



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**GARISSA COUNTY  
GOVERNMENT**

**COUNTY INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**



**CHAPTER ONE:**

**COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION**

## **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. The chapter provides description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Appendix I.

### **1.1 Location and Size**

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

Map 1: Location of Garissa County in Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

## **1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

### **1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features**

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

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

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

### **1.2.2 Ecological Conditions**

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

### **1.2.3 Climatic Conditions**

Given the arid nature of the county, temperatures are generally high throughout the year and range from 20°C to 38°C. The average temperature is however 36°C. The hottest months are September and January to March, while the months of April to August are

relatively cooler. The humidity averages  $60\text{g/m}^3$  in the morning and  $55\text{g/m}^3$  in the afternoon. An average of 9.5 hours of sunshine is received per day. Strong winds are also experienced between April and August with the rest of the months getting calm winds.

### 1.3 Administrative and Political Units

#### 1.3.1 Administrative Sub-division (Sub-county, divisions and locations)

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

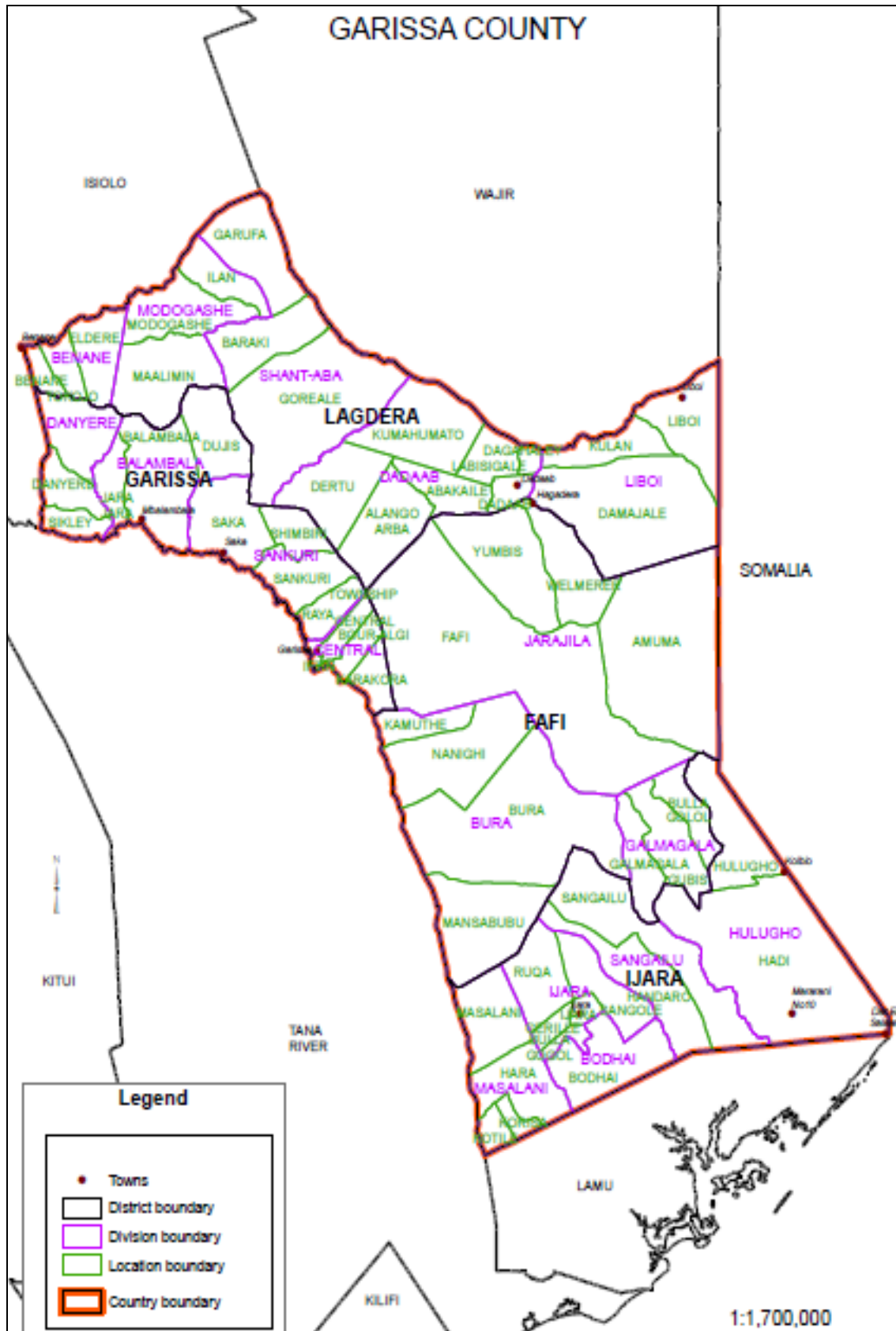
**Table 1: Garissa County Administrative Units and Size**

Administrative unit	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Divisions	Locations
Garissa	2,538.5	3	10
Balambala	3,049.2	4	12
Lagdera	6,519	3	10
Dadaab	6,781	3	12
Fafi	15,469	3	12
Ijara	6,709.6	4	11
Hulugho	3,107.8	3	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,174.1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>83</b>

*Source:* IEBC, 2012

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

Map 2: Garissa County Administrative/Political Units



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

## 1.4 Demographic Features

### 1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

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

**Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohorts**

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

Source: KNBS, 2012

The population growth is highest between the age group of 5-9 years and this can be attributed to the low child mortality rate in the county. The primary school going population age of 10-14 years is high compared to the population of the secondary school going age of 15-19 years. There is low population aged 80 years and above. This is due to low life expectancy rate at 56 years for males and 65 years for females. The dependency ratio in the county stands at 48 per cent. This has a negative impact on development since more resources are required to take care of this population.

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



**Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

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

*Source:* KNBS, 2012.

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

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

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

**Secondary School Age Group (14-17):** There is a total of 168,456 children who are within the secondary school going age. The secondary school age population for girls is 72,282 since most girls do not proceed to secondary school in the county due to early

marriages. The county, therefore, needs to set aside some resources for campaigns to sensitize the community on the importance of the girl child education.

**Youth Population (15-29):** At 199,384, the youth constitutes about 28.5 per cent of the total population. The county's youthful population is therefore large and more resources should be allocated towards activities and programmes that will benefit the youth. These include setting up of more vocational institutions, technical institutions, and putting in place policies that promote job creation for the youth.

**Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49):** The reproductive female age group is 149,544 which constitute 21.3 per cent of the total population. The fertility rate on the other hand is high at 5.9 compared with the national fertility rate of 4.6. This is attributed to low use of contraceptives by the community. This age group is quite large and therefore the county needs to provide adequate health facilities to cater for this growing population through intensification of reproductive health campaigns.

**Labour Force (15-64):** The county has a labour force of 345,299 persons compared with the total population of 700,050. The male female ratio of the labour force is 1.13:1. With this high labour force, there is need for the creation of more employment opportunities to cater for the growing number of those joining the labour force each year.

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

### Urban Population

According to the current classification, the county has two townships namely Garissa and Masalani. There are six unclassified urban centres namely: Balambala, Bura East, Dadaab, Modogashe, Nanighi and Hulugho. Table 4 shows that the urban population constitutes about 16 per cent of the county's total population. Dadaab is a very unique urban centre in the sense that it hosts a large population of refugees; mainly from Somalia. The refugees freely interact with the host community on issues such as trade and inter-marriages among others. The overall level of urbanization in the county is very high due to the influx of people from the hinterland, mainly due to loss of livelihood as a result of persistent drought. This causes strain on the social and physical infrastructure in these urban centres.

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

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

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

*Source:* County Development Planning Office 2013

#### 1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 5 gives the population distribution and density for the constituencies in Garissa county.

**Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency**

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

*Source:* KNBS, 2013

The table shows that Garissa Township has the highest population at 131,405 with a density of 194 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. This is attributed to the fact that it is the entry point and the administrative centre for the North Eastern region in addition to having relatively well developed infrastructural facilities. Fafi has the lowest population density of seven persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

The county is sparsely populated with majority of the population being concentrated in areas with infrastructural facilities such as Garissa Township.

**Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency**

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Garissa Township	60,469	56,484	116,953	67,941	63,464	131,405	76,336	71,306	147,642	82,502	77,064	159,566
Balambala	40,733	32,376	73,109	45,766	36,377	82,143	51,421	40,872	92,293	55,574	44,173	99,747
Lagdera	51,776	40,860	92,636	58,174	45,909	104,083	65,362	51,582	116,944	70,641	55,748	126,389
Dadaab	81,388	71,099	152,487	91,445	79,884	171,329	102,744	89,756	192,500	111,043	97,005	208,048
Fafi	50,408	44,804	95,212	56,637	50,340	106,977	63,635	56,561	120,196	68,775	61,129	129,904
Ijara	50,165	42,498	92,663	56,364	47,749	104,113	63,328	53,650	116,978	68,443	57,983	126,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,939</b>	<b>288,121</b>	<b>623,060</b>	<b>376,327</b>	<b>323,723</b>	<b>700,050</b>	<b>422,826</b>	<b>363,727</b>	<b>786,553</b>	<b>456,978</b>	<b>393,102</b>	<b>850,080</b>

*Source:* KNBS, County Development Planning Office

Table 6 shows the population projection by constituency. The average population density is 16 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in the county. Garissa Township Constituency has the highest population density of 194 persons per square kilometer. The town constituency attracts

many people and is also the administrative centre for the North Eastern region and has relatively well developed infrastructural facilities. Fafi constituency has the lowest population density of seven persons per square kilometer. This is because of its expansive nature and relatively poor infrastructure.

## **1.5 Human Development Approach**

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure in the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment

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

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

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis.

It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI).

### **1.5.1 Human Development Index**

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic wellbeing. These indices uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and income.

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

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

The 6<sup>th</sup> Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance use, and crime.

The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

### **1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0—when women and men fare equally—and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651(Draft 7<sup>th</sup> Human Development Report). This is however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALS) having high Gender Inequality Indices. In addition, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth.

Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

## 1.6 Political Units

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

**Table 7: County Electoral Wards by Constituencies**

Constituency	No. of County Electoral Wards
Garissa Township	4
Balambala	5
Lagdera	6
Dadaab	6
Fafi	5
Ijara	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

*Source:* Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

### 1.6.1 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

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

**Table 8: Registered and Eligible Voters in the County**

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

*Source:* Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

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

## **1.7 Infrastructure and Access**

### **1.7.1 Road Networks and Airstrips**

The county has a total road network of 1,804.5Km which comprise 29.9Km of bitumen surface, 1,479Km of earth surface and 304Km of gravel surface. County roads are in poor condition and most of them are rendered impassable during rainy season thus curtailing all movement by road in the county. The county has three bridges, on River Tana, which are in good condition. Movement across *Laghas* is facilitated through concrete drifts that are also rendered impassable during floods. There are eight airstrips in the county with Garissa, Lagdera, Hulugho, Fafi, Balambala and Ijara having one each while Dadaab has two. The county has no railway line.

### **1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications**

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

### **1.7.3 Financial Institutions**

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

### **1.7.4 Education Institutions**

The county has 184 ECDE centres, 131 primary schools and 18 secondary schools. There is one Teachers Training College, one Technical Training College (North Eastern Technical Training College), three Polytechnics based in Garissa, Bura and Ijara, one Kenya Medical Training College, public university campuses are also being set up in the town. In addition, there are six accredited private colleges. These colleges include Garissa Commercial College and Garissa School of Health Sciences among others.

### **1.7.5 Energy Access**

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

### **1.7.6 Markets and Urban Centres**

The county has six urban centres namely Nanighi, Hulugho, Dadaab, Modogashe, Bura East and Balambala. This is in addition to Garissa and Masalani Townships. These are Garissa and Masalani. In addition, there are 19 market centres located in different parts of the county.

### **1.7.7 Housing**

Housing remains a big challenge in the county with a high percentage of the population living in *manyattas*. The distribution of housing in the county by wall material is varied. Majority of residents, 43 per cent, use grass straws, while 19.4 per cent live in houses with mud/wood walls. Only 12.9 per cent of residents reside in brick/block walled houses.

## **1.8 Land and Land Use**

### **1.8.1 Mean Holding Size**

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

### **1.8.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds**

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

### **1.8.3 Incidence of Landlessness**



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

## **1.9 Community Organizations/Non State Actors**

### **1.9.1 Cooperative Societies**

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

### **1.9.2 Non-Governmental Organizations**

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

### **1.9.3 Self-Help, Women and Youth Groups**

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

## **1.10 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production**

### **1.10.1 Main Crops Produced**

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

### **1.10.2 Hecterage under Food Crops and Cash Crops**

The total hecterage under food crops in the county is 981 Ha while that under cash crop is 1,800 Ha. These are mainly found along River Tana.

### **1.10.3 Average Farm Sizes**

The average farm size in Garissa County is 1.3 hectares. These are individual group farms dominantly found along River Tana.

### **1.10.4 Main Storage Facilities**

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

### **1.10.5 Main Livestock Bred**

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

### **1.10.6 Main Fishing Activities**

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

## **1.11 Forestry and Agro-forestry**

### **1.11.1 Main Forest Types and Size**

There are two non-gazetted indigenous forests in the county, namely Boni and Woodlands. Most of the forests in the county are woody trees and shrubs which are mainly browsed by camels and goats and to some extent by grazers. Some species provide forage long into the dry season in form of fallen leaves and seed pods. There are 40 Community Forest Associations (CFA) in the county.

### **1.11.2 Main Forest Products**

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

### **1.11.3 Promotion of Agro Forestry and Green Economy**

#### **a) Income Generating Activities**

These include charcoal selling, poles/posts selling, gum and resin selling, firewood selling to the military camps and honey.

**b) Protection of Water Catchment Areas**

Protections of water catchment areas include planting trees along the banks of River Tana and around the boreholes. There is also the protection of natural vegetation along the river line.

**c) Prevention of Soil Erosion**

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

**d) Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy for Industries**

There is a widespread of the *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) tree in the county. The tree is basically used for provision of wood fuel and charcoal at household level.

**e) Improvement of Soil Fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees**

This is carried out through the preservation and protection of the acacia nitrogen fixing plant which grows naturally in the county and planting of legume plants such as *leuceana lecosphala*.

**f) Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition**

Planting of indigenous fruit trees is encouraged by planting *vitex doniana*, *psidium guajava*, *kei apple*, *zizijam* species and *tamarindus indica*.

**g) Provision of Carbon Sinks**

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

**h) Beautification Activities**

Urban tree planting is currently carried out in Garissa town by different organizations such Kenya Forest Service (KFS), the Garissa Municipal Council, Fafi Integrated Development Association (FaIDA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources among others. Communities are also planting trees in their homesteads for beautification. The program has however faced a number of challenges including persistent drought and destruction by livestock.

**i) Animal feeds Production Venture**

Proposis pod mill is carried out in Wadhajir farm which produces animal feeds.

### **j) Growing and Processing for Medicinal Purposes/ Value Plants and Products**

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

## **1.12 Environment and Climate Change**

### **1.12.1 Contributors to Environmental Degradation**

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

### **1.12.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation**

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

### **1.12.3 Climate Change and its Effects**

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

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

Climate change adaptation will be critical to achieving sustainable development in the county. Households must pursue livelihood strategies that are resilient to changing climate. Community based adaptation has been recognized as part of an efficient, sustainable and effective response to climate change. Other adaptation strategies for the county include, identifying development principles to guide the utilization of natural resources in support of sustainable livelihood options, identifying strategic responses to address the challenges identified. Other measures include strengthening of the early warning system, afforestation programmes and sensitization of the community on

Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Recovery. Adaptation strategies include, restocking and destocking of livestock.

## **1.13 Mining**

### **1.12.1 Mining Potentials**

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

## **1.14 Tourism**

### **1.14.1 Main Tourist Attractions**

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

### **1.14.2 Main Wildlife**

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

### **1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels and Bed Occupancy**

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

## **1.15 Industry**

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

## **1.16 Employment and Other Sources of Income**

### **1.16.1 Wage Earners**

The employment level in the county is 30,214. Of those employed, 62.2 per cent are male while 37.8 per cent are female. The major sources of employment are government departments, Non Governmental Organizations, donor agencies and business organizations. Most of these wage earners are in formal employment.

### **1.16.2 Self-Employed**

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

### **1.16.3 Labour Force**

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

### **1.16.4 Unemployment Levels**

The unemployment rate in the county stands at 28.4 per cent. It is therefore imperative that the county invests more in activities that will create employment for the unemployed.

## **1.17 Water and Sanitation**

### **1.17.1 Water Resources and Quality**

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

### **1.17.2 Water Supply Schemes**

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

### **1.17.3 Water Sources**

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

### **1.17.4 Sanitation**

The proportion of the population of the county that uses pit latrines as a means of sanitation is 46.76 per cent while 2.6 per cent use VIP latrines. A majority of the population at 50.63 per cent use other means of sanitation such as bushes. There is only one sewerage connection that is currently being constructed in Garissa town. However other towns in the county do not have sewerage connections.

## **1.18 Health Access and Nutrition**

### **1.18.1 Health Access**

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

### **1.18.2 Morbidity**

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

### **1.18.3 Nutrition Status**

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

### **1.18.4 Immunization Coverage**

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

### **1.18.5 Access to Family Planning Services**

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

## **1.19 Education and Literacy**

### **1.19.1 Pre-School Education**

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

### **1.19.2 Primary Education**

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



### **1.19.3 Literacy**

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

### **1.19.4 Secondary Education**

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

### **1.19.5 Tertiary Education**

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

**CHAPTER TWO**

**COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,  
CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES**

## 2.0 Introduction

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

### 2.1 Major Development Challenges

#### A) Poor Road Network

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

#### B) Inadequate Water Supply and Sanitation

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

In the county only 49.37 per cent of the population use pit latrines while 50.63 per cent of the population uses other means of sanitation such as bushes. This has often led to spread of diseases such as cholera. A smaller percentage of the population is connected to sewer and septic tanks.

