures by ensuring compliance with the statutory requirement on the management of public funds. In addition, the government will apply cost-cutting and waste reduction strategies aimed at increasing resources for development by ensuring adherence to the 30:70 ratio of development to recurrent as set out in the PFMA, 2012. In addition, the county will strengthen the procurement and audit systems by continuously building the capacities of officers involved in the procurement of goods and services and audit processes.

**XII. Institutionalization of Resource Mobilization Strategies:** This will be done through the formulation of appropriate policies (Partnerships, Donor Support and Resource Mobilization Policy) which will take cognizance of previous resource mobilization strategies at the global and national level. Once the formulated policies have been implemented and it is found that there would be a need for a legal framework, then a bill will be generated for possible enactment. The policy and/or Act will create an institutional mechanism for proper management of the resource mobilization strategies adopted. A county resource mobilization sub-committee of the County Stakeholders Development Forum supported by an established secretariat will be formed and will spearhead resource mobilization strategies. The committee will be mandated to recommend resource mobilization priorities for the county by auditing the resource need, identifying the potential donors, outlining the approach for each donor, developing targeted messages for advocacy, and tracking the performance of funds for accountability. The committee will create an open avenue for pledges and voluntary contributions. The committee will also guide county staff in the development of effective proposal submissions that communicate to potential supporters and donors. Given that this plan is integrated, the established committee will liaise with and lobby the National Government Agencies to take some of the prioritized programmes in the plan. Given that this plan is aligned to the Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan (MTP), National Spatial Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it will assist in convincing non-county development entities to finance and implement programmes related to their respective mandates. It is expected that at least 10% of the total annual CIDP programmes will be implemented directly by the relevant development partner.

#### **5.4: Asset Management**

According to section 149(1) of the PFMA 2012, County Government are required to maintain fixed asset register, updated asset inventory, and make reports in their financial statements. County Government will put in strategies to strengthen and comply with this law. A software on asset management and reporting shall be acquired which will assist in reporting on all assets and liabilities inherited from the defunct local authority and the newly acquired ones.

Valuation roll will be done to ascertain the value of land and buildings demarcated already within the county. This value shall be used to get more revenues. Land and buildings that belong to the county will be updated in the asset register.

The County Government shall comply with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015 in its procurement and disposal of goods and services.

#### **5.5: Risk Management**

This section provides the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development.

**Table 25: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures**

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation Measures
Financial	Inadequate financial resources	Stalled projects.	Low	<p>The county will turn to mobilization of funding in own source revenue and from development partners.</p> <p>The county will establish a donor liaison office to ensure institutional memory exists for partnerships to continue beyond individual departmental heads.</p>
	Late Disbursement of Funds	Delayed disbursement of funds from the exchequer is another financial risk that the county might run in to. Delayed disbursement leads to late owning of obligation by the county and might lead to interest charges by the county suppliers and service providers. This increases the county's operating costs and leads further to accumulation of pending bills.	Medium	<p>The county will seek to enter contracts with adequate grace period to cover for the delays.</p> <p>The county shall further prepare a procurement plan early to allow for departments to organize for financial requisitions from the exchequer</p>
	Pending bills	<p>Pending bills have the effect of crippling a county government's ability to deliver in subsequent financial years.</p> <p>Pending bills makes it hard for counties to budget in subsequent financial years.</p>	Medium	The county will make sure that it plans to implement projects in a timely manner and ensure that it is not disadvantaged by time value of money. above and beyond the estimated budget.
	Revenue leakage	Loss of county revenue	Medium	Revenue automation
	Misappropriation of funds	Loss of county funds	Medium	Enhance internal control systems

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk Implication</b>	<b>Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
	Procurement	The procurement and contract administration process are prone to risks. There are risks in developing specifications, selecting the appropriate procurement methods, preparing tender documents and advertising, evaluation and selection of firms and individuals, negotiating the contract, and contract administration. The risks may be understatements, overstatements or misinterpretation of the need, narrow commercial and biased specification, failure to identify potential sources, selecting inappropriate methods, providing inadequate information, actual or perceived breach of confidentiality, offers fail to meet needs and failure to identify a clear winner.	Medium	The county will need to apply the spirit of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015 which explicitly outlines how procurement should be conducted to the above-mentioned risks. Technical departments' in-charge of infrastructure projects will also need to design implementable work plan for execution.
	Accounting and Reporting Risks	This risk might arise from incompetent personnel, poor supervision, and weak internal audit oversight.	Medium	The county will ensure that the financial accounting and reporting department is adequately staffed with competent trained staff and adequately supervised. The internal audit will regularly review financial statements and approve selection of accounting policies used.
Capacity Risks	Technical Risks.	Anticipated technical risks are associated with engineering designs, site specific characteristics, construction and installation, and operation and maintenance.	Medium	The county will strengthen the section which carries out design review, procurement support, construction supervision and test run support to control design and construction quality to ensure that no time is lost in design and site changes.

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk Implication</b>	<b>Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
	Absorptive Risks	Low absorption of budgeted funds may delay delivery of essential infrastructure and programmes envisaged in the CIDP and therefore delay in meeting the aspirations of the county in the next five years.	Low	The county will undertake quarterly implementation reporting of all county projects and programmes to ensure planned projects and programmes are implemented and paid on time.
	Delay in the approval of policy and bills	Implementation of the project is delayed.	Medium	Fast-tracking through department at house committee at county assembly.
	Inadequate Legal Framework	Weak or inadequate legal frameworks may pose great risks in delayed implementation of projects due to litigations because of loopholes in the legal framework in the county institutions.	Medium	The county must profile its entire institutional legal framework and put everything in place.
Change Management Risks	Change in design of programmes and projects	The design of programmes in the CIDP envisages inter-departmental synergies for successful implementation.  The CIDP is set in such a way that development initiatives are theme based and sectors will have to contribute to the achievement of the aspirations in the thematic areas. Development is a county initiative and not a sectoral affair.	Medium	The Department of Finance and Economic Planning to do exhaustive dissemination of the CIDP to ensure that each of the stakeholders understand their role in contributing towards its implementation and achieving the county vision.
Exogenous Risks	Natural calamities. -Drought -Floods -Diseases	The CIDP is cognizant of natural calamities like floods, drought and diseases which may befall the county and force the county to rework its budget to accommodate the developing situation. This will divert funds from strategic areas and affect	High	The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 section 110 provides for establishment of an emergency fund to allow for forward budgeting and appropriation for funds for emergencies.

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk Implication</b>	<b>Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
		smooth implementation of the programmes in the CIDP.  Loss of livelihoods.		Investments in fodder production and storage, disease control, feedlots, water harvesting and conservation and flood control measures.
	Political risks	Changes in holders of political offices or shift in political economy may completely derail the programs and projects in the CIDP. This will delay delivery of the vision of the CIDP in the programmed period.  Political influence on prioritization of projects.	Medium	Controller of budget to ensure that the CIDP is implemented as approved.  Proper policies/ guidelines to enforce public engagement and participation.
	Court cases	Litigations and court injunctions can also derail timely execution of the CIDP. These litigations can arise from county's processes especially procurement where perceived unfair competition may land the county in a court of law. Orders to repeat the whole procurement process will expose the county to disadvantages of time value of money, increase operation costs, and lose valuable time in delivering the CIDP.	Medium	Strict adherence to all the relevant financial and procurement acts during implementation of projects and programmes.  County to have a strong legal representation through the office of the County Attorney.
	Vandalism	Destruction of infrastructure	Medium	Station security personnel to safeguard county facilities.
Technological	Cyber security	Disruption of Government businesses and loss of critical information	Low	Use of firewall protection
Climate change	Erratic rainfall (drought)	Loss of trees	Medium	Investing in provision of water and establishment of climate change unit to mitigate the effect of climate hazards

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk Implication</b>	<b>Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
Security	Cross county Boarder clashes  Al-Shabaab Attacks	Loss of life and property.  Destruction of communication mast that curtails communication derailing service delivery.	Medium	Establish more police posts and stations to beef up security around the boarder.  Peace campaigns and talks to end the perennial cross boarder clashes.

## CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

### 6.1 Overview

This chapter outlines how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The M&E processes, methods, and tools should be guided by Section 232 of the Constitution and all the legal provisions that provide for M&E, County M&E Policy in line with the National M&E Policy, CIMES Guidelines, Kenya Norms, and Standards for M&E and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines. The chapter highlights the proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting, and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

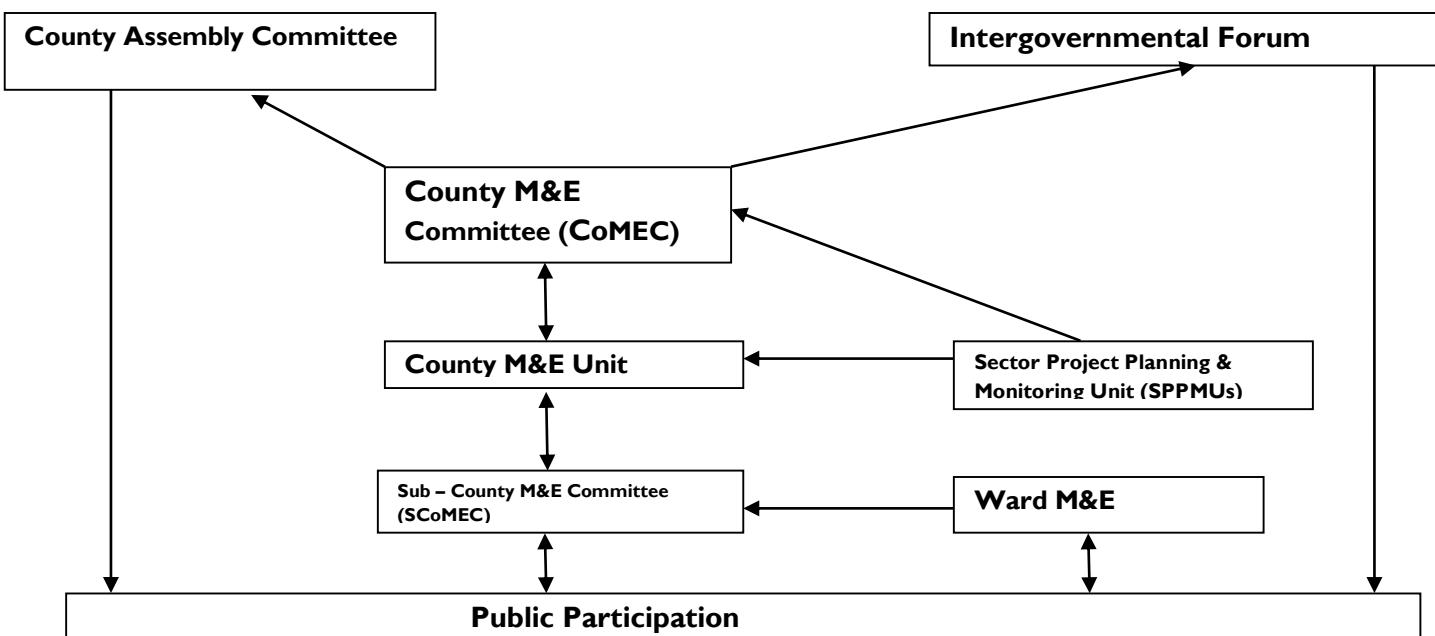
### 6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The County Government has established the necessary structures to support the M&E process for implementing the plan. The established County M&E structure consists of the County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance, Planning, and Economic Affairs, the County M&E Committee (CoMEC), County M&E Directorate, M&E Technical Oversight Committee, Sector M&E Committees, Sub-County M&E Committees, the Ward M&E Committees, and Village M&E Committees.