#### C) Low Literacy Levels

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

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

#### D) High Population Growth

The county has a population growth rate of 3.96 per cent higher than the national rate of 2.9 per cent. In a county where 50 per cent of the population lives in absolute poverty, such an increase in population has direct impact on the basic needs like food, water,

health and education. The high population growth has been brought about by strong religious and cultural beliefs which advocated for non adherence to family planning. Other reasons include polygamy and high illiteracy levels.

#### **E) Negative Cultural Practices**

Whereas it is important to preserve culture, some of the cultural practices in the county are a drawback to development efforts. Early and forced marriages of the girl child deny the young population opportunities to advance in education. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is at a rate of 90 per cent. This has exposed the girl child to risks such as HIV and AIDs infection. There is need to advocate and sensitize the population to discard such retrogressive/harmful cultural practices.

#### **F) Insecurity**

Incidences of insecurity in the county have increased since Kenya sent its defence forces to Somalia to root out the Al-Shabaab militants. This has strained the existing security apparatus in the county. Insecurity is also manifested in inter-clan conflicts caused by fighting over resources such as land, water and grazing land.

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

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

#### **H) Low Agricultural Production**

The main problem in this sector is the low agricultural productivity, lack of access to farm inputs such as fertilizers, improved seed varieties, acaricides, pesticides and machinery, and water shortage for effective irrigation are some of the bottlenecks to increased farm productivity. Lack of access to markets where local farmers can sell their produce and earn income continue to place them in a vicious cycle of poverty. There is lack of processing plants for agricultural and livestock products. Such value addition is expected to provide additional income as products penetrate wider markets.

#### **I) Poor Marketing and Storage Facilities**

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

### **J) Inadequate Health Facilities and Services**

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

### **K) Land Ownership**

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

### **L) Inadequate Power/Energy Source**

The proportion of population connected to sustainable power source is 0.2 per cent. Increasing household connectivity to sustainable power source such as solar and wind power is important. This would in essence raise the standards of living of the people.

## **2.2 Cross Cutting Issues in the County**

### **a) Poverty**

The county has large numbers of poor people in both its urban and rural areas. The population living under absolute poverty is estimated to be 50 per cent of the total county population. They are heavily dependent on relief food from the government and other organizations. These high incidences of poverty can be attributed to frequent droughts, regular floods, and inter-clan conflicts. Droughts reduce the number of livestock for the pastoralists, hence exposing them to abject poverty. Lack of access to credit which is compliant with Shariah Law, and poor marketing strategies hamper the growth of small business enterprises and further contribute to poverty.

### **SWOT Analysis**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Strong civil society involvement; huge agricultural potential along River Tana; adequate water for	Little diversification in production; high Dependency on donor support; high illiteracy levels; poor livestock	Increased investments in livestock and crop production; availability of mineral deposits such as Gypsum; value	Severe droughts; invasive plant species- <i>Prosopis juriflora</i> ; frequent animal disease

irrigation from River Tana; proximity to two major highways, namely Garissa-Mombasa highway and Nairobi-Mandera highway; Garissa is a transit town and gate way to north eastern region; ample land for habitation; huge population; presence of various species of flora and fauna.	and crop husbandry; poor land tenure system; rural- urban migration; poor flood and drought management system; weak farmers associations and organizations; weak marketing systems; Low investment capacity; communal land tenure system; Absence of co-operative societies.	addition in livestock products and crops; availability of ICT; availability of an air strip; establishment of community conservancy areas; establishment of small\medium scale irrigation schemes; availability of schools and tertiary institutions.	outbreak; rampant rural urban migration; wildlife menace; increasing incidences of HIV/AIDS-(1-2%) insecurity; rapid population growth rates-3.7%
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### b) Environment and Climate Change

Garissa County is classified under ecological zone VII, which is categorized as arid. It has minimal vegetation cover and is prone to wind and water erosion. In addition, liquid and solid waste disposal management is poor in the county. The environment is under sustained threat from severe droughts, soil erosion and heavy flooding that occurs in the county every five or eight years. Besides this, there is also the conventional annual flooding and droughts. The most recent of the severe incidences were recorded in 2006 where the county experienced floods and 2007 when the county was hit by drought. The environment is also under significant threat from the continued spread of *Prosopis juliflora*, an unrelentingly aggressive thorny shrub that have formed a dense thicket covering much of the land and especially along the river. The county also relies much on wood energy leading to increased depletion of trees and other vegetations. There is increasing need for conservation measures to avoid further degeneration.

Climate change is evident in the county in a number of ways; the amount of rainfall is becoming less and unpredictable, there is occurrence of frequent and prolonged drought in the recent past and unpredictable floods. In the county, the adverse impacts of climate change are compounded by environmental degradation such as illegal encroachments and settlements, logging and livestock grazing.

To manage and lessen the impacts of climate change, efforts should be geared towards adoption of renewable sources of energy, afforestation, reforestation and environmental management.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Long hours of sunshine; strong winds; early warning systems; proximity to River Tana; knowledge on Traditional methods of conservation; expansive tracks of Land; positive attitude towards environment; variety of	Overgrazing; over dependence on wood fuel; weak range management; high illiteracy levels; inadequate skilled manpower; emergence of	Availability of alternative energy sources; presence of Mining Opportunities; availability of Eco tourism; forestation through dry land species; global attention to environmental issues; environmentally positive population; devolved funds; gazattement of forests in the	Flooding and droughts; overstocking; <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> ; erosion; rising poverty levels; pollution; high population of people and animals; increase in refugee population in the camp; illegal logging and charcoal

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
natural flora; availability of environmental action plan ; existence of Environmental Committees; positive attitude towards forest conservation; availability of environmental governance and institutions.	informal settlements; poor waste management practices; inadequate involvement of communities in environmental management.	County; increased investment in Forest conservation promotion; partners willing to support conservation; Establishment of tree nurseries; development of a sustainable community based environmental management; Government policy on-biodegradable materials such as polythene bags; conducting EIAs and environment audit.	burning; adverse weather; loss of biodiversity; polythene menace; sand harvesting and quarrying.

### c) HIV and AIDs

The HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in the county is on the upward trend. The HIV and AIDS prevalence rate stands at one per cent (KDHS 2009) against a national average of 5.6 per cent. Some of the challenges towards mitigating new infections include: High levels of stigma, inadequate support for operations and monitoring of activities for CACCs, vastness of the county coupled with poor and inadequate transport and communication network, nomadic lifestyle, illiteracy, high poverty levels due to frequent droughts, inability to fund CBOs by NACC.

Assessment of demographic patterns and expected socio-economic impact of HIV and AIDS in the county reflects increased mortality rates such as child mortality which stands at 24 per 1000 births (KDHS 2008-2009). The productive population is expected to decline thus leading to inadequacy of the much required skilled labour force. The HIV and AIDS affect all sectors and needs a multi-sectoral approach. For instance the agriculture and rural development sector is being threatened by death of most active group leading to decline in food production.

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

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures in the County e.g. the DTCs and CACCs;	High levels of stigma; vastness of the County coupled with poor communication network; high levels of illiteracy in the County; cross-border movements ; low counselling for couples; high denial rates; irregular and inadequate	Presence of Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma;	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; food

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
trained staff; existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (KNASP III) 2008/9 – 2012/13	funding of HIV and AIDs activities; low staffing levels in health institutions; lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; lack of statistical data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the County; few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV and AIDs; lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV and AIDs on the Human Resource in the County; inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank; ARVs not available in all dispensaries; only 60% of TB treatment sites also provide HIV testing; poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients Inadequate nutrition support; low number of income generating activities supporting HIV and AIDs affected groups and those that exist are not sustainable; low support to PLWHAs in the County; lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV and AIDs on the Human Resource in the County; lack of harmonization of donor support.	increase ART services; training and capacity building; cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; impact assessment survey of HIV and AIDS on the Human Resource; implementation of Home care Based programmes; youth friendly testing centres /corner; promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive; a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs.	shortages; frequent floods; poor transport and communication network; number of OVCs is increasing significantly; high rate of denial; increasing urban population; rising poverty levels; rising numbers of single mothers; high breakages of marriages.

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

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

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

#### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of mobile phone players; E-government services; relatively low ICT	Low computerization levels; poor ICT infrastructure and system ; inequitable access to	Accelerated roll out of telecommunication infrastructure; private sector involvement;	Lack of ICT skills in the labour force; disparities in the Information society; redundant and



<p>costs; availability of locally useful information; ICT marketing information system for the livestock sector; availability of wide range of technologies; growing ICT knowledgeable youthful population; coverage by FM radio stations at the sub-county head-quarters; television reception on UHF and VHF at the sub county head - quarters; installation of computers, Internet, Information and Documentation Centre and HIV/AIDS resource centre.</p>	<p>ICT; low levels of literacy and education; ICT phobia and elitism; poor technology transfer; distrust and fear of ICT content; inadequate communication network i.e. telephone postal services in the rural areas; lack of modern and well equipped district information and documentation centres; low investment on IT; inadequate skilled manpower; lack of training institutions; untapped energy such as wind and solar energy for running ICT equipment; inadequate access to information especially lack of television access; lack of computer laboratories in secondary and primary schools.</p>	<p>delivery of educational contents in schools and distance education; development of Wide Area Networks (WAN) to facilitate government linkages; public service delivery through ICT (e-service); national policy to stimulate ICT; enhancement of security and safety; laying of the fibre optic cable; a computer supply programme for schools and institutions; cascading of e-government to the grassroots; presence of ready market for ICT graduates; establishment of digital villages; building capacity on data collection, collation and analysis to line ministries.</p>	<p>inappropriate technologies; high cost of ICT equipment; a weak economy further threatened by the global information society; lack of electricity in most parts of the County; low literacy levels; high cost of investment in the ICT sector; low community understanding of the potential in the ICT sector; vandalism of ICT facilities</p>
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#### e) Gender Inequality

The population of the county is about 46.3 per cent women and 53.7 per cent men. Women head 16 per cent of the households in the county. The basic gender concerns in the county are related to access to economic assets and cultural practices that act against the female population. Women do not participate in major areas of decision making. They are not involved fully in some of the development programmes; most of which affect their lives. Men take the leading role in making most of the major decisions in terms of development activities. This is because cultural beliefs do not give women chances to make decisions and inherit property. Though women are less than men in number and their contribution towards economic growth far much more than that of men, they have little control over resources and decision making. They work tirelessly on land for agricultural production and livestock keeping.

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

To empower women economically, the government has established the Women Enterprise Fund to empower women groups at the grassroots. Individual women can also

access money through Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) at a lower interest rate. However, there has been little absorption of the fund due to the high interest rates. The issue of interest rate goes against the Islamic principles. In cases where women have been given loans, repayment remains poor. Women should be encouraged to form groups, which will serve as collateral to facilitate access to this credit. Similarly, programmes alleviating poverty such as NMK have also been assisting groups that carry out agricultural related projects. There have been efforts targeted at involving women in decision making by incorporating them in the different development committees.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Proportionate population; clear gender responsibilities; policy environment; political good will; strong civil society participation and other stakeholders; good network of organizations advocating on gender issues; strong international commitment to gender parity; availability of women enterprise fund; adult education programmes; active participation of women in county and sub county forums .	High illiteracy levels; high poverty levels; highly patriarchal society; early marriages; traditional divisions of labour; FGM; inadequate staff in the gender office.	Changing cultural beliefs and practices; political good will and support; Government good will; expansion of adult education programmes; trainings on income generating activities; intensive campaign on retrogressive cultural practices; mainstreaming gender issues into various development sectors.	HIV and AIDS; poverty; environmental degradation; rapid urbanization; high rate of divorce due to Islamic practices; high illiteracy levels.

#### f) Youthful Population

The youth population constitutes 28 per cent of the total county population. The challenges facing the youth include: high unemployment levels, lack of youth friendly services to address HIV and AIDs, poor access to reproductive health, high incidences of drug abuse especially miraa, poor skills development, spread of HIV and AIDs, low involvement in decision making process, droughts that affect youth environment related activities, high poverty levels, cultural and religious factors that affect the youth like early marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), low enrolment and completion rates, and inadequate training institutions like village polytechnics to develop skills for the youth.

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

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

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Energetic Youthful Population; presence of Youth Enterprise Fund; NACC structures; availability of CDF resources; posting of youth officers in the County; existence of a national Youth Policy; existence of organized youth groups.	Inadequate support by community; low literacy levels; low attitude towards certain category of jobs; weak youth leadership structure; lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth; inadequate tertiary training; inadequate staff in the Youth office	Linkage with international and regional youth institution; engaging the services of young people in development; partnership with private sector to promote internship program; tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora; exploiting ICT; resources from development partners; thriving construction industry; revival of the livestock sector; high percentage of un-employed youth; establishment of Youth enterprise fund; youth polytechnics; mainstreaming the issue of the youth in all sectors of development.	Inadequate funding; negative perceptions about the youth; unemployment ; HIV/Aids; drug abuse; negative, impact of brain drain among the youth; negative Cultural practices; clan conflicts; overdependence on pastoralism; identity crisis; obsession with going abroad

#### g) Disability

The percentage of disabled persons stands at one per cent. Concerns of the physically challenged in the county have not been adequately addressed. This is exemplified in the low number of organizations that have taken into consideration the needs of the physically challenged. For example when planning for different structures in the county, planners have not taken into consideration the needs of the people with disability by putting rumps in buildings.

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

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

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of Good advocacy skills among persons with disability; disability bill; existence of Association for Physically Handicapped.	Negative attitude on the disabled by the society; slow enactment of the disability bill; lack of mobility; lack of comprehensive data on persons with disability; inadequate training institutions for people with disability; inadequate support	Training in vocational skills; participation in the decision making organs in the county; development of a rehabilitation centre; Government goodwill	Relegation of issues of disability; poor infrastructures; stigmatization from the Society.

	equipment; inadequate funding to projects targeting persons who are physically challenged.		
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### h) Clanism

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

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Unity of purpose; same language; existence of diverse cultures; existence of peace building and peaceful coexistence structures.	Desegregation; lack of a cultural centre for cultural exchange; lack of botanical gardens.	Unifying; existence of the River Tana for irrigation; Hirola Arawale Reserve, Ishaqbini Community Conservancy and Boni Forest Reserve for tourist attraction.	High levels of poverty; insecurity in Somalia and the porous border

### i) Disaster Risk Reduction

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

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Trained personnel in the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment; contingency plan; disaster mapping; trained community members on DRR by organizations such as CARE International in Kenya, VSF Belgium, International Rescue Committee; presence of early warning systems; strong presence of CSOs; existence of disaster management committee; existence of	Weak disaster management skills and systems; low funding for disaster mitigation; ineffective early warning system; poor road network	Presence of many Non Governmental organizations and other actors; active Steering Groups; presence of political good will; availability of Emergency funds from CDF, Red Cross, WFP; willingness of the community to participate in disaster management	Climate change; rising poverty levels; lack of trained personnel on disaster management; corruption; transfers of trained staff.

the National Draught Management Authority; the culture of the community of supporting each other.			
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### 2.3 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

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

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture	Low adoption of technology	High illiteracy levels among the farmers; Lack of willingness by farmers to change from Pastoralism to crop production	Increased adoption of technologies by 50% by 2017	Increase adoption of farming technologies by households to 35% to 2015	Develop simple extension packages and technologies; Conduct technology transfer demonstrations; Initiate a literacy awareness campaign.
		Low crop yields	Low rainfall; Pests and diseases; Destruction of field crops by wild animals; Use of uncertified seeds; Lack of adequate appropriate farm tools and equipments Poor land tenure system	To increase households crop production from 981 hectares to 1,471.5 hectares by 2017	To increase households crop production from 981 to 1,226.25 hectares by 2015	Encourage the input stockists to stock the right tools and equipment.
		Low investment in irrigation farming	High cost of irrigation infrastructure coupled by lack of credit facility; High poverty level; Communal land tenure that deters investments by individuals.	To increase the hectare under irrigation farming from the current 2000 hectares to 10,000 hectares by 2017;	To increase land under irrigation from 2,000 to 6,000hectares by 2015	Revival of Bura, Masalani and Abalatiro irrigation scheme; Initiate 10 minor irrigation projects per year; Agricultural Finance Corporation to review their operation to cater for Garissa farmers
	Livestock	Low livestock Productivity	Inadequate extension services; poor animal husbandry	To increase livestock productivity by 50% to 2017	To increase livestock productivity by 25% to 2015	Enhance extension services to all livestock keepers; breed

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
			practices; rapid denudation of range land; livestock pests, diseases and pasture problems			improvement; drought and disease management; to introduce value addition; reseeded of denuded lands with perennial grasses; Increase the number of cattle dips and cattle crushes Increase funding for disease surveillance
		Frequent massive losses of livestock	Frequent droughts, floods and disease outbreaks	To reduce by 50% livestock loss by 2017	Increase funding for disease surveillance by 30% by 2015	Mass vaccinations against serious diseases. Monitoring at livestock markets stepped up; Surveillances
		Poor marketing for livestock	Lack of value addition on livestock products; inadequate marketing facilities such as auction yards; poor roads communication network; cultural attachment to livestock; lack of adequate farmers marketing co-operatives; lack of electricity for value addition.	Increase marketing facilities in the County by 30% by 2017 Increase income from livestock sales by 50% by 2017	Increase marketing facilities in the County by 30% by 2015; Increase income from livestock sales by 30% by 2015	Establish auction yards; improve access roads and communication network; provide credit facilities; promote formation of livestock cooperative associations to market their products; promote value addition; enable the livestock farmers to see the value of their livestock in addressing poverty.
	Wildlife	Human/ wildlife conflict	Crops destruction by wildlife; livestock attacks by wild animals; encroachment of forests by human beings; unchecked increase of wildlife; uncontrolled movement of wild animals; human attacks by wild animals especially	Reduce human-wildlife conflict by 50% by 2017.	Reduce human-wildlife conflict by 30% by 2015.	Community involvement in wildlife management; fence animal reserves to contain wildlife; compensation of those attacked by wild animals.

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
			crocodiles.			
General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs	Tourism	Underdevelopme nt of sub sector	Low publicity Inadequate marketing of potential	To increase the number of tourists from 1,000 to 5,000 by 2017	To increase the number of tourists from 2,000 to 3,000 by 2015; Aggressive marketing of the County as game and conference site	Promote the county as an ideal game and conference tourism site; Improve security in the County; Improvement of infrastructure
Education	Education	Low education and literacy levels	Cultural , religious and traditional beliefs e.g. nomadism; inadequate learning facilities (building , desks and textbooks); high dropout rate; child labour; negative attitude towards education; food shortage; Insecurity ;Lack of employment; High poverty levels.	Increase the literacy level from 39.7% to 59.55% by 2017. To increase the transition from primary to secondary from the current 58.3% to 90% by 2017 To increase the net enrolment rate in primary school from 23.5% to 60% by 2017	Increase the literacy level from 39.7% to 49.6% by 2015; To increase the transition from primary to secondary from the current 58.3% to 70% by 2015 To increase the net enrolment rate in primary from 23.5% to 40% by 2015	Provide learning facilities, equipment and teachers ; sensitize the public on the importance of education; award bursaries fairly to all the deserving students; Create mobile schools, low cost boarding schools and adopt integrated curriculum
		Low access to ECDE education	High poverty levels, Preference for religious matters than secular education Lack of capacity for quality teaching by teachers Inadequate materials	To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 40% by 2017	To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 25% by 2015	Effective use of community support grants Training both teachers and SMC in ECD managements Provide adequate learning materials in liaison with development partners
		Low access to secondary education	Lack of education opportunities (secondary) for girls Lack of proper career guidance to students; Lack of role models in the society	To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 50% by 2017	To increase the net enrolment rate from 9.6% to 30% by 2015	Develop model girls secondary schools; Scholarships to bright needy girls ICT be taught in schools
Health	Health	Poor human health	Inadequate health facilities; Poorly equipped health	To decrease the average distance to the nearest health	To decrease the average distance to the nearest health	Establish new health institutions; Recruit and

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
			facilities Shortage of health personnel; Inadequate drugs; High poverty levels; Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees.; poor transport and communication	facility from 35Km to 10 Km by 2017 Reduce Infant Mortality Rate from 57/1000 to 28/1000 by 2017  To reduce under five infant mortality rate from 80/1000 to 40/1000 by 2017  To increase the from 62% to 80% by 2017	facility from 35Km to 20 Km by 2015; Reduce Infant Mortality Rate from 57/1000 to 38/1000 by 2015. To reduce under five infant mortality rate from 80/1000 to 53/1000 by 2015 To increase the immunization coverage from 62% to 95% by 2015	deploy more health personnel Provide adequate drugs. Train CHWs health related issues Carry out capacity building among health facilities management committees. Sensitize communities on importance of immunization
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Roads	Poor road network Bitumen 21.5Km;Gravel 304Km Earth surface1,479Km	Inadequate funds Natural disasters-floods Heavy commercial vehicles	To increase bitumen road network from 21.5 Km to 200 Km by 2017  To increase the gravel road network from 304 Km to 1,000 Km by 2017	To increase bitumen road network from 21.5 Km to 90 Km by 2015 To increase the gravel road network from 304 Km to 600 Km by 2015	Provide funds for major and rural access roads Open up more rural access roads Classify roads in the County Routine maintenance for all roads
	Energy	Inadequate access to electricity and rampant power outages	Exclusion of the County from the national grid. Over dependence on wood fuel High cost of electricity	To increase access to electricity from 0.2% to 30% by 2017 To connect the County to the national grid by 2017 To reduce cost of electricity by 50% by 2017	To increase access to electricity from 0.2% to 10% by 2015 To reduce cost of electricity by 20% by 2015	Expand rural electrification programme; Promote the use of renewable energy such as solar
	ICT	Low mobile Network coverage	Poverty; limited mobile infrastructure Lack of power in the rural areas	To increase mobile phone network coverage to 90% by 2017 from the current 62%	To increase mobile phone network coverage to 70% by 2015 from the current 62%	To procure ICT equipments Expansion of electricity coverage and embracing of alternative power sources
	Local Government	Poor Urban planning and management	Lack of public toilets/ latrines; lack well managed markets; lack of waste management	Increase number of public toilets in trading centres and markets by 90% by 2017	Increase number of public toilets in trading centres and markets by 70% by 2015	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres; construct proper drainage systems;



MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
			sites; poor drainage in urban centres; poor planning of towns; land grabbing.	Develop part development plans for 10 trading centres in the County by 2017.	Develop part development plans for 10 trading centres in the County by 2015.	establish waste management site; construct organized markets.
Environmental Protection, Water and Housing	Water	Inadequate access to safe drinking water Long distances to water points	Persistent drought ; Poor water management interventions Pressure on water points from large livestock herds. Poor water harvesting techniques High investment cost (pumps and canals); Long distance to water points	To increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking from 27,725 households to 90,000 households by 2017 To reduce the average distance to water points from 25Km to 10 Km by 2017	To increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking from 27,725 households to 50,000 households by 2015 To reduce the average distance to water points from 25Km to 15 Km by 2015	Surface run off harvesting Roof catchments Construction of small, medium and big dams and pans in the County; Rehabilitation and sinking of new boreholes/wells; Harness water from Laghas for agricultural, livestock and domestic use; De-silt existing water points
	Environment	Environmental degradation in the County	Communal land ownership; non gazettement of forests; over – grazing; illegal charcoal burning; land degradation through poor mining practices; Poor disposal of solid wastes.	Increase forest cover from 0.3 % to 4% by 2017	Increase forest cover from 0.3% to 2% by 2015	Land adjudication and registration; increase forest cover through afforestation; promoting environmental education, public awareness and participation in pursuit of sustainable development; deploy forest guards; control overgrazing and soil erosion; restrict charcoal burning
	Housing	Poor and inadequate housing	Marginal investment in housing High poverty levels Lack of secure land tenure; Lack of physical planning for the urban areas High cost of building materials	Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the County by 50% by 2017 Provision of other low cost building materials by 2017	Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the County by 30% by 2015 Provision of other low cost building materials by 2015	To develop a physical plan for all settlements in the County; Ensure low cost housing units are developed in the County
Governance, Justice Law and	Immigration and	Low registration coverage	Lack of awareness	To increase registration	To increase registration	Awareness campaigns

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
Order	Registration of Persons		Lengthy vetting process Inadequate capacity within the department Use of manual registration system	levels in the County by 20% in 2017	levels in the County by 10% in 2015	Deploy an ICT based registration system and procure adequate equipments and add funds; Community awareness on the registration
	IEBC	Low voters' registration and turnout levels in the County.	Lack of awareness; Apathy and pastoralist lifestyle	To increase voter registration from the current 35.6% to 100% by 2017	To increase voter registration from the current 35.6% to 50% by 2015	Awareness campaigns Increase the number of voting centres and Mobile registration outreach
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Children	Low penetration of the social safety nets to vulnerable children	Inadequate social protection scheme Poverty	To increase the social safety nets from 10% to 70% of the vulnerable children by 2017	To increase the social safety from 10% nets to 40% of the vulnerable children by 2015	Provision of more funds
	Youth	High rate of unemployment	Inadequate job opportunities; lack of manufacturing industries in the County; inadequate credit facilities; inadequate <i>Jua Kali</i> facilities; lack of adequate formal and technical education; collapse of Bura irrigation schemes.	To create employment opportunities for 70% of the youth in the County by 2017	To create employment opportunities for 50% of the youth in the County by 2015	Open and expand technical institutions; provide micro-credit for <i>Jua kali</i> and women groups; provide employment opportunities through devolved funds projects implementation; promote ICT skills and establishment of digital villages; Increase capacity building on entrepreneurship skills.
	Gender	Cultural/religious practices High illiteracy levels	To enhance women participation in decision making process from 1% to 30% by 2017	To enhance women participation in decision making process from 1% to 20% by 2015	Advocacy and awareness campaigns Affirmative action	-
	Social Services	Negative cultural practices such as FGM	Poverty Illiteracy Highly patriarchal society	To reduce the prevalence of FGM from 97% to 70% by 2017	To reduce the prevalence of FGM from 97% to 80% by 2015	Advocacy and awareness creation Promote alternative rite of passage for girls Use of religious

<b>MTEF Sector</b>	<b>Sub-sector</b>	<b>Issues/ Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objectives</b>	<b>Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts</b>
						leaders
Public Administration	Devolution and Planning	Weak coordination Lack of authentic and comprehensive data	Parallel committees Lack of equipments Weak linkage between the County Development profile and sectors plans Lack of up to date data	To Foster sustainable social economic development at the County level through collecting, interpretation dissemination and implementation of government policies	To disseminate the County Development Profile To continuously interpret and disseminate policies	Capacity building on planning and M&E Carrying out regular surveys Continued updating of County projects Interpretation and Dissemination of policies

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents linkages of the County Integrated Development Plans with the Vision 2030, MDGs and the Constitution 2010.

#### **3.1 CIDP Linkages with the Kenya Constitution, 2010**

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

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated

Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

### **3.2 CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan**

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

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognisance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realisation of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due

cognisance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas which are the focus of the CIDP include: employment creation; completion of the ongoing projects, poverty and inequalities reduction, food security by increasing land under irrigation and increased investment in livestock sub sector; opening and increasing the competitiveness of the County's economy through expanding and maintaining the roads network; providing for the rights of the marginalised and the minority groups, promoting national values and ethics, environment management and enhancing the use of green sources of energy, increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports promotion; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of the Rahole canal and the Livestock disease free zones. The LAPSSET Corridor will also be implemented through the County thus enhancing the benefits to the local economy; improving County security will be an issue of focus in liaison with the national Government.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.

### **3.2 Cross-cutting projects and programmes**

Projects and programmes involving the County and neighbouring counties will be identified and implemented with mutual consent and participation.

A number of projects will be considered for implementation with neighbouring neighbouring counties of Wajir, Tanariver, Isiolo, Lamu and Kitui Counties. These mainly relate to infrastructure projects that enhance connectivity to these neighboring Counties. Issues of greater interest with Counties in other similsrly placed counties such

as droughts and disasters will be pursued. Other issues such as security, outbreak of *both* human and livestock diseases will require that counties regularly cooperate to manage them.

### 3.3 Mainstreaming of Millennium Development Goals

Below is a snapshot of the status of implementation of the MDGs within the county.

**GOAL 1: Reduce Extreme Poverty and Hunger:** The country's MDGs target is to reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day. The absolute poverty level in Garissa County currently stands at 50 per cent. This can be attributed to the harsh climatic condition coupled with the high dependence on relief food supplies. In the recent past however, there has been a massive expansion of irrigation farming along the River Tana. The government has also come up with various interventions such as the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds, Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Cash Transfers for the elderly, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) program among others. There is also a number of Non Governmental Organizations offering a variety of cash transfers for social security safety nets. This has seen a large proportion of the population receiving these cash transfers.

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

**GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:** The participation of women in leadership and strategic decision making process is very low at less than 1%. This is due to cultural practices and religious beliefs which tend to undermine women's role in decision making. However this is likely to change due to the constitutional provision of one third of either gender in key decision making organs. There is also an increased awareness level on the role of women in leadership and decision making by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The presence of Women Enterprise Development

Fund and other micro-finance institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust has also empowered women in business activities.

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

**GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health:** The target is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio. Adverse social-cultural practices in the county such as early marriages and female genital mutilation have negatively impacted on maternal health. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 3.5 per cent. Majority of maternal deaths in the county are due to low proportion of births in health facilities because of limited physical access to health facilities, poverty, poor client management, poor infrastructure, lack of referral systems and inadequate human resource. The antenatal care coverage between one visit and four visits per expectant mother is 69.5 per cent while the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in the county is 35 per cent. The maternal mortality rate is 1,100 per 100,000 persons.

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

**GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability:** National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the competent authority on environment issues in the county. It safeguards and enhances environmental quality and the preparation of Environmental Action Plans (EAPs). The major environmental concerns in the county are environmental



degradation, climate change, decreasing forest cover, solid waste management and poor quality of water. Access to clean tap water in the county is very low and only available in urban centres. Various Government departments have been involved in tree planting initiatives in the county.

### **3.4 Linkage with Sectoral Plans, Urban Plans**

The CIPD will be a subset of the various sectoral plans and urban plans in the county, the difference being the level of details and emphasis between the CIPD and the latter plans.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

# **RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK**

County resource envelope contains mandatory funds received from the national government as and permitted revenue collection as per the constitution. Efforts will be made to enhance efficiency in collection of revenue and in the management of all public funds.

The county government will also local revenue through the finance bill. Once this is passed the revenue raised is expected to increase by 100% compared to the previous years under the defunct councils.

Where funding will be inadequate the county Government is willing to explore other avenues of mobilised resources such fundraising, Public Private partnership, seeking for direct assistance in form grant and use of appropriate financial instruments. A deliberate effort shall also be undertaken to attract Investors

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

# **DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

## 5.0 Introduction

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 Ministry at departmental level and the projects and programmes to be implemented in the period. Effort has been made to isolate the 2013/14 projects and programmes to kick start the implementation of the integrated plan.

The information is presented based on the ten Ministries of the Garissa County Government and one Directorate. These are; 1) Education, Youth, polytechnics and sports, 2) Finance and Economic planning, 3) Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, 4) Ministry of Children, Gender And Women Empowerment, 5) Commerce and Co-operatives 6) Infrastructure, 7) Health Water And Sanitation 8) Ministry of Land, Housing and Works , 9) Culture and Intercommunity Affairs , 10) Environment, Forestry Wildlife and Tourism 11) Directorate of Urban Planning and Development.

For each of the Ministries/sectors vision has been derived from the national sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally the development Challenges, projects and programmes are presented on departmental basis.

### 5.1 Education, Youth, Polytechnic and Sports

The sector comprises of the departments of Education, Youth Programmes, Youth polytechnics and Sports.

#### 5.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development

**Mission:** To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

#### 5.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will focus on improving the standard of education through massive investment in education infrastructure. Specific focus will go to the early Childhood education through expansion of classrooms, recruitment of teachers and construction of ECD centres of excellence. Other stakeholders particularly the national Government will

be at hand in Expansion of the mobile schools, sanitation improvement and housing for teachers in both primary and secondary schools. New primary schools and secondary schools will be constructed. Management structures comprising of the school committees, board of governors, Parents and other stakeholders will be expected to work as a team. Capacity building of these management structures will be undertaken throughout the plan period. Quality control of the entire education system will continuously be monitored. Logistics in terms of additional teachers, other cadres of staff, vehicles and requisite equipment will be provided for. The glaring gender disparity in schools and the negative cultural practices such FGM and early marriages will also be addressed through advocacy.

Youth unemployment is very high in the county like in any other part of the country. To address this problem the county will develop youth polytechnics and technical institutions in every constituency. The youth empowerment centres will be operationalized while new ones will be put up. Youth Enterprise Development Fund will be enhanced to enable the youth to engage in economic activities and generate employment. Development of sports will be given more attention through establishment of modern sports facilities and training of sports people.

### 5.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stake holder	Role
Department of Education	Funding, quality control, deployment of teachers and infrastructures development
Public Works Department	Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development
Ministries of Health (both medical and public health)	Sanitation and Immunization programmes for school children
UNICEF	Advocacy and logistical support, bursaries and infrastructures development
Non-Governmental Organisations	Infrastructures development and advocacy
Community Based Organisations and Faith Based Organisations	Advocacy and mobilization of resources
Department of Water	Provision of water in schools
Constituency Development Fund	Infrastructures development and bursaries
Children's Department	Child protection and child rights
Private sector	Establishment of private schools and supply of quality education materials
World Food Programme	Management of school feeding programme
Community	Support to education; Observing and practicing good health care.
Ministry of Lands	Physical planning of schools
Department of Youth Affairs	Youth development

Stake holder	Role
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE)	Trainings and provision of credit
Community Based Organizations (CBOs);	Social mobilization
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs);	Social mobilization and funding
Kenya National Library Services	Equipping and managing libraries
Youth groups	Organization and mobilization

#### 5.1.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Increase enrolment, retention and transition rates;	<p>Poverty</p> <p>Inadequate facilities;</p> <p>Low enrolment and retention rates in pre-primary, primary, secondary schools</p> <p>Inadequate polytechnics;</p> <p>Few teachers;</p> <p>Poor housing for teachers</p> <p>-Uncomfortable learning environment</p> <p>No vehicles to facilitate supervision and monitoring</p>	<p>Construct more schools;</p> <p>Rehabilitate boarding schools and have special funding for the institutions;</p> <p>Recruit teachers</p> <p>Teacher housing</p> <p>Rehabilitate and Improve education facilities</p> <p>Construct a youth polytechnic, Complete and equip existing one to offer marketable courses;</p> <p>Provide housing for teachers</p> <p>Emphasize on mobile education.</p> <p>Increase the number of secondary schools and to Promote one school into a model school</p>
	Increase literacy.	<p>Few teachers</p> <p>Few adult education classes;</p> <p>Lack of learning materials;</p> <p>Lack of transport for supervision and</p>	<p>Advocacy and awareness creation for increased enrolment of adult</p> <p>Increase learning facilities</p> <p>Increase funding and support for adult education from stakeholders such as devolved funds, the Government, Projects such as the Arid Lands Project, NGOs and other international</p>

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		quality control.	organizations e.g. UNICEF etc materials from NGOs and CBOs.
Youth and Sports	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV and AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme	Low staffing levels, lack of friendly youth facilities; high illiteracy; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels  Lack of sports facilities	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; construction of empowerment centre, youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; establishment of youth governance structures, development of stadium and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centres.