The M&E Directorate is headed by the County Director of M&E and supported by trained departmental M&E Focal persons and sub-county M&E Officers. The Directorate is responsible for providing strategic guidance, vision, and management for the successful monitoring and evaluation of all county programs/plans/projects and ensuring the strategic and functional integration of all M&E activities and active collaboration with other stakeholders. The Directorate oversees all M&E activities, provides technical direction, and support, and ensures the accurate reporting of results for County programs/plans/projects activities.

County programs/plans/projects activities.

**Figure 4: Organogram of M&E Structure**



The County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs is responsible for receiving county M&E reports, reviewing, and presenting them to the County Assembly for approval and authorizing the governor to present the report at the summit.

The CoMEC is charged with ensuring that the County has the quality information needed to make decisions and lead and direct county M&E initiatives and oversees overall county compliance and results of projects implementation and service delivery within the CIDP and ADP.

The M&E Technical Oversight Committee is responsible for identifying, commissioning, and managing evaluations, reviewing the M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to CoMEC, capacity building for M&E, setting the strategic direction for CIMES, approving M&E Directorate's work plan and advising M&E Directorate on actions to be taken on various M&E issues, approving indicator reports for use by CoMEC, and endorsing M&E Directorate's reports to be presented to CoMEC.

The Sector M&E Committees (SMEC) is responsible for producing sector M&E reports, developing sector indicators, undertaking sector evaluations, and presenting sector M&E reports to the TOC.

SCoMEC is charged with producing sub-county M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to the TOC, and developing M&E indicators.

Ward MEC is charged with producing Ward M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to the TOC, and developing M&E indicators.

**Table 7: Responsibilities of Major Committees on M&E Preparation and Reporting in the CIMES Guidelines**

Committee/Forum	Members	Responsibilities	Frequency of Meetings
County Citizen ParticipationFora (As per the Public ParticipationBill 2018)	<p>Chair:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEC or Chief Officer responsible for the topic of the forum</li> </ul> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives of NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations</li> <li>• Representative of Evaluation Society of Kenya</li> <li>• Representatives of rights of minorities, marginalized groups, and communities</li> <li>• Representative of private sector business community.</li> <li>• Development partners' representatives in the county</li> </ul> <p>Convenor:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Participate in development of M&amp;E indicators to monitor and evaluate CIDP.</li> <li>➢ Review and give feedback to M&amp;E reports</li> </ul>	Annually

<b>Committee/Forum</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Frequency of Meetings</b>
County M&E Committee CoMEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Responsible CEC or Chief Officer.</li> </ul> <p><b>Co-Chairs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· County Secretary and senior representative of the national government nominated by the County Commissioner in writing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Membership:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Heads of technical departments of the national government at county level</li> <li>· County chief officers</li> <li>· County Assembly Clerk</li> <li>· Court Registrar</li> <li>· Representatives from devolved funds</li> <li>· Technical Representatives managing all other Non- Devolved Funds in the County</li> </ul> <p><b>Convenor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Chief Officer responsible for Economic Planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Oversee delivery, quality, timeliness and fitness for purpose of M&amp;E reports.</li> <li>· Drive service delivery through Results Based Management</li> <li>· Receive, review and approve county and sub-county M&amp;E work plans and M&amp;E reports.</li> <li>· Convening County Citizen Participation fora to discuss M&amp;E reports</li> <li>· Mobilization of resources to undertake M&amp;E at county and sub-county level</li> <li>· Approve and endorse final county indicators</li> <li>· Submission of M&amp;E reports to NIMES, CIF, CoG, constitutional offices and other relevant institutions</li> <li>· Dissemination of M&amp;E reports and other findings to stakeholders, including to County Fora</li> </ul>	Quarterly
Technical Oversight Committees (TOC)	<p><b>Chaired by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Chief Officer responsible for Economic Planning</li> </ul> <p><b>Membership:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Up to ten technical officers versed in M&amp;E from a balanced gap of county departments and non-devolved function department.</li> </ul> <p><b>Convenor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· M&amp;E Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Identify, commission, and manage evaluations.</li> <li>· Review of the M&amp;E reports</li> <li>· Present M&amp;E reports to CoMEC</li> <li>· Capacity building for M&amp;E</li> <li>· Sets the strategic direction for CIMES.</li> <li>· Approves M&amp;E Directorate's work plan and advises M&amp;E Directorate on actions to be taken on various M&amp;E issues.</li> <li>· Approves indicator reports for use by CoMEC</li> <li>· Endorses M&amp;E Directorate's reports to be presented to CoMEC</li> </ul>	Quarterly

<b>Committee/Forum</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Frequency of Meetings</b>
Sector Monitoring & Evaluation Committees (SMEC)	<p><b>Chair:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-chaired between a Chief Officer from a relevant county government department and Director from the relevant department of the National government at county</li> </ul> <p><b>Membership:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sector relevant county departments' Chief Officers, equivalent national government representative from that sector and sector relevant CSOs. (The County to define sector as per MTEF)</li> </ul> <p><b>Convenor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Officer responsible for the relevant department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce sector M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Develop sector indicators</li> <li>Undertake sector evaluations</li> <li>Present sector M&amp;E reports to the TOC</li> </ul>	
SCoMEC	<p><b>Co-chair:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-county administrator and DCC</li> </ul> <p><b>Membership:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HODs at the sub-county level, development partners, CSOs etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Convenor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-county M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce sub-county M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Present M&amp;E reports to the TOC</li> <li>Develop M&amp;E indicators</li> </ul>	Quarterly
Ward MEC	<p><b>Co-chair:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ward Administrator and ADCC</li> </ul> <p><b>Membership:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HODs at the ward level, development partners, CSOs etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Convenor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ward Administrator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce ward M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Present M&amp;E reports to the TOC</li> <li>Develop M&amp;E indicators</li> </ul>	Quarterly
Village MEC	As per the village council composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in the development of indicators process</li> <li>Participate in monitoring of projects in respective villages</li> <li>Provide feedback on M&amp;E reports</li> </ul>	Quarterly

## **6.3 M&E Capacity**

As mentioned in the section above, the existing M&E structure has the necessary human capacity for M&E, including the County M&E Director, and departmental/sector M&E Focal Persons. The County government has also taken steps to undertake M&E capacity-building for staff and the various M&E committees to ensure that people have a variety of skills and knowledge to run each step of the M&E system.

In addition, the County has allocated resources such as a dedicated vehicle to support monitoring activities and purchased laptops and associated accessories to provide the physical equipment required for M&E. The County has also allocated the appropriate amount of funds to facilitate M&E processes, with the M&E Directorate providing a Costed M&E Work plan to ensure that all M&E interventions are well funded.

To further strengthen the County M&E capacity, the M&E Directorate will regularly assess the M&E capacity and devise strategies to address emerging gaps through, among others, leveraging on ongoing national government and partner-led M&E capacity building initiatives, existing partnerships, and collaborations for M&E, and mobilizing more resources for the various M&E initiatives.

## **6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators**

This section presents programme outcome indicators by sector as captured in Table 17 on sector programmes in Chapter Four.