### 5.1. 5 Development Challenge, Projects and Programmes

#### Ministry Of Education, Youth Polytechnics and Sports

##### 1. Education- ECD

Education ECD DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2016/17				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>EDUCATION ECD</b>				
ECD under enrolment	Increase ECD enrolment rate	100	35	65
Shortage of qualified	Employment of more ECD teachers by the County	100	37	62.3



ECD Teachers	government			
Inadequate infrastructure	Establishing and equipping 14 ECD Centers of excellence	100	0	67
	Construct two classrooms in each public ECD centers in the County	100	19.5	47.8
	Purchase adequate furniture for all ECD Centers in the entire County	100	10	69.2
	Construct 2 toilets for each ECD Center	100	35	100
	Building and equipping an ECD college in Garissa town to serve the entire County – Admin block, 2 blocks of Hostels, 8Toilet/ ablution rooms, Dining hall, 4 lecture halls	100	0	100
	Building and equipping 6 other Sub County offices	100	0	100
Inadequate personnel	Employ/Hire DICECE personnel	100	37	74
Inadequate clean, safe drinking water in ECD centers	Every ECD Center to have clean and safe drinking water	100	15	70
Scholarships to needy ECD teacher trainees	Train more ECD teachers through scholarships	100	0	30
Transport	Ease transportation problems	100	0	100

### Projects and programmes

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Ksh s.)	Total Cost (Ksh s.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)	Output/ Outcome indicators
To improve access rate from 35% to 55%	20	Conduct 4 ECD enrolment drives in sub-counties	24	1M	24M		24M	No. of ECD enrolment drives conducted
Shortage of qualified ECD Teachers from 37% to 63%	37	Refresher courses for EDC teachers	8	200,000	1.6 M	-	1.6 M	No. of refresher teachers trained
	26	Employment of ECD teachers	421	15,000	6.315 M	-	6.315 M	No. of teachers recruited
Establishing and equipping ECD Centers of	67	Establishing & equipping	7	10 M	70 M	-	70 M	No. of centres established

excellence from 0% to 67%		g centers of excellence						d
Construct classrooms in all public ECD centers in the County from 19.5% to 68%	19.5	Renovation of existing ECD Classrooms	150	33,335	5M		5 M	No. of classes renovated
	48.5	Construction of classrooms	360	700,000	252 M	-	252 M	No. of classes constructed
Purchase adequate furniture for all ECD Centers in the entire County from 10% to 69%	10	Repair of furniture	802	1,000	-	0.82M	0.7 M	No. of furniture repaired
	59	Purchase of furniture	5,528	1,500	8.29 M	-	8.29 M	No. of furniture purchased
Construct toilets for all ECD Centers from 35% to 100%	35	Repair of toilets	217	5,000	1.09 M		1.09 M	No. of toilets repaired
	65	Construction of Toilets	403	150,000	60.5 M	-	60.5 M	No. of toilets constructed
Building and equipping an ECD college in Garissa town to serve the entire County from 0% to 100%.	100	Construction of Modern admin block	1	10 M	10 M	-	10 M	Administration block constructed
		Lecture halls	4	1.5M	6 M		6M	No. of lecture halls built
		Hostel blocks	2	3 M	6M		6M	No. of hostel blocks put in place

		Toilets/ Ablution rooms	8	300,0 00	2.4M		2.4 M	No. of toilets put in place
		Dinning hall	1	6 M	6 M		6 M	Dinning hall in place
		Building and equippin g other Sub County offices	6	3 M	18M		18 M	No. of offices built and equipped
Increasing accessibility of clean and safe drinking water ECD centers from 15% to 70%	15	Maintain ing the existing centres	33	20,00 0	0.66 M		0.66M	No. of water connectio n in centres repaired
	55	Provision of safe drinking water	154	200,0 00	30.8 M		30.8 M	No. of ECD centres connected to safe drinking water
Employ/Hire/in crease DICECE officers from 37% to 74%	37	Refreshe r/ induction courses	14	270,0 00	3.78 M		3.78 M	No. of induction courses conducted
	37	Employ ment of DICECE Trainers	14	45,00 0	30.24 M		30.24 M	No. of trainers employed
Provision of scholarship to needy ECD Teacher trainees from 0% to 30%	100	Purchase of vehicles	2	2.5M	5 M		5 M	No. of vehicles purchased
Grand Total							548.375M	

## 2. Department of Youth Polytechnics

YOUTH POLYTECHNICS DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/2014 -2016/2017				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>YOUTH POLYTECHNICS</b>				
Hiring of YP Instructors	Quarterly Report Based on Youth Polytechnic staffing	100	40	80
Fencing of Youth Polytechnic Compounds	Enhanced security Youth polytechnics	100	20	75
Equipping of Hostel Block at Polytechnic	Fully equipped Hostel block to accommodate 60 trainees	100	0	75
Construction of classroom blocks	Newly constructed modern classroom blocks	100	10	50
Equipping of Computer Lab with computer Desks	Fully equipped computer laboratory	100	10	80
Setting up Youth polytechnic, to offer courses ,i.e. plumbing, electricity, tailoring , building and construction	Construction of classroom, administration block and training workshops	100	0	100
Construction of administration block	Construction of administration block	100	10	80
Purchasing of sports equipment for yp trainees	Fully equipped Yps with sports gears	100	10	90
Facilitation of green house farming	Fully equipped green house with farm inputs	100	30	90
Construction of hostel block	Newly constructed hostel block	100	0	80

### 3. Youth Polytechnics Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Program me/ Objective	Percentag e Improvem ent	Project	Quanti ty	Unit Cost (Kshs .)	Total Cost (Ksh s.)	Operation and Maintena nce (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs. M)	M &E indicators
Improve standards of Youth Polytechni cs	50	Fencing works	2700 square metres	4,000	10.8 M	-	10.8M	No. of square metres fenced
	50	Constructi on of classrooms	4	1.25 M	5M	-	5M	No. of classrooms constructed
	75	Equipping with beds and mattresses	60	11,50 0	0.69 M	-	0.69M	No. of beds with mattresses bought
	70	Purchase Computer lab equipments	10	100,0 00	1M	100,000	1.1M	No. of computers purchased
	100	Constructi on of one sub-county youth polytechni c	1	-	15 M	1.5M	15.1 M	Polytechnic constructed and operational
	40	Employing more instructors	10	40,00 0	4.8M		4.8M	No. of instructors recruited
	70	Constructi ng of administrat ion block	1	10M	10M		10M	Administrat ion block constructed and functional
	60	Purchase assembling of green house	1	1.5M	1.5M		1.5M	Green house purchased and in use
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>48.99M</b>	

#### 4. Department of Sports

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/2014 TO 2014/2017				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS</b>				
Sports Facilities	To construct sports facilities in all Sub-county headquarters. Increase stadia from the current two, to seven.	100	30	70
Talent identification & Nurturing	Increase the number of youth talent centres from the current 3 per sub-county to 6 per sub-county	100	50	50
Sports Equipment	Ensure standard Playing kit is provided to clubs, talent centers and sport persons to enhance participation and reduce injuries	100	5	45
Capacity Building and Training	Establish a county sports personnel training program to ensure competencies and capacity in sports	100	10	40

#### Department of Sports Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)	Output/ Outcome indicators
To construct sports facilities in all Sub-county headquarters, Increase stadia from the current two, to seven. (An improvement	30	Maintenance of existing stadia	2	-	-	0.75M	0.75M	No. of stadia repaired
	40	Fencing and Bush Clearing, Goal posts, track and Dias Changing rooms &	5	7M	35M	3.5M	38.5M	No. of stadia increased



## 5. Youth Development Programmes

Programme/ Objective	%Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost in Millions(Kshs.)	Operation & Maintenance (Kshs.)	M&E Indicators
Refurbishment and Operationalise of Youth Empowerment Centers	70%	-Fencing	4	0.2	<b>0.8</b>	0.576	Status Reports  Committees Formed
		-	3	0.15	<b>0.45</b>		
		-Electrification & Wiring	4	0.5	<b>2</b>		
		-Equipping of the Centers	4	0.35	<b>14</b>		
		- Establishment of Management Committees	4	14	<b>56</b>		
Construction of Youth Empowerment Centers (No 2)	50%	-Land allocation	2 Plots			0.192	Land allocated  Status Report
		-Bills of quantities	2	21	<b>42</b>		
		-Construction Work					
Nurturing of Youth Talents	70%	-Conduct Youth Study tour	1	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	-	-1 youth Exchange programme Conducted -Talents identified -Youths Guided on Career Choices
		-Organize and Conduct Market Fairs	1	0.1	<b>0.1</b>		
		-Conduct cultural and Artistic shows	2	0.3	<b>0.6</b>		
		-Conduct Career choices through Career Fairs	2	0.125	<b>0.25</b>		
Skills Training for the Youth		-Organize & Conduct Entrepreneurship Trainings -Conduct leadership Trainings -Conduct ICT Trainings -Conduct Family and Life Skills Training	One in every District	0.067	<b>0.467</b>	-	40 youths sensitized in Every district





### 5.1.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by incorporating them in the education curriculum. This will be done through incorporation of gender, HIV and AIDS and environmental issues into the curriculum. Advocacy for inclusion of the entire cross cutting issues in the curriculum is crucial. Specific focus will go to youth training. This will enable the youth to start income generating activities thus reducing poverty. The sector will also continue supporting schools for children with disabilities through provision of infrastructure, material and staffing. The education of the community on security, disaster management and environmental conservation should be undertaken.

The county recognizes the importance of gender in its development. Efforts are being made to increase participation of women in all local committees and also to increase female enrolment and retention rates at all levels of education.

Other strategies include deepening of advocacy and awareness on negative cultural practices such as FGM and divorce. The county should also ensure participation of all groups of people in development activities through trainings, networking and collaborations. It will also strive to promote Goal one of the MDGs on achievement through full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people and Goal three on elimination of gender disparity. All the sector programmes will ensure gender equity by ensuring women participation in decision making and management.

Fight against HIV and AIDS is intensified through campaigns and provision of support. The sector is in tandem with MDG number six which seeks to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS. The sector will enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation and lead to recovery programmes in the county and also sustain capacity building and empowerment of all special groups.

## 6.2 Finance and Economic Planning

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Finance and Economic Planning.

### 6.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

### 6.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 6.2.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Devolution and Planning Economic Planning	Coordination of policy formulation and implementation; to improve policy formulation, coordination and implementation; to develop and implement sound population management policies; to strengthen the district monitoring and evaluation system; to improve and strengthen human resource management and development in the ministry; to align the ministry's ICT framework to E-government Strategy; to improve capacity for local level planning; institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of public resources
Department of Finance	Improving resource mobilization; improving allocation and management of public resources; safe guarding government property and assets; enhancing institutional and human resource capacity for quality service delivery; creating enabling environment for private sector development.
The Public and Civil Society	Utilize services; give feedback on service delivery

### 6.2.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Devolution and Planning	Dissemination of the CIDP; continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies; rationalization of all development committees and continually align projects to the CIDP; monitoring and evaluation; continuously	Parallel committees; lack of equipments; weak linkage between the CIDP and sectors plans; lack of surveys; low funding; poor linkage of CIDP with the national budget.	Capacity building on planning; carrying out regular surveys; procurement of equipments; continued updating of district database; interpretation and Dissemination of policies; undertaking regular DDP reviews; increase funding to district priorities

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	update a sub county database.		
Finance	To fully computerize and network the finance department; to train all staff requisite skills	Use Manual systems; poor skills; inadequate personnel	To deploy a financial management system; training of staff; deployment of additional staff
Public service	To improve on service delivery to the people; to train all staff requisite skills	Inadequate personnel; inadequate capacity in terms of equipment and funds	Put all departmental heads under performance contracting; to employ new rapid results initiative; to increase funding to the district projects; training of staff; deployment of additional staff

## 6.2.5 Development Challenge, Projects and Programmes

### 1. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2017/8				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>ECONOMIC PLANNING</b>				
Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programs in the County	Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of all projects/programs implemented in the county at each subcounty level	100	25	75
	Midterm (two and half years) evaluation of the County Integrated Development Plan	100	0	100
	CIDP reviewed and updated annually as per the Devolved Government Act, 2012.	100	20	80
	End term review of CIDP by 2017			
Poverty Eradication Revolving funds for IGA	Number of registered groups accessing IGAs funds for poverty eradication	100	0.1	10
Medium Term Expenditure framework to the budget	Preparation of medium plan input to guide the budget preparation on annual basis	100	0	100
Bursaries for needy students	Number of needy students accessing bursaries	100	30	60
Capacity building of communities on financial management, proposal writing, devolved funds,	Communities/groups empowered to mobilize additional resources for their local development	100	10	40

MDGs e.t.c.				
Expansion of Garissa County Information and Documentation Centre/Resource Centre	Construct one IT room and one documents room to enhance provision of planning data to stakeholders Equip the centre with furniture, computers to facilitate effective dissemination and access of County socio-economic information and policies.	100	40	50
Establishment of County Website	Design and hosting of one County website to increase access to developmental information	100	0	50
Capacity building of County staff on ICT	All County staff on need basis to be capacity built so as to increase the uptake of ICT	100	45	45
Establishment of digital villages	Increase access of information to the community through ICT and reduce the digital divide	100	0	50
Equipping of Garissa County Information and Documentation Centre	The county to have a fully operational CIDC with effective service delivery	100	40	50
Automation of Garissa County Information and Documentation Centre	Computerization, internet connection and networking	100	0	50
County Investment	The county to have a comprehensive County Investment Profile	100	0	100
	Annual investment forums for purposes of benchmarking and investment attraction			
Awareness creation	Conduct dissemination of CIDP and other policies in all electoral wards in the county	100	0	100
County statistics	Conduct surveys on various economic and social aspects annually	100	0	100
	Annual county statistics	100	30	70
Transport	Vehicles for monitoring and evaluation.	100	0	100
Progress reporting	Monthly progress reports	100	60	85
Millennium Development Goals	County MDGs status report prepared every 2 years	100	0	40
Benchmarking	Inter-county benchmarking and peer review	100	0	100
	Inter-county benchmarking and experiences	100	0	100
Establishment of GIS planning database as per section 105 of County Government act	Equipment and Software	100	0	100
	Training of Personnel on GIS	100	10	90
	Collection of data-Continuous	100	0	100
	Recruitment of additional personnel	100	20	80

#### Economic Planning Projects and Programmes CIDP for 2013/14

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement (5years)	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.Mil ions)	M&E indicators
Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of all projects/programmes implemented in the county	50	Monitoring and evaluation field visits and reports on quarterly basis in all subcounties	28	0.3m	8.4m	-	8.4m	No, of visits  M&E reports
CIDP updated annually as per the Devolved Government	80	Annual Review and updating of CIDP	1	4M	4M	-	4M	Updated CIDP

Act, 2012.								
Establishment of GIS planning database as per section 105 of County Government act	100	Purchase of equipment and Software			4M	0.1M	4.1M	No. of equipment
		Training of Personnel on GIS	15	0.1M	1.5M	-	1.5M	No. trained
		Collection of planning GIS data on quarterly basis-	4quarters	400,000	1.6M	-	1.6M	Quarterly reports
Revolving funds for poverty alleviation	40	Revolving Funds for poverty alleviation	7	2M	14M	2M	16M	No. of groups Repayment records
Vehicles for monitoring and evaluation.	100	Purchase of 4 wheel Vehicles	4	5M	20M	2M	22M	No. of vehicles
Medium expenditure framework for the 2014/15 budget	100	-Hold 10 Ministerial MTEF sector forums	10 forums	0.3M	3M	5.6M	5.6M	No. of forums
		- Consultations in subcounties	7subcounties	0.3M	2.1M			
		Validation forums	1Validation	0.5m	0.5M			
Sub-County Documentation and Information Centres	100	Construction of Sub-County Information and Documentation Centre	1	10M	10M	1M	11M	No. constructed Site visit reports
Communities/groups empowered to mobilize additional resources for their local development	30	Training of CBOs and self-help groups on resource mobilization	4 sessions	2M	8M	-	8M	No. empowered
The county to have a comprehensive County Investment Profile	100	Preparation of county investment profile	1	5M	5M	-	5M	Investment profile
Investment Attraction	100	Organizing Annual Investment Forums	1	10M	10M	-	10M	Annual investment forum report
Conduct dissemination of CIDP and other policies in all electoral wards in the county	100	Dissemination of CIDP and policies in electoral wards	30 forums	05M	1.5M	-	1.5M	No. of forums

Conduct surveys on various economic and social aspects annually	100	Conduct county surveys on economic and social well-being	1	10M	10M	-	10M	No. of surveys
Annual county statistics	100	County annual data collection and analysis	1	5M	5M	-	5M	Annual statistics report
Equipping of Garissa County Information and Documentation Centre	50	Purchase of Office Equipment	-	10M	10M	1M	11M	No. of equipment
Millennium Development Goals	40	Preparation of County MDGs status report	1	3M	3M	-	3M	MDGs report
Benchmarking with progressive Counties	100	Inter-county benchmarking and Learning visits	1	2M	2M	-	2M	No. of visits
Bursaries for needy students	30	Provide bursaries for needy students					40m	No. of students Amount disbursed
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>169.7M</b>	

### 6.2.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting processes and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. There shall be continuous monitoring and evaluation of the status and extent to which the cross cutting issues are being implemented. Gender, HIV and AIDS, adult education, disaster management and environmental issues will be tracked in the plan period.

### 6.3 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

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

#### 6.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

#### 6.3.2 County Response to Sector and Mission

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

Improvement of livestock breeds will be enhanced by up scaling disease control programs, pasture resource propagation and conservation programs. Other interventions will include market information dissemination programs; livestock based infrastructure development and support to value addition initiatives at community level. In addition, efforts will go into rehabilitation and development of rural water points to enable full utilization of pasture which is a basic natural resource available in the county. Early warning systems and drought mitigation efforts at the community and locational levels will be strengthened. The veterinary department will mostly focus on purchase of cold chain and equipment, construction of animal disease testing centres and provision of extension services.