Table 26: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
<b>Finance and Economic Planning</b>							
General Administration and Services	Enhanced efficient and prudent service delivery and improved working environment	Proportion of governance instruments (bills, policies, strategies) enacted		2022			Department of Finance and Economic Planning
Public Finance Management	Enhanced Public finance management and confidence in government services	Gross County Product	3.8%	2017			
		Corruption Perception Index	TBD	2022			
		Additional Own Source Revenue collected	88M	2022	315M	600.65M	
		Unqualified audit report	Qualified audit report	2022	Unqualified audit report	Unqualified audit report	
		Budget absorption rate	35%	2022			
Economic Planning services	Enhanced Planning and research	Number of plans developed and implemented		2022			

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
<b>Health Sector</b>							
Preventive, promotive and RMNCH services	Effective and efficient preventive and Promotive health interventions within the county	Maternal mortality ratio					Department of Health Services
		Neonatal mortality ratio		2022			
		Infant mortality ratio		2022			
		Child mortality ratio		2022			
		Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens)	22.9%	2022			
		Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)	16.9%	2022			
		Percentage of children aged 24–35 months fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)	3.6%	2022			
		Proportion of women in childbearing age utilizing any family planning method	12.7%	2022			
		Fertility rates	4.4	2019			
		Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted	9%	2022			
		Percentage of children under 5 who are malnourished	11%	2022			
		Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)		2022			Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy
		Proportion of births attended by skilled birth provider	68.1%	2022			
		Percentage women aged 15–49 with 4+ ANC visits	31.2%	2022			
		Proportion of women who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after a live birth	45%	2022			
		Proportion of HIV started on ART		2022			
		HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		2022			
		Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population		2022			
Curative and referral services	Effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative health care services to	Proportion of health facilities with constant and adequate stocking of essential drugs		2022			Department of Health Services

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
	the county citizens						
Administrative and support services	To strengthen leadership, management, and administration in the sector.	Nurse-population ratio		2022			Department of Health Services
		Doctor-population ratio		2022			
		Population: In-patient Bed Ratio		2022			
Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Coordinated and effective system for comprehensive equality reporting, use and dissemination within the county	Proportion of health facilities with health management information systems		2022			Department of Health Services
<b>Agriculture, Livestock and Pastoral Economy</b>							
Governance and administration (Livestock and Crops)	Enhanced service delivery	Proportion of governance instruments (bills, policies, strategies) enacted		2022			Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy
		Amount of additional resources mobilized for the sector		2022			
		Proportion of staff in the sector with enhanced capacities		2022			
Livestock and Pastoral Economy	Improved livestock production, income, food, and nutrition security	Yield of fodder (tonnes per acre)		2022			Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy
		Meat of livestock, fresh or chilled (in tonnes)		2022			
		Livestock vaccination coverage (cattle)		2022			
		Livestock vaccination coverage (sheep)		2022			
		Livestock vaccination coverage (goats)		2022			
		Livestock vaccination coverage (camels)		2022			
		Livestock mortality rates (cattle)		2022			
		Livestock mortality rates (sheep)		2022			
		Livestock mortality rates (goats)		2022			
		Livestock mortality rates (camels)		2022			

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
		Value of livestock products traded annually (in KShs)		2022			Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy
		Value of livestock traded annually (in KShs)		2022			
Crop Production	Increased crop productivity, nutrition, and food security	Crops yield (Metric Tonnes per ha)		2022			Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy
		Rate of post-harvest loss		2022			
		Household diet diversity score		2022			
		Value of crop products traded annually (in KShs)		2022			
		Proportion of agricultural land under improved practices		2022			
		Proportion of registered farmers with access to additional financing.		2022			
<b>Gender, Social services, Culture, Youth, and Sports</b>							
Gender, Social Services, Culture, Youth and Sports	Improved gender equality and social inclusion	Proportion of youth population with access to business and financial opportunities		2022			Department of Gender, Social Services, Culture, Youth and Sports
		Transition rate from primary to secondary schools		2022			
		Proportion of youth population with access to sports and talent development opportunities		2022			
		Proportion of vulnerable HHs receiving cash transfers.		2022			
		Proportion of children aged 5 - 17 years who have undergone female genital mutilation.		2022			
		Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labor.		2022			
		Proportion of girls and women undergoing FGM/C.		2022			
		Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15	21%	2022			
		Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence	5.8%	2022			
		Percentage of women aged 15–19 who have ever been pregnant	14.8%				
		Proportion of girls aged 15–19 who have been ever married.	17.6%	2019			

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
		Percentage of girls aged 15–19 who have ever been pregnant	14.8%	2022			
		Proportion of PWDs receiving assistance from county government.		2022			
		Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary and secondary schools		2022			
		Proportion of women in the County Public Service		2022			
<b>Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change, &amp; Natural Resources Management</b>							
Administration and support services - Environment, Climate change & Natural Resource Management	Enhanced institutional capacity and accountability	Proportion of governance instruments (bills, policies, strategies) enacted		2022			Department of Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change, & Natural Resources Management.
Environment, Climate change & Natural Resource Management	Enhanced management and Conservation of Environment and Natural Resources	Area (in ha) of Degraded Land Under Sustainable Management		2022			
		Percentage of households/businesses/institutions using climate-smart energy technology		2022			
		Contributions of mining to GCP		2022			
		Proportion of Forest area (of total land area)		2022			
		Proportions of households and institutions adopting clean energy		2022			
Irrigation infrastructure Development	Improve livelihoods through irrigation facilities	Proportion of agricultural land under irrigation		2022			
Administration, Governance, and support service - Irrigation Services	Equitable, efficient, and effective service delivery.	Proportion of sector staff with enhanced capacity to deliver irrigation services		2022			
		Proportion of registered farmers with enhanced capacity on irrigation services.		2022			
Water Resources Development & Sewerage Management	Increased availability and quality of safe and affordable	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services		2022			
		Proportion of urban HHs with access to minimum safe		2022			

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
drinking water for all		within 200m for 95% times in a year					
		Proportion (%) of rural HHs with minimum access to safe water within 1 kilometer		2022			
		Proportion (%) of schools, health, and public institutions with access to minimum safe drinking within own premises		2022			
		Proportion (%) of HHs with access to adequate livestock water points within 5 kilometers		2022			
		Proportion of surface and ground water sources depleted 3-months after rain season		2022			
		Percentage of households with year-round access to improved water source		2022			
		Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services		2022			
		Percentage of population using basic drinking water services		2022			
		Percentage of population using limited drinking water services		2022			
		Percentage of population using unimproved drinking water services		2022			
		Percentage of population using surface water		2022			
		Proportion of households connected to a public water supply system		2022			
		Improved sanitation and hygiene for all	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	2022			
		Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water		2022			
		Proportion of schools, health, and public facilities with access to improved sanitation and handwashing.		2022			
		Proportion of wastewater safely treated.		2022			
<b>Trade, Investments, and Enterprises</b>							
Trade Development	Improved business	Proportion of registered MSMEs benefitting from the		2022			Department of Trade,

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
environment and ease of doing business for a thriving economy	various county trade initiatives.	Share of trade contribution to GCP		2022			Investments, and Enterprises
		Number of new MSMEs registered		2022			
		Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GCP.		2022			
Industrialization and investment	Improved Production and Incomes from Business	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment		2022			
		Proportion of registered MSMEs accessing revolving fund		2022			
Enterprise Development Services	Improved access to funds for development of SMEs						
<b>Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Housing</b>							
Administration and support services	Effective, efficient, and accountable service delivery	Proportion of rural population who live within 2km of an all-season road.		2022			Department of Roads, Transport, Public Works, and Housing
		Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport		2022			
Public Works and housing program	Improved service delivery	Proportion of urban population accessing affordable housing		2022			
<b>Education, Communication, ICT, &amp; e-Government</b>							
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Effective service delivery	Transition rate from primary to secondary schools.		2022			Department of Education, Communication, ICT, & e-Government
Education Development	Improved Access to quality Pre-Primary and Vocational Education	Net enrolment rate (ECDE)		2022			
		Net enrolment rate (Primary)					
		Gross enrolment rate		2022			
		Teacher: pupil ratio (ECDEs)	1:88	2022			
		Teacher student ratio (VTCs)		2022			
		Proportion of secondary students completing their studies transitioning to VTCs		2022			
ICT, Information and Libraries	Improved communication, increased efficiency, and improved service delivery	Proportion of established county offices with the requisite ICT infrastructure		2022			
		Proportion of population with access to the internet		2022			
		Proportion of county services automated		2022			
<b>Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development</b>							

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
General Administration, Planning and Support Service	Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment	Proportion of governance instruments (bills, policies, strategies) enacted		2022			Department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development
Land Use Planning	Well Planned Land and Urban Areas for Sustainable Development of The County	Proportion of urban population living slums or informal settlements.		2022			
County Land Administration and Surveying	Reduced Land Conflicts and Improved Investor Confidence	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land		2022			
Urban services and infrastructure	Improved urban services for Garissa residents	Proportion of the urban population that has convenient access to public transport		2022			
<b>Municipalities</b>							
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Efficient Service Delivery and Improved Working Environment	Proportion of municipal governance instruments (bills, policies, strategies) enacted		2022			Municipalities
Municipal infrastructure development and management	Improved growth and development of Municipalities	Proportion of the municipal population that has convenient access to public transport		2022			
Environment and Social Services	Quality environmental and social services within Municipality	Proportion of municipal population using safely managed sanitation services		2022			
<b>County Affairs, Public Service, and Intergovernmental Relations</b>							
County Cabinet Affairs	Improved policy formulation and implementation	Proportion of governance instruments (bills, policies, strategies) enacted		2022			Department of County Affairs, Public Service, and Intergovernmental Relations
		Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services		2022			
	Improved Human	Turnover Rate		2022			
		Dismissal rate		2022			

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator(s)	Baseline		Mid-term target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
County Public Service Board	resource management	Employee Satisfaction Index		2022			
		Employee Engagement Index		2022			
		Female to male ratio		2022			
		Proportion of employees who are PWDs		2022			
Coordination of Devolved Units	Devolved functions Effectively and Efficiently implemented	Proportion of devolved administrative units with established and operational governance instruments		2022			
		Amount of additional resources (in cash and in-kind) mobilized through partner engagement and collaborations		2022			
Legal Services	Effective and efficient County legal services	Compliance rate to regulatory requirements		2022			
Disaster Risk Management	Increased disaster resilience and coping capacities	Proportion of HHs showing improvement in DRR, resilient livelihoods practices		2022			

## 6.5 Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting

The County M&E Directorate, in collaboration with the other M&E Committees, will define and develop the main methods and tools that will be used for data collection, archiving, analysis, and reporting arrangements in line with the National M&E Norms and Standards. The County M&E Directorate will coordinate the development of a CIDP Indicator Handbook that will guide the Monitoring & Evaluation of the CIDP III. The handbook will be accompanied by the data management plan to help coordinate the M&E functions and organize the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information needed for effective CIDP implementation. The data management plan will define the data collection tools for the indicators, the data collection methods, and the data processing and analysis methods. The M&E Directorate will prioritize continuous training and adoption of technology in the data management processes to make them simpler, faster, more reliable, and more transparent.

The county will utilize primary and secondary methods to collect quantitative and qualitative data. The data collection tools will be developed by the M&E Directorate in collaboration with the departments and tailored to meet the needs of each department/sector. They will include questionnaires, structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions, photography, videography, and observation, among others. The M&E Directorate will undertake capacity building on data quality issues to ensure that the data collected meets the required quality standards. The data collected will be analyzed and reports generated to help inform decision-making.

Regarding reporting, the County shall develop the County Annual Progress Report (CAPR) based on the guidelines developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate. The CAPR will provide the overall status of the CIDP implementation on an annual basis. Subsequently, this will inform the preparation of the consequent Annual Development Plan (ADP) and annual budget preparation process. Further, the County will prepare the Quarterly M&E progress reports that will feed into the CAPR, donor programme/project reports, back-to-office reports, mid-term reports to be prepared at the third year of CIDP implementation, and End Term Reports to be prepared at the end of CIDP implementation period and other ad hoc reports.

Through the e-CIMES, the county will be able to analyze the progress towards the achievement of the policies, projects, and programmes outlined in the CIDP III. Analysis of CIMES results will demonstrate whether the resources spent on implementing CIDP investment programmes are leading to the intended outcomes, impacts, and benefits for the county population.

The County will also produce other reports like the Public Expenditure Report (PER), Projects Analytical Reports, and Evaluation Reports. To play its role in the National Annual Progress Reports, the county government will produce the following reports as per the CIMES guideline.

- a) Villages, through the Village Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (ViMEC) will submit their reports to their respective Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (WaMEC) one week before the last day of each quarter.
- b) Wards then aggregate their ViMEC results for one week and submit their summarized report through the WaMEC to the Sub-Counties Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCoMEC) by the first day of the next quarter.
- c) Sub-counties, through the SCoMEC, submit their reports to the County M&E unit one week after the end of the quarter, following the quarter to which the report is referring.
- d) The Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SMEC) will prepare sector M&E reports and submit them to the County M&E unit one week after the end of the quarter.
- e) County M&E units can thereafter compile the county M&E report for onward submission to County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (COMEC).

## **6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement, and Learning**

The County will make data and information available to stakeholders, government officials, academic researchers, policymakers, senior management, project participants, and the public for use in making evidence-based decisions. The County will develop a data dissemination plan that will define the target stakeholder or audience, the information needs of the various stakeholders/audiences, the communication methods, and the timing/frequency of the dissemination. The data/information will be disseminated through State of County Address, oral presentations in stakeholder meetings, written reports, fact sheets, press releases, posters, flyers, social media platforms, county websites, devolution conferences, peer-to-peer events, webinars, and live events.

Further, the County will develop a Feedback-and-Response System, or FRSs to create a two-way communication loop that will enable the various sectors/department to receive citizens' feedback and respond timely to their suggestions and concerns. The Feedback mechanisms will allow the citizens to provide feedback through channels that include meetings, suggestion boxes, hotlines, and others. The County will develop response mechanisms that will acknowledge receiving the feedback and provide appropriate responses to the public in a timely manner.

Regarding learning from the M&E initiatives and reports, the information generated from M&E will be useful for decision-makers, policymakers, and the wider county audience as it will provide facts and evidence, that when accepted and internalized, provide knowledge products for promoting learning. Hence, the County will incorporate learning into the overall programme implementation by using the information disseminated from the M&E processes and making it available for potential users to become applied knowledge. The county will utilize critical reflection sessions, after-action reviews, and peer-to-peer learning, among others, as strategies for learning to improve the overall county performance and quality of results of ongoing and future programs, strategies, and interventions.

## **6.7 Evaluation Plan**

This section identifies the key policies/programmes/projects for evaluation during or after the plan period. Evaluation will be critical for the county policies/programmes/projects to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. The evaluations will include rapid evaluations, impact evaluations, CIDP midterm/end-term Reviews, or any other type of evaluation.

The M&E Directorate will develop comprehensive evaluation plans for each planned evaluation to support the evaluation planning and will cover components like the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions, evaluation criteria, timetable, and work plan, collecting data for an evaluation, data collection methods to answer evaluation questions, data collection tools and activities, data analysis, and reporting evaluation findings. Table 27 provides a summary of the Evaluation plan for the various intended evaluations by the County.

**Table 27: Evaluation Plan**

No	Policy/Programme/Project	Evaluation Title (specify the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
	CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third Generation on CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sept 2025	10 million	CG/ Donor

	CIDP	End-term of the Third Generation CIDP	Improved decision-making approaches for the implementation of plans	Inform decision-making for future implementation of Policies and programs	CECM Finance and Economic planning	June 2028	Sept 2028	10 million	CG/Donor
	Agriculture	Outcome Evaluation of the Crop and Livestock Development and Management Program me	Increased food security and reduced poverty level.	Increase food security and reduce poverty level	CECM for Agriculture, Livestock and Pastoral Economy	January 2024	April 2024	4 million	CG/GoK/Donor
	Health	Outcome evaluation of RMNCAH interventions	Improved RMNCAH	Strengthen RMNCAH interventions	CECM for Health Services	January 2027	April 2027	5 million	County Government/ Donor
	Water	Outcome evaluation of water sector interventions	Improved water services	Improved access to clean and safe water	CECM for Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources	January 2026	April 2026	5 million	County Government/ Donor
	Education	Outcome evaluation of education sector interventions	Enhanced education services	Improved access to quality basic education	CECM for Education, Information, and ICT	January 2025	April 2025	5 million	County Government/ Donor

## ANNEXES

### **Annex I: County Factsheet**

The information presented in this section includes a variety of statistics and other information across the entire Garissa County, vital for planning purposes. The Factsheet should be aligned to the County Statistical Abstract.

The fact sheet provides information at a glance.

<b>Information Category</b>		<b>County Statistics (as at 2019)</b>	<b>National Average Statistics</b>
<b>County Area:</b>			
Total area (Km <sup>2</sup> )		<b>44,736</b>	<b>580,876.3</b>
Non-arable land (Km <sup>2</sup> )		<b>39,336</b>	
Arable land (Km <sup>2</sup> )		<b>5,400</b>	
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		<b>500,000Ha</b>	<b>3,467,000Ha</b>
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)		<b>130,777.6Ha</b>	
Approximate forest cover (%)		<b>14.1%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
Water mass (Km <sup>2</sup> )		<b>400</b>	
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected		<b>1 river, 0 Lakes</b>	
Total urban areas (Km <sup>2</sup> )		<b>690</b>	
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated		<b>6</b>	
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes		<b>3</b>	
<b>TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE</b>			
Lowest altitude (metres)		<b>20</b>	
Highest (metres)		<b>400</b>	
Temperature range:	High °C	<b>39°C</b>	
	Low °C	<b>21°C</b>	
Rainfall	High (mm)	<b>400</b>	
	Low (mm)	<b>150</b>	
Average relative humidity (%)		<b>60</b>	
Wind speed (Kilometres per hour/knots)		<b>18</b>	
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES</b>			
Total population		<b>841,353</b>	<b>47,564,296</b>
Total Male population		<b>458,975</b>	<b>23,548,056</b>
Total Female population		<b>382,344</b>	<b>24,014,716</b>
Total intersex Population		<b>34</b>	<b>1,524</b>
Sex ratio (Male: Female)		<b>1.2:0.8</b>	<b>1.0:1.02</b>
Projected Population	Refugee population (2022)	<b>279,585 (45,856 unregistered)</b>	540,000
	Mid of plan period (2025)	<b>1,037,959</b>	<b>53,331,000</b>

	End of plan period (2027)	<b>1,113,219</b>	
Infant population (<1 year)	Female	<b>18,167</b>	<b>552,528</b>
	Male	<b>19,681</b>	<b>552,508</b>
	Inter-sex	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,848</b>	<b>1,105,074</b>
Population under five	Female	<b>88,422</b>	2,986,769
	Male	<b>95,789</b>	3,006,344
	Inter-sex	<b>0</b>	154
	<b>Total</b>	<b>184,211</b>	<b>5,993,267</b>
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	<b>38,958</b>	<b>1,860,075</b>
	Male	<b>41,929</b>	<b>1,885,132</b>
	Inter-sex	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>80,887</b>	<b>3,745,301</b>
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	<b>27,220</b>	<b>5,022,287</b>
	Male	<b>34,271</b>	<b>5,087,183</b>
	Inter-sex	<b>0</b>	<b>267</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61,491</b>	<b>10,109,737</b>
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years	Female	5,391	2,243,017
	Male	7,841	2,340,379
	Inter-sex	0	131
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,232</b>	<b>4,583,527</b>
<b>School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum</b>			
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	10,890	
	Male	13,720	
	Inter-sex	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,610</b>	
Primary school age group (6-12) years	Female	39,014	
	Male	50,510	
	Inter-sex	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89,524</b>	
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female	3,482	
	Male	4,558	
	Inter-sex	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,040</b>	
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female	8,961	
	Male	14,851	
	Inter-sex	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,812</b>	
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female	116,914	6,949,079
	Male	149,522	6,635,497
	Inter-sex	0	510
	<b>Total</b>	<b>266,436</b>	<b>13,585,086</b>

Reproductive age (15 - 49) years		<b>407,282</b>	12,094,679
Labour force (15-65) years	Female	199,600	13,855,764
	Male	246,834	13,471,159
	Inter-sex	0	974
	<b>Total</b>	<b>446,434</b>	<b>27,327,897</b>
Aged population (65+)	Female	6,252	1,033,906
	Male	8,130	827,497
	Inter-sex	0	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,382</b>	<b>1,861,453</b>
Population aged below 15 years		<b>383,657</b>	<b>19,737,323</b>
Eligible Voting Population	<b>Name of constituency</b>		
	Garissa Township	53,765	
	Balambala	26,085	
	Fafi	27,335	
	Lagdera	26,949	
	Ijara	29,666	
	Dadaab	38,185	
	<b>Total (county)</b>	<b>201,985</b>	<b>22,152,144</b>
<b>No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population &gt;2,000</b>		<b>7</b>	
<b>Urban population (By Urban Centre)</b>			
Bura East	Female	<b>4,395</b>	
	Male	<b>5,211</b>	
	Intersex	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,606</b>	
Dadaab	Female	<b>29,968</b>	
	Male	<b>26,628</b>	
	Intersex	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56,695</b>	
Balambala	Female	<b>3,209</b>	
	Male	<b>5,844</b>	
	Intersex	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,053</b>	
Garissa town	male	68,021	
	Female	67,373	
	Intersex		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>135,399</b>	
Modogashe	Male	5,238	
	Female	5,773	
	Intersex		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,011</b>	
Masalani	Male	6518	
	Female	5682	
	Intersex	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,200</b>	
Hulugho	Male	8,830	
	Female	6,475	