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

#### 6.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP)	Extensions services
Kenya Agricultural Research Institution	Research and technologies



<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Role</b>
(KARI)	
Cooperatives	Farmers organisation for economies of scale
World Food Programme (WFP)	Emergency relief support
Department of Trade	Promotion and marketing
Department of Water	Provision of water for irrigation, livestock and human use
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Research on disease, Early Warning and Prosopis management
Department of Information and Communication	Information on markets trends Publicity and advertisement of products Training of communities –media
Departments of Roads & Public works	Infrastructure development and maintenance
Constituencies Development Fund (CDF)	Funding to community initiatives
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Funding to community projects
Ministries of Health (Medical Services and Public Health)	Health services
Local Community	Participation in production, community labour, good practices and management.
National Government Coordination	Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions; Dissemination of policies and good practices
CARE International in Kenya	Funding and capacity building
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Initiative	Funding to groups for food security
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project (ALLPRO)	Infrastructure and funding
Horticultural Crop Development Authority	Marketing of agricultural produce
Department of Livestock Production	Policy direction, implementation and extension services and coordination
Department of Agriculture	Policy direction, implementation and extension services, coordination
Ministry of Lands	Land adjudication and planning
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE)	Provision and management of credit facilities, training in business skills
Kenya Red Cross Society	Distribution of Relief food Disaster management
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	Extension services Training of staff and community
Chamber of Commerce and Industry/private sector	Promotion of agro-business Credit facilities and cash transfer
Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI)	Supply and trainings in appropriate technologies

### 7.3.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	<p>Promotion of food and cash crops; Improve agricultural marketing channels</p> <p>Promotion of small scale agriculture on drought tolerant food crops;</p> <p>Promote production of food crops e.g. maize, bananas</p> <p>Increase extension services</p> <p>Promote production of cash crops eg cotton and orphaned crops e.g. sorghum, cowpeas, green grams</p> <p>Promote production of horticultural crops e.g. water melon, pawpaw, mangoes</p>	<p>Recurrent drought in the district; Unreliable rainfall; high cost of agricultural farm inputs; wildlife menace in the areas bordering Hirola Arawale Reserve; inadequate funding for extension services; poor roads and lack of marketing infrastructure ; low adoption to new farming technologies; Prevalence of disease and pests; poor extension research linkage; inadequate extension research linkage; inadequate extension staff;; planting of uncertified seeds; poor road network; lack of transport for extension staff;; low level of funding; lack of cold storage facilities.</p>	<p>Support to small minor irrigation schemes; promote early maturing and drought tolerant crops; improve road network and marketing infrastructure in the rural areas; promote and strengthen the agricultural and marketing organization; intensification of extension services and use of integrated pests and disease control; promotion of orphan crops like cassava and millet; construction of storage facilities for agricultural produce; establish a link between a research and extensions; intensify extension services; encourage small scale irrigation intensify farmers training; establishment of marketing system for both cash and food crops; promotion of small-scale oil processing plant</p>
	Promote credit provision for agriculture activities	<p>Lack of formal agriculture financial services in the district i.e. no credit banks in the district</p> <p>Lack of lending institutions;</p> <p>Religious beliefs that do not accept interests;</p> <p>Lack of collateral;</p> <p>High interest rates.</p>	<p>Encourage banks to open up branches in the district by sensitizing communities on the need to bank their monies;</p> <p>Encourage financial institutions to open up branches in rural areas;</p> <p>Mobilize domestic saving for agriculture development;</p> <p>Issue title to land to enable farmer's access credit;</p> <p>Form village credit schemes through NGOs and CBOs</p>
	Improve dry land farming.	Drought and lack of rainfall.	Focus on sorghum, simsim and katumani maize production along laghas to improve on food security.

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

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			products.
	Improvement on the value of livestock	Lack of small agro-based industries; inaccessibility to most parts due to poor roads; lack of enough water and electric power for industrial development; lack of industrial land (zone) in oneTown.	<p>The district will strive to attract investors in the district to process livestock products and crops to earn farmers more income;</p> <p>During the plan period one Town will get enough water for domestic and industries use;</p> <p>The DDC will set aside industrial zones to attract entrepreneurs;</p> <p>Strict disease control to improve the value to products.</p>
	Improvement of grazing pattern;	<p>Lack of seasonal grazing pattern leading to shortage of pasture;</p> <p>Conflict during droughts;</p> <p>Environmental degradation due to overgrazing.</p>	<p>Establish a strategic drought reserve;</p> <p>Organize community to have a grazing pattern(wet and dry);</p> <p>Improve the species of the livestock.</p>
Co-operative Development	<p>Improve management of co-operatives;</p> <p>Revive dormant societies;</p> <p>Broaden financial base of societies</p>	<p>Poor management of co-operative societies;</p> <p>Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills;</p> <p>Weak capital base of cooperative societies;</p> <p>Stiff completion due to economic linearization; The collapse of Irrigation schemes resulting in collapse cooperatives which depended on their activities;</p> <p>Harsh climate conditions;</p>	<p>Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employee and ordinary members o improve the management of cooperative;</p> <p>Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Saccos:</p> <p>Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives;</p> <p>Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports;</p> <p>Formation of new cooperative societies.</p>
Fisheries development	Encourage fisheries activities through	<p>Limited surface water in the county;</p> <p>High initial costs</p>	<p>To encourage fish farming groups;</p> <p>Training fishermen on</p>

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	demonstration; Establishment of fishponds.	involved in establishment of fishpond; Lack of funds, transport and fisheries staff.	simple fish processing and preservation methods for food security; Training fishermen on improved fishing methods; Hold training for fish farmers; Develop fish fry centre.

### 6.3.5 Projects and Programme Activities

#### Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

##### 1. Irrigation and Crops Garissa

Development Challenge 2013/14				
Needs	Desire indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>Food security</b>				
	Increase land under irrigation for crop production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential irrigable area (riverine) – 32,000 Ha</li> </ul>	100	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
	P Increase land under irrigation for crop production Potential irrigable area (rain-fed) – 339,000 Ha	50	<b>0.003</b>	<b>1</b>

#### 2.0 Projects and Programmes

##### 2.1 Food Security/Agriculture Projects and Programmes 2013-2017

Increase food and high value horticultural crops land under irrigation from 10% to 20% of the existing potential along the riverine areas; an increase of 10%, and from 0.003 to 1% in rain-fed areas in **5 years (2013 to 2017)**, translating to a total increase of 5,470 Ha

<b>Program me</b>	<b>Percenta ge increase</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Operation and Maintena nce (Kshs.)</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Existing Projects (existing initiatives e.g. by cdf, national government)	Increase by 10%	-	-	-	-	500 million	500 million
New Projects	Increase by 10% in riverine areas (an increase of 3,100 Ha)	Establishment of new irrigation schemes	7 (subcounties)	200 million	1.4 billion	140 million	1.54 billion
		Rehabilitation and expansion of existing schemes	10 schemes	50 million	500 million	50 million	550 million
	Increase by 1% in rain-fed areas (an increase of 2,370 Ha)	Establishment of new irrigation schemes	3,400 Ha under irrigation	6.5148 billion	6.5148 billion	0.65148 billion	7.16628 billion

## 2.2 Irrigation & Crops Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Increase food and high value horticultural crops land under irrigation from 10% to 12% (Increase of 2%) of the existing potential along the riverine areas and from 0.003 to 0.2% in rain-fed areas in **1 year – 2013/2014**, translating to a total increase of 1,320 Ha

<b>Program me</b>	<b>Percent age increase</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Quant ity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Operatio n and Maintena nce (Kshs.)</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
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Existing Projects in sub counties	Increase by 2%	GoK/Irrigation Unit-supported schemes FAO-supported schemes Red Cross, Care-supported	250 Ha	400,000	100 million	10 million	110 million
Total					100M		110M
New Projects	Increase by 2% in riverine areas	Establishment of new irrigation schemes, with farm inputs, and farmers capacity building support)	3 (sub-counties) - 150 Ha	45 million	135 million	-	148.5million
		Rehabilitation and expansion of existing schemes	6 schemes - 240 Ha	5 million	30 million	-	33 million
	Increase by 0.2% in rain-fed areas	Establishment of new irrigation schemes	680 Ha under irrigation	2 million	1.36 billion	-	1.374 billion
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>1.525Billion</b>		

## 2. Livestock Production

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2016/17				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
a) Livestock marketing	Livestock products and livestock markets infrastructure developed	100	10	50
b) Livestock feeds and water	Access to balanced water and pasture for livestock in the rangeland	100	20	50
c) Range condition and trend	Improved range condition and trend through reseeding and water balancing	100	30	60
d) Dairy development (cattle & goats) along the riverine belt	Development of dairy along the riverine	100	10	40
e) Irrigated fodder development	Optimum fodder production by use of irrigation	100	10	50
f) Livestock fattening/ finishing for market	Establish livestock feedlots	100	0	30
g) Technical personnel establishment	Recruit additional technical staff	100	30	70
h) Pastoralists /farmers capacity building	All pastoralists/ farmers capacities build	100	10	40
i) Drought preparedness	Establish livestock feed reserves	100	5	30

### Projects and Programmes For 2013/14.

Livestock (increase livestock production potential from the existing 40% to 60% and increase of 20%

Program me	Percenta ge Increase	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Ksh)	Total Cost	Operation and Maintena nce (Kshs.)	Grand Total	M&E indicators
Existing Projects	Increase by 10%	Completion of livestock marketing infrastructu res (camel milk mini	1 mini dairy	16 million	16 million	2 million	18 million	-Mini dairy completed and operation al,
			4 local	5millio		4 million		



		dairy and local slaughter houses)	slaughter houses	n	20 million		24 million	quantities of camel milk purchased, processed and marketed  -Slaughter houses operational, no of animals slaughtered per day
New projects	10%	Carry out survey to determine the balance b/t water and pasture for livestock in the rangeland	1 survey for each sub county	0.5 million	3.5 million	-	3.5 million	Survey report  Interventions recommended
	Increase by 20%	Establishment of livestock feedlots	3 feed lots established	10 million	30 million	2 million	32 million	No. of feedlots established No. of animals fattened and marketed
	Increase by 50%	Improve range condition and trend through Rangeland reseeded	500 acres per sub county reseeded	Ksh. 2500	8.75 million	1 million	9.5 million	Total Acreage reseeded
	Increase by 20%	Fodder production under irrigation	350 acres put under irrigation	Ksh 150,000	52.5 million	5 million	57.5 million	Total acreage under fodder Quantity of fodder produced No. of livestock supported
	Increase by 20%	Promote Dairy production along river Tana	30 dairy cows and 200 dairy goats introduced	Dairy cattle Ksh. 150,000 Dairy goats	8.5Million	1.5 million	10 million	No. of animals introduced Quantity of milk produced

				Ksh 20,000				
	Increase d by 20%	Recruitmen t of technical staff	20 technical staff	Ksh 300,00 0	6 million	0.5 million	6.5 million	No. of technical staff recruited No. of stations adequatel y manned
	Increase d by 25%	Training of pastoralists/ farmers	3,500 farmers / pastorali sts trained	Ksh 1000	3.5 million	0.5million	4 million	No. of farmers trained No. of training sessions held
	Increase d by 10%	Establishm ent of new livestock marketing yards	4 new markets	Ksh 1m	6m	1m	7m	No. of new livestock marketing yards establishe d
	Increase d by 20%	Establish pasture and fodder reserves for drought preparedne ss	1 per sub county	Ksh 10milli on	70 million	7 million	77 million	No. of reserves establishe d Quantity of pasture/ha y reserved
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>249M</b>	

### 3. Veterinary Services

Needs	Desire Indicator	Desire tartget %	Where now %	% in 4 years
<b>1.Livestock disease control</b>				
Disease surveillance.	Animal disease surveillance conducted routinely county wide.	100	<b>24.8</b>	50%
Livestock vaccination.	All livestock vaccinated against notifiable diseases as per vaccination calendar.	100	<b>10</b>	50
Mass treatment and deworming of	All clinical cases attended to.	100	4	10

livestock.				
<b>2.Vector control.</b>	Ticks and other vectors controlled.	100		
<b>3. Food safety assurance.</b>	Meat,milk eggs and honey inspected.			
	All abattoirs,slaughter slabs ,milk sheds honey parlours,fish parlours inspected and licensed..	100	<b>0.1</b>	20
<b>4.Hides and skins improvement.</b>	All hides and skins sheds and stores licensed and inspected.	100	<b>2</b>	20
	Quality skins and hides produced	100	<b>2.6</b>	10
	All flayers trained		<b>60</b>	30
	All skins and hides tanned	100	<b>0.1</b>	10
			<b>4</b>	20
<b>4. Livestock breed improvement.</b>	Breeding stock introduced.	20	<b>?</b>	
	Artificial Insemination enhanced.	10	<b>47</b>	60
			0.5	30
			53	30
<b>5. Facilitation to market access.</b>	All livestock regulations and policies enforced.	100		
			0.7	10
			<b>0.7</b>	10
<b>6. Construction of tanneries and abattoirs</b>	All the ear marked tanneries and abattoirs constructed.	100	<b>?</b>	

### Projects and Programmes -Veterinary services

program	projects	quantity	Unit cost	cost	Maintenance cost	Total cost
Improve livestock productivity	1.Disease surveillance	12 surveillance missions per every year	1million	12million	N/A	12M
	2.Mass treatment and vaccination	4 major exercises per year for	20million	20million	N/A	20M
	3.Ticks and other vectors control	Construction of 2 dips and 60 cattle crushes	2million DIP  1Million crush	64million	3million	67million
	4.Construction of satellite laboratories	Construction of 1satellite laboratories.	15million	15million	2million	17million
Enhance market access	1.Enforcement of veterinary rules and regulation.	3quarantine areas established.	7million	21million	2million	23million
	2.Free Disease Zoning.	1 FDZ established	100million	100million	30million	130 M
	4.Food safety assurance	7 Milk and fish parlors constructed	1million	7million	2million	10million
Hides and skins improvement	1.Construction of tanneries	1 tanneries constructed	15million	15million	2million	17million
Total						296Million

### 3. Fisheries Department

Needs	Desire Indicator	Desire target%	Where Now %	% Target in 4 years
Food security	Improved fish production	100%	3%	25%

#### Fisheries Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Program Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)	M&E Indicators
Existing	3% (fish landings)	Rehabilitation of abandoned ponds	12	0.125m	1.5m	-	1.5m	
New	22% fish Landings	Fish ponds	80	154,500	12,360,000	400,000	12,760,000	
		2. Fish banda	1	2,810,000	2,810,000	-	2.81M	
		Water pans stocking	6	150,000	900,000	60,000	960,000	
		purchase of motor vehicle	1	2,700,000	2,700,000	600,000	3,300,000	
		purchase of motor boat	1	500,000	500,000	200,000	700,000	
		training of fisherfolk	160	7,500	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	
		recruitment of fisheries extension officers	12	24,000	288,000	3,456,000	3,456,000	
		purchase of fish farm equipments	Assorted		240,000		240,000	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>							<b>26.686</b>	

### **6.3.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues**

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

## **6.4 Health, Water Services and Sanitation**

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

### **6.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

### **6.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

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

Since the county is water deficit, concerted effort will be made to increase the access to water by the community. This will be done through harvesting of surface runoffs by construction of pans and drilling of boreholes. Existing water structures such as water pans will be de-silted. There will be capacity building of water management committees. Policy guidelines on land use management will be developed and communities sensitized on the importance of environmental management. Sensitization of the communities on

the importance of environmental conservation is also being carried out in the county by various stakeholders. On the issue of housing, the county will provide a conducive environment to promote the private housing development. The county currently faces a huge shortage of housing with a good number of the population opting to stay in the neighbouring Tana River county. Also attention will be given to low cost housing materials.

In the recent past, the government and other stakeholders in the provision of food security have been expanding more land under irrigation along the River Tana. Currently, up to 2,000 Ha of land has been put under irrigation farming.