	Intersex	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,305</b>	
Rural population			
	Total	<b>630,463</b>	
Urban population	Total	<b>210,890</b>	
Population Density (persons per km <sup>2</sup> ) by Sub-county	Garissa Township	<b>49</b>	
	Balambala	<b>9</b>	
	Dadaab	<b>29</b>	
	Lagdera	<b>8</b>	
	Ijara	<b>58</b>	
	Hulugho	<b>17</b>	
	Fafi	<b>9</b>	
Incidence of landlessness (%)		<b>0%</b>	
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		<b>1%</b>	
Mean holding size (in Acres)		<b>2.5</b>	
Labour force by sector (No.)	Agriculture: Male	<b>164,397</b>	
	Female	<b>44,897</b>	
	Intersex	<b>0</b>	
	Rural self-employment: Male	<b>85.3</b>	
	Female	<b>84.6</b>	
	Intersex	-	
	Urban self-employment: Male	<b>83.9</b>	
	Female	<b>85.2</b>	
	Intersex	-	
	Wage employment: Male	<b>38.4</b>	
	Female		
	Intersex		
Unemployment levels (%)	Male	<b>37.01</b>	
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Total number of households		<b>141,394</b>	
Average household size		<b>5.9</b>	
Female headed households (%)			
Child headed households (%)			
Children with special needs	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Children in labour (No)	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Number of PWDs	Visual	<b>1,285</b>	

	Hearing	<b>1,289</b>	
	Speech	<b>1,033</b>	
	Physical	<b>2,015</b>	
	Mental	<b>1,682</b>	
	Other	<b>1,909</b>	
	Total	<b>9,213</b>	
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)		<b>15,177</b>	
Number of street Families		<b>354</b>	
Orphanages (No.)		<b>4</b>	
Rescue centres (No.)		<b>1</b>	
Gender Protection Units (No.)		<b>1</b>	
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)		<b>1</b>	
<b>POVERTY INDICATORS</b>			
Absolute poverty (%)		<b>65.5</b>	
Rural poor (%)			
Food poverty (%)		<b>45.2</b>	
Contribution to National Poverty (%)			
<b>HEALTH</b>			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
		Urinary Tract Infection	Suspected Malaria
		Suspected Malaria	Disease of the skin
		Disease of the skin	Diarrhea
		Diarrhea	Urinary Tract Infection
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		<b>42/1000</b>	<b>36/1000</b>
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000		<b>24/1000</b>	<b>33/1000</b>
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		<b>641/100,000</b>	<b>355/100,000</b>
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000		<b>13/1000</b>	<b>16/1000</b>
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000		<b>8/1000</b>	<b>14/1000</b>
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		<b>65/1000</b>	<b>52/1000</b>
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		<b>15.6</b>	<b>26</b>
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		<b>11.4</b>	<b>4</b>
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		<b>13.1</b>	<b>11</b>
Life expectancy	Male	<b>57.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>
	Female	<b>60.5</b>	<b>66.5</b>
<b>Health Facilities (No.)</b>			
	<b>By Sub-county</b>		
Hospitals	Balambala	<b>1</b>	
	Dadaab	<b>1</b>	
	Fafi	<b>1</b>	
	Garissa	<b>10</b>	
	Hulugho	<b>1</b>	
	Ijara	<b>1</b>	
	Lagdera	<b>1</b>	

	Refugee Camps	3	
Health Centres	Balambala	4	
	Dadaab	4	
	Fafi	5	
	Garissa	2	
	Hulugho	1	
	Ijara	3	
	Lagdera	2	
Dispensaries	Balambala	10	
	Dadaab	14	
	Fafi	15	
	Garissa	18	
	Hulugho	7	
	Ijara	9	
	Lagdera	13	
Private Clinics	Refugees	6	
	Garissa	76	
Nursing Homes	Dadaab	5	
	Ijara	3	
	Garissa	6	
Maternity Bed capacity	Balambala	6	
	Dadaab	10	
	Fafi	5	
	Garissa	40	
	Hulugho	6	
	Ijara	12	
	Lagdera	30	
Youth friendly centres	Refugees	93	
	Balambala	0	
	Dadaab	0	
	Fafi	0	
	Garissa	0	
	Hulugho	0	
	Ijara	0	
	Lagdera	0	
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Refugee Camp	4	
	Balambala	16	
	Dadaab	30	
	Fafi	12	
	Garissa	210	
	Hulugho	10	
	Ijara	26	
	Lagdera	20	
ICU Beds	Refugees	238	
	Balambala	0	
	Dadaab	0	
	Fafi	0	

	Garissa	6	
	Hulugho	0	
	Ijara	0	
	Lagdera	0	
	Refugees	10	
Doctor/patient ratio	Balambala	0:55000	
	Dadaab	1:199,000	
	Fafi	1:143,000	
	Garissa	1: 3000	
	Hulugho	0:143,000	
	Ijara	1: 75,000	
	Lagdera	1: 54,000	
	Refugees	1: 19500	
Nurse/patient ratio	Balambala	21 (1:2600)	
	Dadaab	28 (1:7200)	
	Fafi	22 (1: 6500)	
	Garissa	222 (1:700)	
	Hulugho	7 (1:21,000)	
	Ijara	24 (1:6400)	
	Lagdera	26 (1:2100)	
	Refugees	149 (1:1560)	
Clinical Officers	Balambala	4	
	Dadaab	7	
	Fafi	6	
	Garissa	46	
	Hulugho	3	
	Ijara	7	
	Lagdera	5	
	Refugees	42	
Laboratory Technicians	Balambala	5	
	Dadaab	8	
	Fafi	7	
	Garissa	50	
	Hulugho	3	
	Ijara	7	
	Lagdera	7	
	Refugees	8	
HIV prevalence (%)		2.1%	4.9%
Patients on ARVs (No.)		1421	1,268,029
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		45	5
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		45	51
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		62	79.4
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)			
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)		5	26
Immunization coverage (%)		81	83
CHVs (No.)		2500	

Crude Birth rate	31.5	27.9
Crude death rate	6.5	10.5
<b>AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK &amp; FISHERIES</b>		
<b>Crop Farming</b>		
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)	<b>1.0</b>	
Average farm size (Medium scale) (acres)	<b>30</b>	
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)	<b>150</b>	
<b>Main Crops Produced</b>		
Food crops (list)		Maize, Sorghum, Rice, Cowpeas, Green grams
Cash crops (list)		
Total acreage under food crops (acres)	<b>6,060 (1,557Ha)</b>	
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)		
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)		
Extension officer farmer ratio		<b>1:1,135</b>
<b>Livestock Farming</b>		
Number of livestock	Exotic Cattle (Dairy)	<b>6,063</b>
	Exotic Cattle (Beef)	<b>7,458</b>
	Indigenous (Beef) Cattle	<b>1,407,170</b>
	Goats	<b>3,857,292</b>
	Sheep	<b>2,746,577</b>
	Camel	<b>816,057</b>
	Donkey	<b>105,543</b>
	Indigenous Chicken	<b>88,360</b>
	Exotic Chicken Broilers	<b>11,379</b>
	Exotic Chicken Layers	<b>24,196</b>
	Others (Beehives)	<b>8,120</b>
	Priority Trade-Sensitive Diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP)</li> <li>2. Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)</li> <li>3. Foot and Mouth disease (FMD)</li> <li>4. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)</li> <li>5. Newcastle disease</li> </ol>
	Priority Zoonotic Diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brucellosis</li> <li>2. Q – fever</li> <li>3. Rabies</li> </ol>

		4. Rift Valley Fever (RVF) disease 5. Anthrax	
Number of Ranches		<b>0</b>	
Fattening Lots (Feedlots)		<b>2</b>	
Extension officer famer ratio		<b>1:1,800</b>	<b>1:400</b>
<b>Irrigation Infrastructure</b>			
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)	<b>25</b>	
	Large (>5 Acres)	<b>360</b>	
<b>Type of Livestock, Population and Value</b>			
Exotic Cattle (Dairy)	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>6,063</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>394,095,000</b>	
Exotic Cattle (Beef)	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>7,458</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>261,030,000</b>	
Indigenous (Beef) Cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>1,407,170</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>32,364,910,000</b>	
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>3,857,292</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>15,429,168,000</b>	
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>2,746,577</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>8,239,731,000</b>	
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>816,057</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>32,642,280,000</b>	
Donkeys	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>105,543</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>1,583,145,000</b>	
Indigenous Chicken	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>88,360</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>61,852,000</b>	
Exotic chicken (Broilers)	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>11,379</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>9,103,200</b>	
Exotic chicken (Layers)	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>24,196</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>12,098,000</b>	
Beehives	Quantity (Total Population)	<b>8,120</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>40,600,000</b>	
<b>Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)</b>			
Camel Milk	Quantity (kg.)	<b>178,704,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>10,722,240,000</b>	
Cattle Milk	Quantity (kg.)	<b>154,614,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>9,276,840,000</b>	
Goat Milk	Quantity (kg.)	<b>124,830,000</b>	

	Value (Kshs.)	<b>7,489,800,000</b>	
Camel Meat	Quantity (kg.)	<b>4,560,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>1,824,000,000</b>	
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)	<b>312,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>124,800,000</b>	
Goat Meat	Quantity (Kgs)	<b>396,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>158,400,000</b>	
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)	<b>216,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>86,400,000</b>	
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)	<b>1,680</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>1,344,000</b>	
Honey	Quantity (Kg.)	<b>28,800</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>28,800,000</b>	
Hides	Quantity (kg.)	<b>1,044,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>41,428,800</b>	
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)	<b>1,241,000</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>471,580,000</b>	
<b>Live Cattle Exported</b>	Quantity (Trays)	<b>38,400</b>	
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>806,400,000</b>	
<b>Live Goats and Sheep Exported</b>	Quantity (Trays)		
	Value (Kshs.)	<b>28,800</b>	
		<b>129,600,000</b>	
<b>FISHERIES</b>			
Fish traders (No.)		<b>12</b>	
Fish farm families (No.)		<b>110</b>	
Fish ponds (No.)		<b>4</b>	
Fish Tanks (No.)		<b>0</b>	
Area of fish ponds (m <sup>2</sup> )		<b>1,200</b>	
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)	Tilapia	<b>4MT</b>	
Fishing nets (No.)		<b>4</b>	
No. of fish landing sites		<b>0</b>	
No. of Beach Management Units		<b>0</b>	
<b>OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES</b>			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			
<b>FORESTRY</b>			
No. of gazetted forests		<b>1</b>	
No. of non gazetted forests		<b>2</b>	
No. of community forests		<b>2</b>	
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles): Gum Arabica, Resins, Poles, Firewood, Charcoal, Herbal Medicine.			
Forestry products' value chain development: Currently there is no forestry value chain product developed but the County has high potential of Gums and resins, timber, charcoal value chains opportunities.			
Incidences of environmental threats: (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation)			

No. of people engaged in forestry			
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	<b>500,000</b>	
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	<b>700,000</b>	
Quantity of timber produced (m <sup>3</sup> )		<b>0</b>	
<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>			
<b>Pre-Primary School</b>			
No. of ECD centres		<b>287</b>	
No. of ECD teachers		<b>350</b>	
Teacher/pupil ratio		<b>1:47</b>	
Total Enrolment	Girls	<b>7,286</b>	
	Boys	<b>9,249</b>	
Average years of attendance (years)		<b>3.5</b>	
<b>Primary Schools</b>			
Number of primary schools		<b>225</b>	
Number of teachers		<b>926</b>	
Teacher/pupil ratio		<b>36.7</b>	
Total enrolment	Boys	<b>34,271</b>	
	Girls	<b>27,220</b>	
Dropout rate %		<b>Male: 2.4 Female: 3.3</b>	
Enrolment rate %		<b>21.1</b>	
Retention rate %		<b>55</b>	
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
<b>Special Needs Schools</b>			
Number of Special Needs Schools		<b>3</b>	
No. of Integrated Schools		<b>2</b>	
Number of teachers		<b>25</b>	
Teacher/pupil ratio		<b>1:10</b>	
Total enrolment	Boys		
	Girls		
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
<b>Secondary Schools</b>			
Number of secondary schools		<b>41</b>	
Number of teachers		<b>510</b>	
Teacher/student ratio		<b>1:40</b>	
Total enrolment	Boys	<b>7,841</b>	
	Girls	<b>5,391</b>	
Dropout rate %		<b>1.7</b>	
Enrolment rate %		<b>11.4</b>	
Retention rate %			
	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		

Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	<b>5Km and more</b>		
Vocational Training Centres	No.	<b>9</b>	
	Enrolment	<b>600</b>	
	Attendance	<b>600</b>	
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS	<b>4</b>	
	No. of universities	<b>4</b>	
	<b>Enrolment (desegregate by sex)</b>		
	Attendance		
Adult Literacy	Number of adult literacy centres	<b>99</b>	
	Enrolment	<b>1,944 Males 1,312 Females</b>	
	Attendance		
Literacy rate (%)	Male	<b>56</b>	
	Female	<b>82</b>	
	Total		
Ability to read	Can read (%)	<b>35</b>	
	Cannot read (%)	<b>65</b>	
Ability to write	Can write (%)	<b>82</b>	
	Cannot write (%)	<b>18</b>	
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)	<b>35</b>	
	Cannot read and write (%)	<b>65</b>	
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity	<b>27.8</b>	
	Internet		
	Computers		
<b>TOURISM AND WILDLIFE</b>			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
	Four star	<b>4</b>	<b>250</b>
	Three star	<b>6</b>	<b>500</b>
	Two star	<b>8</b>	<b>1,500</b>
	One star	<b>15</b>	<b>4,000</b>
	Unclassified	<b>40</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
	Four star	<b>400</b>	<b>100,000</b>
	Three star	<b>180</b>	<b>90,000</b>
	Two star	<b>120</b>	<b>18,000</b>
	One star	<b>225</b>	<b>900,000</b>
	Unclassified	<b>400</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants	<b>50</b>	<b>36,280</b>
	Rhino	<b>1</b>	<b>1,739</b>
	Lion	<b>200</b>	<b>2,489</b>
	Leopards	<b>100</b>	<b>2,000</b>
	Others	<b>2,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
	Game parks	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>

Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Reserves	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>
	Conservancies	<b>7</b>	<b>160</b>
	Game ranches	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	<b>80</b>	<b>2.5M</b>
	Foreign	<b>30</b>	<b>1M</b>
Museums (list)		<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)		<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Social amenities</b>			
Talent Academies (No.)		<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
Sports stadia (No.)		<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)		<b>8</b>	<b>94</b>
Social halls/Recréation Centres (No)		<b>7</b>	
Public Parks (No)		<b>8</b>	
<b>FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Number of co-operative societies</b>		<b>54</b>	
Active cooperative societies (No.)		<b>36</b>	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		<b>18</b>	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)		<b>0</b>	
Total Registered Membership (No.)		<b>1300</b>	
Commercial banks (No.)		<b>8</b>	
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		<b>8</b>	
Mobile money agents (No.)		<b>100</b>	
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)		<b>60</b>	
<b>Community Organizations/Non-State Actors</b>			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs		
	CBOs		
	FBOs		
	special interest groups		
<b>BLUE ECONOMY</b>			
Total Area under marine protection		<b>0</b>	
Total area of marine reserves		<b>0</b>	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>			
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual		<b>16,479.72 Tones Annually</b>	
Volume of solid waste collected & Disposed: Daily/Annual		<b>13,440 Tones Annually</b>	
Proportion of waste recycled		<b>2%</b>	
No. of Material Recovery Facilities		<b>3</b>	
No. of Waste Management Facilities		<b>7</b>	
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
Households with access to piped water (No.)			
Households with access to portable water (No.)		<b>80,770</b>	
Permanent rivers (No.)		<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>
Shallow wells (No.)		<b>25</b>	
Protected springs (No.)		<b>1</b>	
Un-protected springs (No.)		<b>0</b>	
Water pans (No.)		<b>199</b>	

Dams (No.)		<b>0</b>	
Boreholes (No.)		<b>150</b>	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	3.4	10.1
	Piped	8.6	14.1
	Rain/harvested	0.4	3.9
	Borehole	26.3	9.9
	Protected well	2.4	7.0
	Protected spring	0.9	7.1
	Unprotected well	3.4	2.6
	Unprotected spring	0.5	2.4
	Stream	8.8	16.8
	Water Vendor	3.1	8.5
	Dam	17.9	3.3
	Pond	12.6	1.6
	Lake	0	3.3
Water supply schemes (No.)			
Average distance to nearest water point (km)			
<b>Households' distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water (%)</b>			
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0	<b>3.8</b>	
	1-4	<b>23.4</b>	
	5-14	<b>53.1</b>	
	15-29	<b>15.5</b>	
	30-59	<b>2.5</b>	
	60+	<b>1.6</b>	
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established			
Households with= latrines	Flush toilet	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
	VIP Latrine	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	<b>16.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>
	Bucket	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	None	<b>36.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
	Collected by Private firm	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>
	Garbage pit	<b>7.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>
	Burning	<b>45.6</b>	<b>27.1</b>
	Public garbage heap	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
	Farm Garden	<b>5.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>
	Neighborhood Community group	<b>1</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>ENERGY</b>			
Households with electricity connection (%)		<b>24</b>	
% of trading centres connected with electricity			
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity	<b>24</b>	
	Gas (LPG)	<b>18</b>	
	Biogas	<b>0</b>	
	Solar	<b>0</b>	

	<b>Paraffin</b>		
	Firewood	<b>71.7</b>	
	<b>Charcoal</b>		
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity	<b>24</b>	
	Gas (LPG)	<b>0</b>	
	Biogas	<b>0</b>	
	Solar	<b>10</b>	
	<b>Paraffin</b>		
	Tin lamp	<b>32</b>	
	<b>Fuel wood</b>		
<b>HOUSING</b>			
Type of Housing	<b>Permanent (%)</b>		
	<b>Semi-permanent (%)</b>		
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)	<b>53</b>	<b>80.3</b>
	Grass thatched (%)	<b>33.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>
	Tiles (%)	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1</b>
Housing wall	Bricks (%)	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>
	Mason stones (%)	<b>7.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>
	Mud (%)	<b>13.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Floor type	Cement (%)	<b>18.9</b>	<b>43.7</b>
	Earthen (%)	<b>68.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>
	Clay (%)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
<b>Road Length</b>		<b>2,700.6</b>	<b>161,451.5</b>
Bitumen surface (km)		<b>219</b>	<b>21,295.1</b>
Gravel surface (km)		<b>236.5</b>	<b>60,267.3</b>
Earth surface (km)		<b>2,245.1</b>	<b>79,889.1</b>
Railway line (km)		<b>0</b>	<b>5,717</b>
Railway stations (No.)		<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>
Major bus parks (No.)		<b>1</b>	<b>141</b>
Lorry parks (No.)		<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>
Operational Airports (No.)		<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
Operational Airstrips (No.)		<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Telecommunication</b>			
Number of telephone connections		<b>12.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>
% of county covered by CDMA wireless			
Mobile network coverage (%)		<b>70</b>	
Proportion of population with internet/broadband connectivity		<b>30.3</b>	<b>47.3</b>
Private couriers (No.)		<b>15</b>	<b>110</b>
Post Offices (No.)		<b>6</b>	<b>623</b>
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)		<b>0</b>	
<b>TRADE AND INDUSTRY</b>			
Trading center's (with >2000 population) (No.)		<b>25</b>	
Registered retail traders (No.)		<b>20,000</b>	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		<b>30</b>	
Jua kali Associations (No.)		<b>1</b>	
Major industries (No.)		<b>6</b>	