### 6.4.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development
Ministries of Health (both medical and public health)	Sanitation and Immunization programmes for school children Provision of curative and preventive services; Expansion of health infrastructure; Provision of technical personnel; Capacity building for the community
UNICEF	Advocacy and logistical support infrastructures development
NGOs	Infrastructures development and advocacy
CBOs and FBOs	Advocacy and mobilization of resources
Private sector	Establishment of private health facilities
Community	Observing and practicing good health care.
Handicap International	Support HIV and AIDs activities Health Infrastructure support
APHIA Imarisha	Support HIV and AIDs
Constituency Development Fund	Putting up Health Infrastructure
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation ( NWCPC)	Infrastructure development
Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	Management of water resources
Meteorological department	Management of weather data
Northern Water Services Board	Coordination of water services
National Irrigation Board (NIB)	Infrastructure development
Kenya Water Institute (KEWI)	Training of personnel
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Funding community water projects.
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Developing policy guidelines on environment
National Housing Corporation (NHC);	Development of houses
Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund	Mobilization of funds
Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund	Infrastructure development

### 6.4.4. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Poor human health	Inadequate health facilities; Poorly equipped health facilities Shortage of health personnel; Inadequate drugs; High poverty levels; Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees.; poor transport and communication	Establish new health institutions; Recruit and deploy more health personnel Provide adequate drugs. Train CHWs health related issues Carry out capacity building among health facilities management committees. Sensitize communities on importance of immunization
Water	Increase access to safe drinking water Long distances to water points	Persistent drought ; Poor water management interventions Pressure on water points from large livestock herds. Poor water harvesting techniques High investment cost (pumps and canals); Long distance to water points	Surface run off harvesting Roof catchments Construction of small, medium and big dams and pans in the County; Rehabilitation and sinking of new boreholes/wells; Harness water from Laghas for agricultural, livestock and domestic use; De-silt existing water points
Sanitation services	To increase access to safe drinking water and enhance management.  Provide water for industrial and domestic, livestock use  Provide sewerage systems	Lack of funds, inadequate sewerage system, weak management capacity, poor distribution of water resources, culture and attitude, lack of baseline data, poor water harvesting technologies	Designs and implement a sewerage system in the county, capacity building for water users associations, sinking of boreholes, feasibility studies, health education, surface runoff harvesting, roof catchments, development of canals, water need assessment survey



### 6.4.5 Development Challenge Projects and Programmes

#### Ministry of Health, Water and Sanitation

#### 4. Health

Needs	Desire Indicator	Desire Target%	Where now %	% target in 4 years
<b>Disease burden</b>	Reduce disease mortality and morbidity	100	40	70
Accessibility	improve both accessibility and utilization of health care services	100	40	80
	-Reducing the average distance to access a health facility from 50km to 25 km i.e reducing distance by 25km	5KM	50KM	25KM
	-Improve referral services	100	30	70

#### Health Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Increase	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total	M&E Indicators
	Reduce disease mortality and morbidity by 70%	Recruitment of 200 new health workers at 60,000 monthly.	200	60000	12M		144M	
		Construct 4 facilities.	4	5M	20M		20M	
		Construction of Gyneacology and Obstetric unit	1	50M	50M		50M	
		Construction of Staff houses in 4 health facilities	4	5M	20M		20M	

		Renovation and rehabilitation of health facilities in the county	4	2M	8M	2M	10M	
		Purchase and procurement of Lab equipment for 6 sub - county laboratories.					12M	
		Equipment and operationalization of two theatres in the county	2	5M		5M	15M	
		Procurement of Maternity equipment ( delivery beds/kits, examination couches)					10M	
		Procurement and purchase of IT equipment for 8 units of administration that is 7 sub-counties and at county HMT					3M	
		Procurement of 3 Ambulances for referrals	3	8M	24M	2M	26M	
	Improve referral services by 100%	Procurement 3 utility vehicles	3	4M	12M	2M	14M	
		Install electronic and paperless Health record information	2	5M	10M		10M	

		system						
		Procurement and purchase Furniture and other office equipment					5M	
		Procurement /Purchase of drugs, non-pharmaceuticals ,lab reagents and chemicals and other health products and commodities					128M	
		Contingency funds for disaster and emergencies mitigations					10M	
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>477M</b>	

## 5. Water and Sanitation

<b>Development challenge 2013/14-2016/17</b>				
<b>Needs</b>	<b>Desire indicator</b>	<b>Desire target%</b>	<b>Where now %</b>	<b>% target in 4 years</b>
<b>1. WATER</b>				
Domestic water supply.	Every dwelling has a tap with potable water being supplied at all times.(urban center)	100	<b>33</b>	60
Domestic water supply for rural	Every village has accesses to clean and safe water(Rural Water)	100	<b>20</b>	50

General water supply.	Every residential, industrial, commercial and government land-use is connected to a water supply with uninterrupted service.	100	4	10
<b>2. SANITATION</b>				
Sewerage system.	Every residential, industrial, commercial and government land-use is connected to a separate sewerage system, with uninterrupted service.		<b>0.1</b>	20
Septic tanks.		0	<b>2</b>	20
VIP (empty-able pit latrine.		0	<b>2.6</b>	10
Informal pit latrines.			<b>60</b>	30
Flood control; full draining system.	All surface water is channelled through managed drainage systems.	100	<b>0.1</b>	10
Solid waste	Full waste collection and disposal service.	100	<b>4</b>	20

### Water : Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Programme/ Objective	Percentage	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs. Million)	Total Cost (Kshs. Million)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs. Million)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs. Million)	M&E indicators
Objective; Urban Water and sewerage - To improve accessibility from 33% to 60% (an improvement of 27%)								
Existing								
		Urban Water and Sewerage services-(Garissa, Madogashe, Balambala, Masalani, Bura and Dadab water supplies).	6					
		Garissa urban water supply;- - Expansion of Garissa urban water supply		30	30	-	30	
		- Expansion of Garissa		60	60	5	65	

		sewerage						
		Modogashe urban water supply; -Expansion of Madogashe water supply		20	20	1	21	1no..w\supply in place
		-Design and Construction sewerage system		20	20	-	20	Sewerage system in place
		Balambala urban water supply; -Expansion of Ballambala water supply		20	20	1	21	Structures in place
		-Design and Construction sewerage system		20	20	-	20	Sewage system in place
		Masalani Urban Water Supply;- Construction / Expansion of water supply		30	30	1	31	
		-Design and construction of sewerage system		20	20	-	20	
		Dadaab Urban Water and Sewerage -Construction of New Water Supply		25	25	1	26	New water supply in place
		-Design and Construction of sewerage		50	50	-	50	Sewage system.
		Bura Urban Water and Sewerage;- -Expansion of water supply		20	20	1	21	Increased supply of clean water.
		-Design and Construction Sewerage		20	20	-	20	Sewerage system in place
		Rural water supplies- Improve accessibility from 33%-60 % ( an improvement of 27%)						
		Drilling of new boreholes	4	18	72		72	
		Purchase of rotary drilling rig	1	80	80		80	
		Rehabilitation of existing boreholes water supplies	4	5	20		20	
		Construction of new water pans complete with cattle troughs,silt traps and shallow wells	3 2	20	640		640	
		Desilting/Rehabilitation of water pans	10	10	100		100	
		Vision 2030 projects						
		Community sensitization on Rahole canal		1	1		1	
		Construction of Mega Dam	7	100	700		700	
		Simple technology pro-poor water supplies-						
		Construction of Dams(sand and earth)	1	50	50		50	
		Construction of shallow wells	5	0.5	2.5		2.5	
<b>Grand total</b>							<b>1.9905</b>	

## Detailed Water Plan 2013/14 – 2016/17

Goal	Objective	Output targets	Priority	Steps of implementation (activities)	Inputs	F i r s		S e c o		T h i	
						Village can do	Village can't do	Village can do	Village can't do	Village	Village
Increase water accessibility from 33% to 60%	Construct; expand water and sanitation in all urban centers.	6	1 - Gari ssa,	- Expansion of distribution pipelines.	100	-	300	-	200	-	300
				- Consumer Mapping and Metering.							
			- Replacement of old asbestos with GI pipes								
			- Replacement of pumps, rehabilitate tanks, treatment works, including refurbishments of all buildings.								
			2 - Masalan i	- Construction of new Masalani urban water supply- Comprising- Treatment works, rising main, tanks, distribution systems.	350	-	100	-	200	-	50
				- Construction of water supply intake and distribution systems.							
				Expansion Madogashe urban water supply-Comprising- section rising main, tanks, distribution systems.	50	-	50	-	50	-	50
			3}Mado gash	-Design sewerage system							
				Construction of Balambala urban water supply- Comprising- Treatment works, rising main, tanks,	50	-	50	-	50	-	50

			e	distribution systems. Construction of water supply intake system. -Design sewerage system							
			4}- Bala mba la	Construction of new Dadab urban water supply- Comprising- -, Source development, Rising main, tanks, distribution systems. -Design sewerage system	10 0	-	100		100		50
			5}- Dad aab	-Design sewerage system	50	-	50	-	50	-	50
			6}- Bur a	Rural water supply- both for domestic and livestock  Construction of water supply intake and distribution systems. Design sewerage system  Construction of water filtration gallery intake.	70 0		650		650		60 0
			1}	Drilling of new boreholes- One(1) in Dadab sub – county One (1) in Lagdera sub county One(1) in Fafi sub-county One(1) in Huluqo sub county	12 0	-	120	-	120	-	12 0
			2}	Rehabilitation of existing boreholes water supplies One(1) in Fafi sub county One(1) in Lagdera subcounty One (1 ) in Balambala sub county One (1 ) in Ijara /Huluqo sub							

			county	60	-	60	-	60	-	60
		3}	Construction of new water pans- Four (4) in Balambala sub county Five (5) in Lagdera sub county Five (5) in Ijara sub county Five(5) in Huluqo sub county Five(5) in Fafi sub county Four(4) in Township subcounty Four(4) in Dadaab sub county	80	-	80	-	80	-	80
		4}	Desilting/Rehabilitation of water pans Four(4) in Fafi sub county Four (4) in Dadab sub county Four (4) in Hulugho sub county Four(4) in Balambala sub county  Four(4)in Lagdera sub county Four(4) in Ijara sub county Four(4) in Township subcounty	100	-	100	-	100	-	100
		5}	Construction of river based water supplies One (1) in Balambala sub county One(1) in Township sub county One(1) in Fafi Sub county One(1) in Ijara sub county	40	-	40	-	40	-	40
				400		400		400		400
			Vision 2030 projects							
		1}	Construction of Rahole canal- Complete design of Rahole canal Construct 50km trench	30	-	50	-	400	-	500
		2}	Construction of Mega Dams-  One(1) in Township Sub County One(1) in Lagdera Sub County One(1) in Fafi Sub County One (1) in Balambala Sub County One(1) in Dadaab Sub County One (1) in Ijara Sub County	300	-	300	-	300	-	300



				One (1) in Hulugho Sub County							
					330		350		700		700
				Simple technology pro-poor water supplies-							
				Construction of Dams(sand and earth)							
			1}	One (1) in Lagdera sub county-sand							
				One (1) in Balambala sub county-sand	50						
				One (1) in Dadab sub county –earth		-	50	-	50	-	100
				One (1) in Fafi sub county – earth							
				One (1) in Ijara sub county- earth							
				One (1) in Huluqo sub county-earth							
			2}	Construction of shallow wells-							
				Two(2) in balambala sub county		-	5	-	5	-	5
				Two(2) in township sub county	5						
				Two(2) in Fafi sub county							
				Two(2) in Ijara sub county							
			3}	Rehabilitation of shallow wells							
				Two(2) in balambala sub county		-	2	-	2	-	2
				Two(2) in township sub county	2						
				Two(2) in Fafi sub county							
				Two(2) in Ijara sub county							
					57		57		57		57
			1}	Improve water Quality							
				Desalination plants(RO)	20		20		20		20
					20		20		20		20
			1}	Roof catchment/household water							
				Construction of roof catchment water tanks	50		50		50		50
				Twenty (20) for each of seven sub counties							
					50		50		50		50
				Capacity building Water users association							

			1}	Train 200 water users associations on operation and maintenance and financial management.	10		10		10		10
					10		10		10		10

### 3 Public Health

#### Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	TOTAL( Ksh)
Increased Immunization Coverage County wide	To reduce child mortality rate	To increase immunization coverage from 67.2% to 85% by 2017	Immunization campaigns to all under 5 children Outreach activities Routine immunization in all existing facilities Training of Health/Workers on cold chain management	24.8 Million / year
Control of Vectors, vermin and rodents County wide	To reduce vector and water borne diseases	To reduce incidence of vector borne diseases by 80% by 2015	Awareness and control campaigns; implementation of integrated management of vector borne diseases; conduct surveillance of emerging and re-emerging diseases; investigating and combating outbreaks	18 Million / year
Promotion of Sanitation and hygiene County wide	To increase awareness on the importance of good sanitation	To increase the latrine coverage from 31% to 75% of the population	Advocacy and awareness campaigns on sanitation and safe water use	15 Million / year
Water surveillance and quality control	To increase awareness on the	Promotion of use of safe drinking	Promotion of principles of integrated vector	18 Million / year

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>	<b>TOTAL( Ksh)</b>
	importance of use of safe drinking water	water to all the population from 5% to 30 % by 2017	and vermin control, surveying and suppressing vector population, training on new technologies of control	
Integrated solid and liquid waste management and training on enforcement		To increase integrated waste management from 10% to 40% by 2017	Awareness campaigns, demonstrations	20 Million / year
Food, safety, surveillance and quality control		To increase coverage from 40% to 60% by 2017	Inspections, condemnation, enforcement of food standards, detection of food contaminations	25 Million / year
Cross border health services and surveillance		To enhance cross border health services and surveillance from 0% to 40% by 2017	Surveillance, establishment of 3check points at Hulugho, Liboi and Amuma	10 Million / year
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>130.8 Million /year</b>

#### **6.4.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues**

The county will target the youth in its programs for HIV and AIDS prevention, because they are most vulnerable. The sector will also intensify support to Persons Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHAs). To address the issue of youth and gender, the county will establish programmes that will promote involvement of vulnerable groups such as youth and women in socio-economic development. The county will also involve women and the youth in decision making as a way of promoting gender equity and youth development. ICT will also be integrated for health information systems through trainings and acquisition of necessary equipment for all health facilities. The sector will enhance access to maternal health care, enhance reproductive health and promote family planning.

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

provide fuel wood at close proximity to households reducing the time taken to fetch the commodity

## 6.5 Culture and Inter-community Affairs

The sector is made up of the following sub-sectors namely: National Heritage and Culture; Museum; Inter-community Affairs.

### 6.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans

**Mission:** To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups and areas.

### 6.5.2 County Response to Section Vision and Mission

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

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

### 6.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Department of Social Services	Social mobilization and
Department of Youth Affairs	Youth development
Department of Culture	Funding and promotion of culture
National Museum of Kenya	To collect preserve, study, document and present Kenya's past and present cultural and natural heritage
Ministry of Gender, Children's and Social Development (various departments)	Gender mainstreaming
UNICEF	Funding and social mobilization
Private sector	Employment
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE)	Trainings and provision of credit
Community Based Organizations (CBOs);	Social mobilization
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs);	Social mobilization and funding
Research Institutions;	Research and Information
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	Social security

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya National Library Services	Equipping and managing libraries

## 6.5.5 Projects and Programmes

### Ministry of Culture and Inter Community Affairs

#### 1. Culture Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Programme Objective	Percentage Change	Project	Unit	Unit cost	Total Cost (Ksh)	Performance Indicator
To harness the potential of Kenya's Heritage		Conduct a Workshop for TMPs on hygiene, packaging of medicine	1	100,000	100,000	No. of workshop held  No. of TMPs trained
		Organize & coordinate a County Visual Art Exhibition	1	250,000	250,000	Number of artworks entered for competition  No. of artists participating
To promote, preserve and Develop all functional aspects of Culture		Hold Somali Community Cultural festival	1	700,000	700,000	No. in attendance  Festival report produced and disseminated
		Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Garissa Community Cultural Centre	1	17 M	17 M	Completion report of multipurpose hall
		Carryout a baseline survey for the whole county	1	5 m	5 m	Baseline report
		Identify and plant medicinal plants at Gariss Community Cultural Centre	1	100,000	100,000	No. of plants identified ad planted
		To equip vulnerable talented artists with	1	200,000	200,000	No. of Artists equipped with

		skills on hina, mat making tie,tailoring,tie and dye				skills
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>18,850,000</b>	

## 2. Museums' Projects and Programmes 2013/2014

Programme Objective	Percentage Change	Project	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost Ksh.	M&E Indicators
	50%	Garissa Museum Construction of Gallery (phase one)		18,800,000	18,800,000	Works reports
		Garrisa Nyayo Monument - Restoration (repairs/paintworks) -Landscaping -Installation of Benches -Reinforcement of Fence -Construction of site office.	1	2,500,000	2,500,000	Works reports
		Collection of Material culture county wide		1,200,000	1,200,000	No. of items collected
		Identification of Natural and cultural heritage Resources County wide		1,000,000	1,000,000	No. of sites identified
		Public Awareness Programmes in schools County wide		2,500,000	2,500,000	No. of programs initiates
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>26,000,000</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	

## 6.6 Environment, Forestry and Tourism

This sector plays an important role in the development of the county as a whole. It includes the following sub-sectors; Environment, Mining, Forestry and Tourism.

### 6.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

### 6.6.3 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 6.6.4 Role of Stakeholders

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

### 6.6.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	Environmental degradation in the	Communal land ownership; non gazettement of forests; over –grazing; illegal	Land adjudication and registration; increase forest cover through afforestation; promoting

	County	charcoal burning; land degradation through poor mining practices; Poor disposal of solid wastes.	environmental education, public awareness and participation in pursuit of sustainable development; deploy forest guards; control overgrazing and soil erosion; restrict charcoal burning
Forestry	Promote rural afforestation; Promote agro-forestry; Promote proper land tenure system; Conservation of Bio-Diversity of the Tana Primate National Game Reserve	Poor attitude by the communities towards forest and wildlife conservation; Over-exploitation of forest resources; Illegal charcoal burning; Over-reliance on forest products as a source of income; poaching	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities; Gazettement of forests; Increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries; Promote alternative sources of energy to wood; Promote community partnership in management of game reserve.
Tourism	Underdevelopment of sub sector	Low publicity Inadequate marketing of potential	Promote the county as an ideal game and conference tourism site; Improve security in the County; Improvement of infrastructure

### 6.6.5 Projects and Programmes

#### 1. Department of Environment Development Challenge

<b>DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2016/17</b>				
<b>Needs</b>	<b>Desire Indicator</b>	<b>Desire target%</b>	<b>Where now %</b>	<b>% target in 4 years</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT</b>				
Solid waste disposal and management	Every sub-county to have a designated dumpsite The number of licensed waste handlers be increased	100	10	30
Noise and other nuisance control	Enforcement of noise and other nuisance control mechanisms in all the sub counties	100	40	70
Development of Environmental Act/ Legislation for the County	Environmental Act for Garissa County and subsequent legislation developed	100	0	100
Environment office Space	Establishment of sub-county Environment offices	100	10	50



Rehabilitation of Degraded sites within the County	Reports on identified sites and management plans for the sites	100	20	40
Strengthen Environmental structures (DEC, WRUAs)	Every sub-county to have a replica structure of the environment committee	100	20	100
Management of <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> 'Mathenge'	Ways of proper management of the alien and invasive species be utilized	100	10	20

### Environment Projects and Programmes

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)
Solid waste disposal and management	30	Identification and fencing of dumpsites	6	2M	12M	500,00	12.5M
		Procurement of waste transportation vehicles	6	6M	36M		36M
		Recruitment of human resource manning the dumpsites	6	40,000	2.88M		2.88M
		Recruitment of drivers	6	30,000	2.16M		2.16M
Noise and other nuisance control	40	Inspections	6	500,000	3M		3M
		Prosecutions	6	300,000	1.8M		1.8M
		Incidence response	6	500,000	3M		3M
Development of Environmental Act/ Legislation for the County	100	Public Consultation Forums	6	100,000	600,000		600,000
		Hiring of a consultancy		2M	2M		2M
		Forum for validation	6	100,000	600,000		600,000
Establishment of Environment offices	50	Construction of offices	6	2.3M	13.8M		13.8M
		Furnishing of offices	6	300,000	1.8M		1.8M
		Purchase of	6	200,000	1.2M		1.2M

		Offices Equipment					
Rehabilitation of Degraded sites within the County	40	Identification of sites	4	200,000	0.8M		0.8M
		Site rehabilitation	4	1.55M	6.2M		6.2M
		Monitoring and evaluation	4	200,000	0.8M		0.8M
Management of Prosopis 'Mathenge'	20	Formation of Prosopis 'Mathenge' Interest Groups	2	40,000	0.8M		0.8M
		Capacity building of Prosopis Interested groups	2	40,000	0.8M		0.8M
		Development of Prosopis products	2	400,000	0.8M		0.8M
		Marketing of Prosopis products	2	300,000	0.6M		0.6M
Strengthening of Environmental structures (DEC, WRUAs)	100	Employment of Sub County Environment Officers	6	50,000	36M		36M
		Formation of Sub County Environment Committees	6	80,000	0.48M		0.48M
		Capacity building of sub county environment committees	6	50,000	3M		3M
Grand Total							263.24M

## 2. Department of Forest

Natural resource conservation, Rehabilitation of degraded areas and afforestation

1. Increase the forest cover from 2% to 2.5% and eventually to 10% as envisaged in the Forest act 2007, Vision 2030 , MDGs and the constitution through afforestation
2. Rehabilitate 600,000ha of land degraded by the refugees in Dadaab, Fafi and Lagdera Districts in five years

<b>Development challenge 2013/14-2016/17</b>				
<b>NEEDS</b>	<b>DESIRE INDICATOR</b>	<b>Desire target %</b>	<b>Where now%</b>	<b>% target in 4 years</b>
<b>FOREST</b>				
Legal and institutional Capacity building of the sector	Strengthen the County Environmental committee, enact bylaws to supplement the nation	100	30	100
Conservation of existing riverine forests woodlands and Boni forest	The woodlands, riverine forests and Boni forests are well conserved to provide water , pastures , wildlife habitats , shades, mitigate climate change impacts for sustainable development	100	20	70
Afforestation and tree planting for a clean and healthy environment	Every institution and House hold to plant at least 10% of their land with suitable tree species for shade , and mitigation of climate change	100	20	45
Regulation of charcoal production.	Charcoal to be produced on a sustainable manner to avert desertification.	90	10	30
Management of Mathenge (Prosopis) within the town, rivers banks , institutions and the irrigation Schemes.	Control of Mathenge menace within the county.	100	0	20
Rehabilitation of degraded areas in Dadaab, Fafi and lagdera refugee camps	Well conserved environment with no dust storms and respiratory diseases.	100	10	40
Process of gazzetment of riverine forests 122,500ha and Boni Forest 283,500ha	Well protected catchment for provision of clean water and dry season grazing.	100	20	100

### **Forestry Projects and Programmes**

<b>Programme/ Objective</b>	<b>Percentage Improvement</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost (Kshs.)</b>	<b>Total Cost (Kshs.)</b>	<b>Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)</b>	<b>Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)</b>
Legal and institutional Capacity building of the sector	100	Formation of the county environmental committee	6	300,000	1.8M	-	1.8M
		Enactment of county environmental by laws	6	400,000	2.4M	-	2.4M
		Employment of Rangers	30	30,000	10.8M		10.8M
		Employment of nursery workers	40	20,000	9.6M		9.6M
		Equipment and tools	6	2M	12M	70,000	12.07M
		Construction of	2M	5M	10M	400,000	10.4M

		environmental offices at 2 sub counties					
Regulation and control of Charcoal production	30	Formation of legalized charcoal production groups for sustainable charcoal production	6	500,000	3M	100,000	3.1M
Conservation of woodlands, riverine and Boni forest to mitigate climate change impacts for sustainable development	70	Community awareness creation	20	200,000	4M	-	4M
		Patrols and arrests	104	40,000	4.16M	2M	6.16M
		Litigation	24	10,000	240,000		0.24m
		Support of hagar , honey as alternative livelihood to forest based groups	10	200,000	2M	500,000	2.5M
Afforestation and tree planting for a clean and healthy environment	45	Establishment of one acre tree Nurseries	3	4M	12M	1M	13M
		Extension services	6	500,000	3M	-	3M
		School greening	20	200,000	4M	200,000	4.2M
		HH tree planting	70	20,000	1.4M	70,000	1.47M
Management of Mathenge menace within the county	20	Uprooting of Mathenge	10ha	300,000	3M	200,000	3.2M
		Converting into charcoal	10ha	200,000	2M	200,000	2.2M
Beautification of Garissa Town	20	1000m of road beautified	1000 metres	4,000	4M	100,000	4.1M
Rehabilitation of degraded areas in Dadaab, Fafi and lagdera refugee camps	40	Tree planting	60ha	300,000	18M	200,000	18.2M
Process of Gazettement of riverine forests 122,500ha and Boni Forest 283,500ha	100	Survey mapping and consultative forums	Boni forest 285,500ha Riverine forest 122,500ha	3M	6M	-	6M
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>118.44M</b>

### 3) Energy Projects and Programmes

Program objective	%age change	project	unit	Total cost (ksh)	Operation and maintenance	Grand cost	M&E indicators
To enhance security		Street lighting	10km	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	Functioning street lights in

of the town							place
Provide cheaper sources of energy		Solar installation in all public institutions		90,000,000		90,000,000	Number of public institutions with solar systems
To increase access to electricity in the county		Rural Electrification Programme for all subcounty headquarters		1billion		1 billion	No. of Rural electrification programmes
TOTAL						1.19 billion	

#### 4) Tourism and Wildlife projects and Programmes

Program objective	%age change	project	Unit	Total cost (ksh)	Operation and maintenance	Grand cost	M&E indicators
To enhance wildlife benefits to communities		Feasibility study for marketing and development of 5 community conservancies	5	60,000,000		60,000,000	- feasibility reports
To enhance sustainable utilisation		Feasibility study for sustainable exploitation		20,000,000		20,000,000	Feasibility report

of natural resources		of natural resources					
Total						80,000,000	

## 6.7 Children Affairs, Social Welfare and Women Empowerment

The sector is made up of the following sub-sectors namely: Gender, Children and Social Development.

### 6.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans.

**Mission:** To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups and areas.

### 6.7.2 County Response to Section Vision and Mission

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

Orphans and vulnerable children will be given special attention through the implementation of cash transfer programmes.

### 6.7.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Department of Social Services	Social mobilization and
Ministry of Gender, Children's and Social Development (various departments)	Gender mainstreaming
UNICEF	Funding and social mobilization
Private sector	Employment
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE)	Trainings and provision of credit
Community Based Organizations (CBOs);	Social mobilization
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs);	Social mobilization and funding

Stakeholders	Role
Research Institutions;	Research and Information
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	Social security
Kenya National Library Services	Equipping and managing libraries
Youth groups	Organization and mobilization

#### 6.7.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and Children Affairs	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development; adult literacy	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Illiteracy; poverty	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs in the district; women Enterprise fund; development of sports facilities; promotion of water sports; Literacy campaigns

#### 6.7.5 Projects and Programmes

##### 1. Children Services Development Challenge

Problems / opportunities	Ultimate development target %	Where are we now % (just an illustration!)	% target in 5 years?
<b>Child Protection Units- (Children cells in police stations)</b>	100	<b>20</b>	80
<b>Child Rights Advocacy/community engagement/outreach</b>	100	30	85
<b>Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)</b>	100	10	70
<b>Child participation</b>	100	<b>30</b>	80

<b>Strengthen community values on Marriage, parenting and Family.</b>	100	30	80
<b>Area Advisory Councils(A.A.C.s)</b>	100	50	100
<b>Volunteer Children Officers (VCOs)</b>	100	30	85
<b>Accessible and affordable Legal Aid Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection</b>	100	10	80
<b>Strengthen the Capacity of Child Helpline (116) in Garissa</b>	100	<b>10</b>	80
<b>Children's Offices</b>	100	<b>45</b>	100
<b>Staff Training</b>	100	20	80
<b>Cash Transfer for OVC-</b>	100	10	80
<b>Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	100	0	100

## 2. Children's Projects and Programmes

<b>Program me/ Objective</b>	<b>Percenta ge Increase</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Quanti ty</b>	<b>Unit Cost (Kshs. million s)</b>	<b>Total Cost (Kshs. millio ns )</b>	<b>Operation and Maintena nce (Kshs. millions)</b>	<b>Gran d Total (ksh millio ns )</b>	<b>M&amp;E Indicators</b>
New	20%	<b>Child Protection Unit- (Children centre in Garissa police station)</b>	1	4	4	0.4	4.4	CPU constructed.
New	20%	<b>Child Rights Advocacy, community engagement/outreach</b>	7	0.3	2.1	0.21	2.31	Decrease in cases of child abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. Strengthened child protection mechanisms/struct



								ures.
New	30%	<b>Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)</b>	3	3	9	0.9	9.9	Established CFS. Children accessing and using the facilities.
New	30%	Child participation(Sub-County Children Assemblies)	7	0.35	2.45	0.245	2.695	Increased number of children participating in children forums, celebrations and governance. Increased awareness of children rights and welfare.
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>19.305</b>	

### Children Development Projects and Programmes 4 Years

	<b>% share to achieve objective</b>	<b>Unit number/ area / people/length</b>	<b>Unit cost in Kshs (Millions)</b>	<b>Total cost in Kshs (Millions) MTEF for each target (A x B)</b>
<b>A. Child Protection and Welfare: - programme (basic) MTEF</b>		<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(A x B)</b>
<b>Child Protection Units- (Children cells in police stations)</b>	60	7	4	28
<b>Child Rights Advocacy/community engagement/outreach</b>	55	7	1.75	12.25
<b>Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)</b>	5	30	3	90
<b>Child participation</b>	50	7	2.5	17.5
<b>Strengthen community values on Marriage, parenting and Family.</b>	50	7	0.35	2.35
<b>Area Advisory Councils(A.A.C.s)</b>	50	30	0.5	15
<b>Volunteer Children Officers (VCOs)</b>	55	150	0.08	12
<b>Accessible and affordable Legal Aid Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection</b>	70	2	3	6

<b>Strengthen the Capacity of Child Helpline (116) in Garissa</b>	<i>70</i>	1	<i>6.1</i>	6.1
<b>Children's Offices</b>	55	4	5	20
<b>Staff Training</b>	60	50	0.2	10
<b>Cash Transfer for OVC-</b>	<i>70</i>	7	<i>13.2</i>	92.4
<b>Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>		1	50	50
<i>Sub-total= new investment</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	361.6
<i>Operate &amp; maintain service provision (10%)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	36.16
<b>Total = MTEF for objective</b>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	397.76

## 2. Gender and Social Development Challenge

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-16/17				
Needs	Desire indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
GENDER & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				

<b>Cash transfer to older</b>	All older persons 65 years and above to get cash transfer	100	5.19	50
<b>Cash transfer to PWSDs</b>	All persons with severer disability to receive cash transfer	100	1.64	50
<b>Assistance to persons with albinism</b>	All persons living with albinism getting assistance	100	1	50
Community mobilization and sensitization	Increased capacity of individuals, groups and communities participation in social economic development	100	10	50

<b>Training of self help groups on group management skills</b>	All self help groups trained for enhanced sustainability of community initiated projects	100	5.8	40
<b>Training of gender social development committees on their roles as community mobilizers</b>	Train all gender and social development committees on their roles to act as community own resource persons on matters of gender and community empowerment.	100	18	50
<b>Strengthening and revitalization of older persons cash transfer, persons with severer disability, locational committees</b>	All locational committees have the capacity to monitor and report progress of the beneficiaries t	100	15	50
<b>Awareness creation on the dangers of harmful cultural practices</b>	Reduction/ and elimination of harmful cultural practices	100	7	50
<b>Gender mainstreaming in all social and economic programmes</b>	Integration of men and women in all programmes in the county (leadership, education, decision making, trade	100	15	50
<b>Capacity building to gender and social development officers on gender integration skills</b>	All officers trained on gender mainstreaming skills	100	14.2	50
<b>Grant support to self help groups</b>	All self help groups get grant support to boost their social economic initiatives	100	18	50
<b>Social mapping to establish a base line data on Number and needs of the marginalized groups (older persons, persons with disability)</b>	Establish data bank/ baseline data, on the numbers, levels of educations, social needs for the marginalized groups in the county (persons with disability, persons living with albinism, older persons)	100	-	100
<b>Construction of social halls for women groups</b>	Constriction of social halls to act as centers for women groups activities (meeting, workshops and seminars and business incubation centers) to all sub-counties	100	-	20
<b>Construction of a persons with disability rehabilitation center</b>	Construction of rehabilitation center for persons with disability for Garissa county	100	-	100
<b>Monitoring and evaluation of self help groups activities</b>	Monitoring and evaluation on self help group activities to enhance sustainability of groups interventions in social economic development	100	5	40
<b>Construction and equipping of county and sub-county children, social welfare and women empowerment offices</b>	Offices to provide adequate and conducive accommodation for efficient and effective delivery of services to the county residents	100	-	50

### Gender and Social Services Projects and Programmes

programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Ksh.)	Total Cost (Ksh.)	Operation and Maintenance (Ksh.)	Grand Total Cost (Ksh.)
Existing	5.19%	Cash transfer to older persons	1190	24,000	28.56M	3.2M	31.76M
Existing	1.64%	Cash transfer to PWSDs	280	24,000	6,720,000	1,600,000	8,320,000
New		Assistance to persons with albinism	10	240,000	2400,000	1600,000	4,000,000
Existing	10%	Community mobilization and sensitization	8	51,1250	410,000	-	410,000
Existing	5.8 %	Training of self help groups on group management skills	8	168,750	1,350,000	-	1,350,000
Existing	18%	Training of gender social development committees on their roles as community mobilizes	8	168,750	1,350,000	-	1,350,000
Existing	15%	Strengthening and revitalization of older persons cash transfer, persons with severer disability, locational committees	8	60,000	480,000	-	480,000
Existing	7%	Awareness creation on the dangers of harmful cultural practices	8	51,250	410,000	-	410,000
Existing	15%	Gender mainstreaming	8	168,750	1,350,000	-	1,350,000

		in all social and economic programmes					
Existing	14.2%	Capacity building to gender and social development officers on gender integration skills	10	300,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Existing	18%	Grant support to self help groups	7	800,000	5,600,000	-	6,000,000
New	-	Social mapping to establish a base line data on Number and needs of the marginalized groups (older persons, persons with disability)	7	500,000	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
New	-	Construction of social halls for women groups	7	5,000,000	3,000,000	-	35,000,000
New	-	Construction of a persons with disability rehabilitation center	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	25,000,000
Existing	-	Monitoring and evaluation of self help groups activities	8	156250	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
New	-	Construction and equipping of county and sub-county children, social welfare and women empowerment offices	5	4,000,000	20,000,000	-	25,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>							148.12

## 6.8 Commerce and Co-operative Development

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Trade, Industrialization, Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI), Labour, Regional Development, East Africa Community and Productivity Centre of Kenya.

### 6.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

#### Vision

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.

#### Mission

To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy.

### 6.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will endeavour to work closely with all stakeholders in identifying key investment opportunities with the aim of marketing the county to investors. Establishment of Small Medium Enterprises will be key in the provision of credit services. Jua Kali sector will be strengthened to enable it achieve the envisaged growth in the plan.

Cooperative development will be enhanced in order to help in the marketing of agricultural and livestock products such as mangoes, tomatoes, meat, milk, skins and hides among others.