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)	<b>20,000</b>	
Flood lights/street lights (No.)	<b>35</b>	
No of Market Stalls	<b>6</b>	
<b>Disaster Management</b>		
Fire engines (No)	<b>5</b>	
Fire stations (No)	<b>1</b>	
Fire fighters (personnel) (No)	<b>6</b>	
Ambulance (No)	<b>1</b>	

## Annex 2: CIDP Preparation Steps and Proposed Timelines

Step No.	Description	Details	Time Frame	Responsibilities
I.	Preliminaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept Note</li> <li>• Circular</li> <li>• CIDP Technical Team</li> <li>• SWGs</li> <li>• Sensitization</li> </ul>	20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Executive Committee Member (CECM) Economic Planning</li> <li>• County Secretary (CS)</li> </ul>
2.	Data Collection and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review</li> <li>• Priority setting and public participation forums</li> <li>• Sector policies</li> <li>• Governor Manifesto</li> </ul>	15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SWG, CIDP TEAM)</li> <li>• Economic and Planning Director</li> </ul>
3.	Development of Objectives and Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision</li> <li>• Mission</li> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Strategies</li> </ul>	15 <sup>th</sup> November, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CECM Economic Planning</li> <li>• Ag. County Chief Officer(CCOs)</li> <li>• Economic and Planning Director</li> </ul>
4.	Formulation of Programmes and Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes</li> <li>• Sub programmes</li> <li>• Projects</li> <li>• Resource Mobilization</li> <li>• Risk Management</li> <li>• Development of specific sector priorities</li> </ul>	15 <sup>st</sup> November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CECM Economic Planning</li> <li>• Ag. CCOs</li> <li>• Economic and Planning Director</li> </ul>
	Preparation of the Draft CIDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared</li> <li>• Peer Review</li> </ul>	5 <sup>th</sup> January 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CIDP Technical Team</li> </ul>

	Validation	Stakeholders workshop	25 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	CECM Economic Planning Economic and Planning Director Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning
	Adoption and Approval	County Executive committee member County Assembly	28 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	Governor CA Speaker
	Launch and Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printing of Final Draft</li> </ul>	March 2023	CECM Economic Planning County Secretary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch forum</li> </ul>	April 2023	Governor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders' forums</li> <li>• Websites</li> <li>• Print/electronic media</li> </ul>	May 2023	CECM Economic Planning County Secretary

### **Annex 3: Integration of Population Issues into the CIDP**

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

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

To ensure that population issues have been integrated into the CIDP, each sector should outline the following: Rationale; programme intervention areas; and integration issues.

**Rationale:** The rationale should provide the important role the sector plays in the broader context of human development and hence the justification for its inclusion in the CIDP. The justification should be explicit in identifying specific areas or goals, be they at global or national level, which the sector will contribute to. To lend credence to such justifications, it helps to cite relevant protocols, policies, or legal frameworks (such as a national constitution).

**Programme intervention areas:** It is important for each sector to be focused – hence the need to identify specific intervention areas that will be addressed during the plan period. In so doing, there is clarity in terms of data requirements.

**Integration issues:** The gist of the integration process revolves around three areas: determination of eligible population, determination of specific needs of this eligible population, and target setting.

- **Determination of eligible population:** All development programmes worldwide aim to satisfy people’s needs and desires. However, such needs and desires vary by two key characteristics – age and sex. Consequently, need arises to determine eligible population by age and sex in each sector. Eligible populations should be obtained from population projections.
- **Determination of specific needs of this eligible population:** It is not always that the interventions planned will reach or be demanded by the totality of the eligible population. Determination of specific needs of the eligible population requires knowledge about past and present social, economic, and demographic trends. Judgment statements concerning the future assist in this effort. For example, while population projections will provide figures on women in reproductive age, neither will all such women require maternal health care services, nor will the health care system be able to handle maternal health care needs of all pregnant women. Sectoral policies and norms (through forecasts) guide determination of specific needs of the eligible population.

- Target setting: Targets that are set should be realistic and commensurate with responsibilities and resources available. Realistic targets enable service delivery to be focused and measured, leading to continuous improvement.

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

## I. Health

### Rationale

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

### Programme Intervention Areas

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

### Determination of Eligible Population

Determination of the eligible population for health will adopt the life cycle approach which disaggregates population by broad age groups. The requisite population figures should be sourced from the population projections based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Two examples are used to illustrate the process of integration – the number of nurses required over the Plan period (to represent the supply component of the health care system), and the number of children under 5 who will require immunization services (to represent the demand component of the health care system). The Norms and Standards for Health Service Delivery (Republic of Kenya, 2006) outlines the expected population sizes and the attendant number of nurses by level of health facility as shown below.

## NURSES

Type of Facilities	Target Population	No of Facilities	No of Nurse Per Facility	Total Required	In-post	Gap
Dispensary		89	2	178	89	89
Health Centre		36	3	108	72	36
Sub County Hospital		9	17	144	108	36
WCRH		1	120	120	110	10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>135</b>		<b>550</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>171</b>

## LAB STAFF

Type of Facilities	Target Population	No of Facilities	No of Lab Techs Per Facility	Total Required	In post	Gap
High Volume Dispensary		15	2	30	10	20
Health Centre		36	2	72	18	54
Sub County Hospital		9	3	27	23	4
WCRH		1	30	30	22	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>61</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86</b>

## CLINICAL OFFICERS

Type Of Facilities	Target Populations	No Of Facilities	No Of RCO Per Facility	Total Required	In-post	Gap
High Volume Dispensary		5	1	5	5	0
Health Centre		36	2	72	15	57
Sub County Hospital		9	4	36	27	4
Wcrh		1	30	30	22	8
<b>total</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>

## PHARM TECHS

Type Of Facilities	No Of Facilities	No Of Pharm Tech Per Facility	Total Required	Inpost	Gap
Health Centre	36	1	36	0	36
Sub County Hospital	9	3	27	12	15
WCRH	1	14	20	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>

## RADIOGRAPHERS

Type Of Facilities	No Of Facilities	No Of Radiographers Per Facility	Total Required	In-post	Gap
Sub County Hospital	9	2	18	1	17
WCRH	1	10	10	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>

## ORAL HEALTH OFFICERS

Type Of Facilities	No Of Facilities	No Of Oral Health Per Facility	Total Required	Inpost	Gap
Sub County Hospital	9	2	18	0	18
WCRH	1	4	4	1	3
<b>total</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>

## Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

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

YEAR	CRITICAL CADRE	DISPENSARY	HEALTH CENTRE	SUB COUNTY HOSPITAL	WCRH
2022	NURSES	89	72	108	110
	LAB STAFF	10	18	23	22
	RCO	5	15	27	22
	PHARM TECH	0	0	12	10
	COHO	0	0	0	1
	XRAY	0	0	1	4
2023	NURSES	120	82	118	115
	LAB STAFF	12	23	25	24
	RCO	5	20	30	26
	PHARM TECH	0	5	17	26
	COHO	0	0	4	2
	XRAY	0	0	5	5

2024	NURSES	130	92	128	120
	LAB STAFF	15	33	27	26
	RCO	5	30	33	28
	PHARM TECH	0	15	20	28
	COHO	0	0	8	4
	XRAY	0	0	10	6
2025	NURSES	150	102	138	120
	LAB STAFF	20	43	27	28
	RCO	5	40	36	30
	PHARM TECH	0	25	24	30
	COHO	0	0	12	4
	XRAY	0	0	14	8
2026	NURSES	170	108	144	120
	LAB STAFF	25	53	27	30
	RCO	5	55	36	30
	PHARM TECH	0	30	27	30
	COHO	0	0	14	4
	XRAY	0	0	16	10
2027	NURSES	178	108	144	120
	LAB STAFF	30	72	27	30
	RCO	5	72	36	30
	PHARM TECH	0	36	27	30
	COHO	0	0	18	4
	XRAY	0	0	18	10

## TARGETING OF IMMUNIZATION SERVICES

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
PROJECTED POPULATION FOR FULLY IMMUNIZED	25,148	25701.256	26266.68363	26844.55067	27435.13079	28038.70366
TARGET PROPORTION FOR FULLY IMMUNIZED	63%	70%	75%	80%	82%	85%
POPULATION IMMUNIZED	15,843.24	17,990.88	19,700.01	21,475.64	22,496.81	23,832.9

## TARGETING OF SKILLED DELIVERIES

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Population for Skilled Deliveries	26,118.00	26,692.60	27,279.833	27,879.989	28,493.35	29,120.20
Target Proportion of Skilled Deliveries	49.2%	56%	60%	65%	70%	75%
Expected No of Skilled Deliveries	12,850.06	14,947.85	16,367.90	18,121.99	19,945.34	21,840.15

## TARGETING OF 4<sup>TH</sup> ANC VIST

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Population For 4 <sup>th</sup> ANC Visit	25970	26541.34	27125.25	27722.00	28331.89	28955.19
Target Proportion For 4 <sup>th</sup> ANC Visits Population Immunized	38% 9868.6	44% 11678.19	55% 14918.89	60% 16633.20	65% 18415.73	70% 20268.63

## TARGETING CLIENTS OF FP

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Population for FP Clients	373,595.2	381,814.3	390,214.2089	398,798.9	407,572.5	416,539.1
Target Proportion for FP Clients	8%	12%	28%	25%	30%	35%
Number of Women of Reproductive Age on FP	29,887.6	45,817.716	109,260	99,699.725	122,271.8	145,788.7

## TARGETING CLIENTS FOR POST NATAL CLINIC

	BASELINE	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
Projected Population Attending Post Natal Clinics	26,118.00	26,692.596	27,279.833	27,879.989	28,493.349	29,120.203
Target Proportion Attending Post Natal Clinics	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%
Post Natal Mothers Attending Post Natal Clinics	5223.6	8007.7788	13367.11817	13939.9945	17096.0094	20384.1421

## TEENAGE PREGNACY

	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Projected Population Teenage Population	214,567	219287.47	224111.8	229042.3	234081.2	239231
Target Proportion Teenage Pregnancy	17%	15%	12%	8%	6%	4%

Population With Teenage Pregnancy	36476.39	32893.121	2689341.5811%	18323.38	14044.87	9569.239
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## Key Indicators – Outcome level

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

## Suggested Sources of Data

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

## II. Education

### Rationale

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

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

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

### **Programme Intervention Areas**

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

### **Integration Issues**

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

### **Determination of Eligible Population**

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

The primary education population are those children between 6-13. The projected population for children aged 6-13 in Garissa county is projected to be ..... in 2022 and ..... in 2027. The county has a current gross enrolment rate of ..... in 2022 and target to achieve ..... Gross enrolment rate by

2027. Given the gross enrolment rate, the county expect to have ..... in primary schools by 2027. Primary teachers are planned using the desire teacher Pupil ratio of 1:45 . the teacher requirement by 2027 is projected to be ..... . The school Feeding Programme will target to cover 100% of all school going children. Sanitary pad distribution will be targeted for girls in class 7 and 8.

Those children between 14-17 will be targeted for secondary education. These children are projected to be ..... in 2022 and ..... in 2027. The Gross enrolment rate stands at ..... in 2022 and is projected to improve to .... In 2027. With the targeted enrolment, the secondary schools will require ..... teachers achieve the desired teacher pupil ratio of ..... by 2027. Sanitary pads distribution will target 100% of girls attending secondary schools. The initiation of scholarships and bursary will target to cover at least 30% of school going children who are deemed needy.

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

The number of Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC) are projected to be ..... In 2022 and grow to ..... In 2027. These will form the eligible population for OVC cash transfers.

The number of Severely disabled Persons in the county are projected to be ..... in 2022 and ..... in 2027. These will form the eligible population for cash transfer Programme for the differently abled persons. Projects like purchase of assistive devices and wheelchair races will be pegged on this population. Training of sign language interpreters and establishment of orthopedic workshops will also be pegged on this population.

### **Determination of Specific Needs for Eligible Population**

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

### **Target Setting**

#### **ECD Enrolments**

Time	Eligible Population (A)	Target Population (B)	Actual / Projected Enrolments (C)	Out of school Children (A-C)
2022	63,395	31,697	19,071	44,324
2025	67,712	27,084	27,084	40,628
2027	70,752	35,376	35,376	35,376

### ECD Care Givers

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Required (A)	Actual/Target post (B)	in	Teacher: Pupil
2022	63,395	19,071	763	575		1:33
2025	67,712	27,084	1,083	846		1:32
2027	70,752	35,376	1,415	1,141		1:31

### Primary School Enrolment

Time	Eligible Population (A)	Target Population (B)	Actual / Projected Enrolments (C)	Out of school Children (A-C)
2022	235,325	117,662	70,018	165,307
2025	251,348	125,674	100,539	150,809
2027	262,632	131,316	131,316	131,316

### Primary Teachers

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Required (A)	Actual/Target post (B)	in	Teacher: Pupil ratio
2022	235,325	70,018	1,555	1000		1:70
2025	251,348	100,539	2,234	1,478		1:68
2027	262,632	131,316	2,918	1,960		1:67

### Secondary Schools Enrolments

Time	Eligible Population (A)	Target Population (B)	Actual / Projected Enrolments (C)	Out of school Children (A-C)
2022	98,014	49,007	20,424	77,590
2025	104,688	52,344	26,172	78,516
2027	109,388	54,694	38,289	71,099

### Secondary Teachers

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Required (A)	Actual/Target post (B)	in	Gap (A-B)
2022	98,014	20,424	454			
2025	104,688	26,172	581			
2027	109,388	38,289	850			

### Hunger Safety Net Programme Beneficiaries

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Actual/Projected Recipients
2022			
2025			
2027			

### Cash Transfer for Severely Disabled – County Government of Garissa

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

### Cash Transfer for Severely Disabled – National Government and Partners

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

### **Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children's (OVCs)**

Time	Eligible Population	Target Population	Actual/Projected Recipients
2022			
2025			
2027			

### **Indicators - Outcome Level**

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

### **Suggested Sources of Data**

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

### **III. Agriculture Rationale**

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

In the SDG framework, food and food systems are anchored on SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Ensuring sustainable access to

nutritious food universally will require sustainable food production and agricultural practices. Six key questions guide the incorporation of SDG 2 in plans: How severe? How many? When? Where? Who and why? Essentially, the purpose is to identify and plan for populations in need of different strategic actions (e.g., acute food insecurity, etc.).

### **Programme Intervention Areas (At Both Household and Population Levels)**

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

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

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

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

### **Determination of Eligible Population**

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

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

### Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

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

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

### Target Setting

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

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

### Key Indicators - Outcome Level

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

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

- **Household Hunger Scale (HHS):** It assesses whether households have experienced problems of food access in the preceding 30 days, as reported by the households themselves. The HHS assesses the food consumption strategies adopted by households facing a lack of access to food.
- **Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)** (most useful in humanitarian situations): developed by CARE International, it is an experience-based indicator collecting information on household use and the frequency of five different food-based coping strategies over the past 7 days. It is thought to be most useful in early onset crises when households change their food consumption patterns to respond to shocks, but not in protracted emergencies when households are likely to have already exhausted some coping mechanisms.
- **Acute malnutrition:** Global acute malnutrition based on weight-for-height Z-score (GAM based on WHZ) is defined as the percentage of children under five who are below -2 standard deviations of the median of weight for height (<-2 WHZ) or in the presence of oedema. Cut-offs are derived from WHO guidance. Only DHS has such data – therefore baseline indicator to be derived from the 2022 KDHS; currently as at 2016, (a) prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years, by type (wasting): 6.7 (total); 7.2 (male); 6.1 (female); (b) prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years: 29.9 (total); 32.8 (male); 26.9 (female);
- **Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population,** based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): baseline (year) 2016, 56.5 (moderate or severe), while 19.1 (severe) - this is for only 20 out of 47 counties; and
- **Mortality:** Under Five Mortality Rate (U5M)

### **Suggested Sources of Data**

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

## **IV. Water and Sanitation**

### **Rationale**

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

### **Programme Intervention Areas**

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

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

- Safe and affordable drinking-water services.
- Climate-resilient WASH services and communities.
- Prevention of water scarcity crises through early action; and
- Water cooperation for peace and stability

### Determination of Eligible Population

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

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

### Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

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

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

### Target Setting

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

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

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

The households with access to improved sanitation is 45.8.

Conventional 126,878

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

### Suggested Sources of Data

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

## V. Energy and Environment

### Rationale

### Programme Intervention Areas

#### Determination of Eligible Population

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

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

#### a. Electricity connectivity

## Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

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

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

## Target Setting

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

Characteristic of Interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	848,385	870,636	892,887	915,139	939,676	964,214
Number of households	138,932	142,576	146,219	149,863	153,882	157,900
Proportion of households with access to electricity (26%)	36,122	37,070	38,017	38,964	40,009	41,054
Proportion of households without access to electricity (74%)	102,809	105,506	108,202	110,899	113,872	116,846
Target (40%) i.e.8% per year	8,225	8,440	8,656	8,872	9,110	9,348

## b. Solar Connectivity

### Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population

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

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

## **Target Setting**

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

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

## **VI. Employment**

### **Rationale**

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

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

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

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

### **Programme Intervention Areas**

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

### **Integration Issues**

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

### **Determination of Eligible Population**

The eligible population for employment will adopt the global definition of the working-age population - often defined as all persons aged between 15 and 64 years. In order to facilitate computation of the various employment-related indicators, other broad age-group populations are important. Such

populations groups include population below 15, population age 65+, youth population, and population below the legal working age. The requisite population figures should be sourced from the population projections based on the 2019 population census.

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

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

### **Determination of Specific Needs of Eligible Population**

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

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

### **Target Setting**

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

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

### **Key Indicators - Outcome Level**

The key indicators should include:

- a. Dependency ratio
- b. Employment ratio
- c. Unemployment rate
- d. Youth unemployment
- e. Underemployment
- f. Child labour
- g. Percentage of youth not in education, and not in employment or training (NEET)

## **Suggested Sources of Data**

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

## **VII. Special Programs**

### **Rationale**

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

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

The sector is a key pillar to the county's efforts in aligning its objectives and priorities with global, national and local legal and strategic frameworks. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the sector has prioritized understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disasters, investing in DRR for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction respectively. This will strengthen the community's resilience to deal with potential disasters which in turn shall preserve lives and livelihoods, minimize suffering and provide quality life for the people of Garissa County in a clean and secure environment as envisioned in Kenya Vision 2030. The sector also contributes to SDG 2, SDG 13, SDG 16 and SDG 17 on Zero hunger, Climate Action, Peace Justice and Strong Institutions and Partnerships for the goals respectively. The sector plays a pivotal role in helping the county comply with the requirements of the constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government Act, the National

Emergency response plan, the Garissa County Disaster Management Act 2014, the Garissa County Disaster Management Policy, Climate Change Act and other related laws and policies. Further, the sector's priorities are critical in achieving the objectives of Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE), 2022 which commits the government to end the worst of suffering caused by drought by 2022.

### **Programme Intervention Areas**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Determination of Eligible Population

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

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

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

## Target Setting

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

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

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

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

2027	931,230	465,615	232,808
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## Key Indicators – Outcome Level

- a. Number of assessment reports generated.
- b. Number of early warning reports generated.
- c. Number of early warning reports dissemination sessions held.
- d. Number of households reached with humanitarian interventions.
- e. Number of coordination meetings held.

## Suggested Sources of Data

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

## VIII. Department of Peace and Security

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

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

These assessments can be at the National or County level.

### Target Setting

Out of the populations in need, the sector targets to reach the hotspot areas with relevant interventions.

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

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