### 6.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Government Coordination	Provision of security and maintenance of law and order
Roads and Public Works	Provision of requisite infrastructure
Civil Society Organisations	Provision of technical support, publicity and advocacy.
Social Services	Community mobilisation and training Formation and Registration of groups Support to women enterprises
Kenya Tourist Board	Promotion of tourism
Development Partners	Provision of funds and infrastructural facilities

### 7.8.4 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase of capital base to traders; Improve entrepreneurship skills and management of businesses Trade development and promotion; mobilization of resources for investment in trade, industry and tourism	Non availability of credit; Lack of appropriate technical skills to expand business and venture in other lucrative businesses; High cost of doing business; Poor infrastructure; lack of capital to invest in trade, industry and tourism ventures	Involve all stakeholders; develop training programmes on basic management and technical skills to ensure sustainability and growth of enterprises hence creation of employment; develop management courses targeting business community to improve and diversify their business; promote the accessibility to markets; There will be need to give title deeds so as to allow small scale investors access credit.
Industry	Provide electricity to the sub-counties; small Scale industry development Strengthen the operation of Jua Kali	High cost of doing business; poor accessibility to markets; lack of telephone and electricity.	Easing access to credit and finance; Infrastructural development, and improvement on the marketing; strengthen Jua Kali through credit provision and marketing.
Cooperatives			

### 7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

#### 1. Department and Cooperatives Development Challenge

CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2017/18				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVES				



Mobilisation and Registration of new societies	Number of Co-operative societies registered in the County with certificates	100	20	50
	Number of Co-operative unions formed	100	50	100
Revive dormant societies	To revive all dormant societies in the county	100	10	50
Cooperatives governance	Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of Co-op societies.	100	5	100
	Audit of Coop societies	100	30	100
Awareness and advocacy on Co-operative movement	Conduct awareness on co-operative movement and policies in all electoral wards in the county	100	30	70
	Conduct dissemination of co-operative societies/unions in the county	100	0	100
	International Co-op day activities	100	20	100
Strengthening the County Cooperatives office	Number of computers, projectors, photocopy machine purchased and installation internet	100	10	100
	Vehicles for supervision/inspection of co-operative societies	100	20	100

### Co-operatives Projects and Programmes For 2013/14

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs. M)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.M)	M&E Indicators
Revive dormant societies	50	Revive dormant societies	10	0.2M	2M	0.1M	2.1M	No. of coops
Mobilisation and Registration of new societies	40	Mobilise and registration of new cooperatives	6	0.4M	2.4M	0.1M	2.5M	No. of coops
	50	Number of Co-operative unions formed	6	0.3M	1.8M	0.2M	2.0M	No. of coops
Cooperatives governance	100	Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of Co-op societies.	6	0.4M	2.4M	0.2M	2.6M	-No. of visits -Reports
	100	Audit of Coop societies	6	0.3M	1.8M	-	1.8M	Audit reports

Awareness and advocacy on Co-operative movement	70	Training communities on co-operative movement and other policies	30	0.4M	12M	0.1M	12.1M	No. trained
		Dissemination of co-operative Policies to societies/unions in the county	2	2M	4M	-	4M	No. of dissemination forums -no. of participants
		Conduct media campaign/road show in all sub-counties	7	0.2M	1.4M	-	1.4M	No. of media campaigns and attendance
Strengthening the County Cooperatives office	90	Number of computers, projectors, photocopy machine purchased and installation internet	1	4M	4M		4M	No. of equipment bought
	80	Vehicles for supervision/inspection of co-operative societies	2	3M	6M	-	6M	No. of vehicles procured
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>38.5M</b>	

## 2. Commerce Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)	M&E Indicators
Provision of conducive and safe working place for Artisans	80	Garissa Jua Kali Sheds	32	500,000	16M		16M	No. of sheds
	100	Modogashe Jua Kali Sheds	24	500,000	12M		12M	No. of sheds

	100	Dadaab Jua Kali Sheds	24	500,000	12M		12M	No. of sheds
	100	Balambala Jua Kali Sheds	16	500,000	8M		8M	No. of sheds
	100	Bura Jua Kali Sheds	12	500,000	6M		6M	No. of sheds
	100	Masalani Jua Kali Sheds	24	500,000	12M		12M	No. of sheds
	100	One Jua Kali Sheds	24	500,000	12M		12M	No. of sheds
	100	One Jua Kali Sheds	24	500,000	12M		12M	No. of sheds
	40	Formation of Jua Kali Associations and SACCOs	5	200,000	1M		1M	No. of sacco and associations
	30	Management Training for SMEs association/S ACCO officials	5	250,000	1.25M		1.25M	No. of SMEs trained
	40	Business/Entrepreneurship Training	5	500,000	2.5M		2.5M	No. trained
	50	Skills Upgrading	5	500,000	2.5M		2.5M	No. trained
	60	Marketing	5	300,000	1.5M		1.5M	No. of marketing sessions
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>98.75M</b>	

### 3. Weights and Measures Projects and Programmes 2013 2014

Programme Objective	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total (KSHS)	M&E indicators
Improving the business environment and promoting active investment climate	Ensuring that county standards of measurement are authenticated at National Weights and Measures Laboratory – Nairobi (twice yearly)			<b>300,000.00</b>	No. of equipment verified  Amount raised in revenue.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out annual verification of traders weighing and measuring equipment and stamp them.</li> <li>2. Visit all trading centers within the county</li> <li>3. Visit at least 20 schools</li> <li>4. 15 petrol stations</li> <li>5. All industries,</li> </ol>			<b>3,200,000.00</b>	

	NCPB Deports 6. Verify all weighbridges.					
	1. Inspecting all traders premises once a year and ensure compliance with Weights and Measures Act. 2. Investigating all complaints			<b>1,200,000.00</b>		No. of offenders Prosecuted
	1. Registering all persons engaged in the business of manufacture or overhaul and repairing of weighing equipment 2. Inspecting their workshops with a view to approving them as suitable. Licensing all such persons who possesses appropriate skills and have passed proficient tests			<b>100,000.00</b>		No. of persons registered  No. of workshops inspected.  No. of licenses issued
	1. Carrying out traders workshops and public Barazas to sensitize public and traders. 2. Use vernacular media stations to make programmes effective and all other available fora. 3. Developing a service charter for county and 4. Participating in Show Exhibitions and Public Service Week. 5. Develop an active, effective and efficient website.			<b>1,200,000.00</b>		No. of workshops held  No. of media programmes undertaken  No. of forms digitized
Logistics	Procure new 4x4 vehicles Maintain existing one. Board and dispose off uneconomical and obsolete stores			<b>5,500,000.00</b>		No. of vehicles procured  No. Boarded vehicles
	Procure modern standards and testing equipment			<b>2,250,000.00</b>		No. and type of equipment procured
	Rent offices with adequate office space. Refurbishing and maintenance of office			<b>1,250,000.00</b>		Enhanced performance Improve corporate image and customer

	facilities e.g. electricity, water, sewage, air conditioners, fans etc.					satisfaction
Innovation and Development	Research Development for the Jua Kali sector to produce and maintain appropriate and approved weighing and measuring equipment			<b>2,000,000.00</b>		No. of Public-Private Partnership started
<b>Subtotal</b>						
		<b>Ksh. 17,500,000.00</b>				

#### 4.Industrialization and Enterprise Development

##### Projects and Programs For 2013/2014

Program objective	%age change	Project	unit	Total cost (ksh)	Operat ion and mainte nance	Grand cost	M&E indicators
Capacity building for Industrial development and Quality Service Delivery		Capacity building for existing and potential entrepreneurs in Garissa County					
		Training of Micro and Small scale potential/ existingentrepreneurs in mandera -BDS- marketing,entreprenurship,pot ential industrial projectsetc	100	1000,000		1000,000	Training Report, programme and invitation letters
Attracting Local and Foreign Industrial Investment		Preparation and Updating of Garissa/ Industrial Profile					
		Carry out resource mapping with a view of updating Garissa county Industrial profile		2000,000		2000,000	Updated Industrial profile report
		Establishment of database of existing micro and small enterprises in GarissaCounty					
		Data collection on existing micro & small industries in Garissa county		500,000		500,000	Database report
To Promote Development of SMEs		Provision of Business Development Services (BDS) to women and youth					
		Select potential/ existing women and youth entrepreneurs to benefit from BDS and value addition training	100	1000,000		1000,000	Reports
		Implementation of Micro and Small Industries					
		Fencing of one unfenced	1	1,200,000		1,200,000	Report on

	CIDC					tender award and fencing
	Development (Micro and Small Industries) Program					
	Equip County IDCs with machinery	3	8,000,000		8,000,000	Reports of equipment at lagdera, Bura and Masalani CIDCs
	1 Provide electricity to 3 CIDCs in Garissa County	3	1,000,000		1,000,000	Reports of provision of electricity and conversion in to CIDCs
	Undertake supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation of progress of CIDCs in Garissa County	3	500,000		500,000	Supervision ; progress, M&E Reports

### 6.8.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector alleviates poverty through income generating activities. Programmes to educate youth on entrepreneurial skills are on-going. During such forums, HIV/AIDS and environmental conservation issues will be incorporated in the training of business skills. Women groups are being identified and funded appropriately to expand and /or start income generating activities.

## 6.9 Infrastructure and Roads

The sector comprises of Roads, Public Works, Energy, Transport, and ICT sub-sectors. The sector has been identified as a foundation for economic recovery by supporting the productive sectors in realizing their growth targets and hence poverty alleviation.

### 6.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

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

### 6.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will strive to improve the available infrastructure to ensure transport of agricultural products and enhance trade. The county recognizes poor and inadequate infrastructure as a big challenge in the fight against poverty and puts a lot of emphasis in

providing the necessary infrastructural facilities to promote development. The poor conditions of roads will be addressed by hopefully tarmacking the major roads and gravelling feeder roads. The minor roads will be graded regularly to enable easy access in the county. The county also proposes the connection of the county electricity supply to the national grid to address the perennial power outages experienced in the county and also extend the electricity supply to all market centres. In addition, the county will strive to up-scale the Information and Documentation Centre to all sub-counties and train all government staff in the district on ICT for collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of information and statistics. The county will also strive to extend the coverage of all national radio and TV services.

### 6.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Airport Authority (KAA);	Development and maintenance of air strips
Private sector	Mobilization of funds and development
Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)	Supply and management of electricity
Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen);	Generation of power
Rural Electrification Board	Rural Electrification
Ministry of Transport	Development of policies
Kenya Roads Board	Funding for roads maintenance

### 6.9.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Poor road network Bitumen 21.5Km;Gravel 304Km Earth surface1,479Km	Inadequate funds Natural disasters-floods Heavy commercial vehicles	Provide funds for major and rural access roads Open up more rural access roads Classify roads in the County Routine maintenance for all roads
Energy	Inadequate access to electricity and rampant power outages	Exclusion of the County from the national grid. Over dependence on wood fuel High cost of electricity	Expand rural electrification programme; Promote the use of renewable energy such as solar
ICT	Low mobile Network coverage. Increase public access to modern communication technology and facilitate effective flow of information	Poverty; limited mobile infrastructure Lack of power in the rural areas	To procure ICT equipments Expansion of electricity coverage and embracing of alternative power sources

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## 6.9.5 Development Projects and Programmes

### 1) Urban Roads Development Challenge

ROADS DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2016/17				
Needs	Desire indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>I. ROADS</b>				
Paved roads(urban)	paved road network	100%	14%	50%
Maintenance of roads (Urban)	To increase the network under Routine maintenance on annual basis	100	8%	30%
	increase the network under periodic maintenance on annual basis	100	8%	50%
	To reconstruct/Rehabilitate 10km of CBD Roads-Once in the Four year period	100	0	100%

### Roads (Urban Roads) Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Program me/ objective	Percent age change (4ys)	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs. M)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total	M&E Indicators
Construction of neq paved roads	36%	Construction of paved roads in Garissa Township	5km	50million	250Million		250M	No. of Km
Routine Maintenance of roads Existing sections		Routine Maintenance	15%(10km)	3	30Million		30M	No. of KM
Routine maintenance of additional New sections	42	Routine Maintenance of new sections urban Roads	20km	3.5	70 Million		70M	No. of KM
Periodic maintenanc		Periodic Maintena	5km	10 Million	50 Million		50M	No. of KM



ce of Existing sections		nce of urban Roads						
Periodic Maintenance of New additional sections	42	Periodic Maintenance of urban roads	5km	10 Million	50 Million	5Million	55M	No. of KM
Total							455Million	

NB: a) Routine maintenance –involves Light grading and light bush clearing

b) Periodic maintenance-involves heavy grading, heavy bush clearing and drainage works

## 2) National Highways

### On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modika–Nuno Road Project Kshs.1,090,191,399.75	To improve the road network to all weather	To tarmac 12 Km of the road by 2015	Upgrading the road to bitumen standard
Modika-Modogashe road Garissa, Lagdera	To improve transport	Tarmac 167 Km by 2017	Construction of the road to Bitumen Standards

## 3) Rural Roads

### Development Challenge

- 3.1 To increase paved road network from 0.04% to 50% for rural roads in Garissa County (increase by 36%) - Over the consecutive 5year period
- 3.2 To increase the network under Routine maintenance from 1830km to 2400km- Current Financial year
- 3.3 To increase the network under periodic maintenance from 15km to 760km- Over the consecutive 5year period
- 3.4 To reconstruct/Rehabilitate 10km of Rural Roads-Once in the five year period

	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total
Existing (Routine Maintenance)	77% (1830km)	35,000	63Million	2.5M	65.5million
New (Routine Maintenance)	23% (556km)	35,000	20	0.8M	20.8Million

			Million		
Existing(Periodic Maintenance)	0.6%(15km)	6 Million	90 Million	3.6M	93.6million
New(Periodic Maintenance)	31.85%(760km)	10 Million	7.6 Billion	303Million	7.903bn
Existing (Paved)	0.04%(1km)	10M	0.4 M	160,000	10.4Milion
New Construction	36%(550km)	50million	5.5 Billion	220Million	5.720million
<b>Total</b>					<b>9.71812bn</b>

### Rural Roads Maintenance Break down by Units

Priority Area	Fafi	Hulugho	Ijara	Dadaab	Garissa Township	Balambala	Lagdera
ROADSINFRASTRUCTURE	<p>-Routine Maintenance (Light grading and light bush clearing) - 475km@50,000=23.75 M</p> <p>-Periodic Maintenance (Regravelling,spot improvement and drainage works) - 50km@10M=500M</p> <p>-New construction (Gravel/Bitumen standards) - 200km@10M=2B</p>	<p>1.Routine Maintenance (Light grading and light bush clearing) - 150km@50,000=7.5 M</p> <p>2.Periodic Maintenance (Regravelling,spot improvement and drainage works) - 50km@10M=500M</p> <p>3.New construction (Gravel/Bitumen standards) - 100km@10M=1B</p>	<p>1.Routine Maintenance (Light grading and light bush clearing) - 250km@50000=12.5 M</p> <p>2.Periodic Maintenance (Regravelling,spot improvement and drainage works) - 100km@10M=1B</p> <p>3.New construction (Gravel/Bitumen standards) - 100km@10M=1B</p>	<p>1.Routine Maintenance (Light grading and light bush clearing) - 590km@50,000=22.5 M</p> <p>2.Periodic Maintenance (Regravelling,spot improvement and drainage works) - 100km@10M=1B</p> <p>3.New construction (Gravel/Bitumen standards) - 100km@10M=1B</p>	<p>1.Routine Maintenance (Light grading and light bush clearing) - 190km@50,000=9.5M</p> <p>2.Periodic Maintenance (Regravelling,spot improvement and drainage works) - 60km@10M=600M</p> <p>3.Recarpeting /Reconstruction of CBD Roads - 10km@20M=200M</p> <p>4.New construction (Gravel/Bitumen standards) - 50km@50M=2.5B</p>	<p>1.Routine Maintenance (Light grading and light bush clearing) - 304.44km@50,000=15.22M</p> <p>2.Periodic Maintenance (Regravelling,spot improvement and drainage works) - 200km@10M=2B</p> <p>3.New construction (Gravel/Bitumen standards) - 100km@10M=1B</p>	<p>1.Routine Maintenance (Light grading and light bush clearing) - 311.62km@50,000=15.58 M</p> <p>2.Periodic Maintenance (Regravelling,spot improvement and drainage works) - 100km@10M=1B</p> <p>3.New construction (Gravel/Bitumen standards) - 100km@10M=1B</p>

### 6.9.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

Women and youth empowerment will continue to be a priority in the sector. This category of population will deliberately be targeted, by providing them with employment opportunities in order to improve their livelihood. They shall be involved in food for work/ asset programmes like routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. This will lead to a general reduction in poverty levels of this important group of people. And address gender inequality.

The sector will prioritize opening of security roads and as well maintenance of roads to facilitate access during disasters. The contractors will be required to have a component on HIV and AIDS in their contract.

### **6.10 Lands, Survey, Housing development and Public works**

The sector comprises of Survey, Adjudication and settlement and Physical Planning sub-sectors. The sector has been identified as a foundation for economic recovery by supporting the productive sectors in realizing their growth targets and hence poverty alleviation.

#### **6.10.1 Sector Mission and Vision**

**Vision:** Excellence in land management for sustainable development of Garissa County

**Mission:** To facilitate improvement of livelihood of Kenyans through efficient administration, equitable access, secure tenure and sustainable management of the land resource.

#### **6.10.2 County Response to Vision and Mission**

The county will endeavor to adjudicate community land and settlement of landless and other displaced Garissa residents and preparation of development plans for urban centers to guide future developments. Further it will control development so that all developments are in tandem with the approved development plans.

The county will also prepare base maps for planning purposes in urban centers (small centers) and demarcate plots as per an approved part development plan so that settlement is not haphazard.

#### **6.10.3 Role of Stakeholders**

<b>Stake holder</b>	<b>Role</b>
Private licensed surveyors	Carry out title surveys in new grant survey, subdivision surveys and mutation surveys
Ministry of interior and	Maintenance of law and order while executing the functions

co-ordination	
Director of surveys	Provision of technical support especially in provision of horizontal control networks where none exist.
The general community	Provide conducive working environment by being co-operative without which no activity can succeed.
Sister departments	Land issues cut across all the 4 departments and each department has a role to play.
NGO'S	Usually Fund programmes such as land adjudication and settlement when requested
National land commission	To give guidelines and direction on land matters.
Local elected leaders	Influences the society in accepting adjudication and settlement programmes

#### 6.10.4 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Land adjudication and settlement	Office space; staff; equipment and maps Adjudication of trust land/community land  Identification and establishment of settlement schemes	Inadequate office space Inadequate staff No equipments, furniture and maps People have never been sensitized. Finances have never been availed for the programmes  Lack of set aside/purchased land Lack of legislation	Construction/leasing an office Employ more staff Purchase of Equipments, furniture and acquisition of maps Start sensitization/campaign programmes  Purchase of one vehicle and two motorbikes  To hasten the squatter settlement bill
Survey department	Extension of horizontal control network in urban centers; demarcation of plots; Preparation of base maps for planning; staff	Lack of base control points for extension purposes; Lack of approved development plans to be implemented; No funding; Staff only available in Garissa sub county from where all other stations are served	Establishment of geodetic control network by the director.; fast track the approval of the development plans; deploy staff to other sub-counties
Physical planning	Preparation of development plans for urban centers;	Lack of staff and finances; inadequate base maps	Deploy more staff Provide funds, provision of base maps; provision

	integrated spatial plan for Garissa town		of funds
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### 6.10.5 Projects and Programmes:

#### 1. Land Adjudication and Settlement Department Development Challenge

Increase land under adjudication from 0% to 3% by 2016/17

LAND ADJUDICATION AND SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2016/17				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>LAND ADJUDICATION AND SETTLEMENT</b>				
Community sensitization on Land Adjudication Settlement Procedures	Community awareness on land adjudication settlement procedures created	100	3	20
Identification and Establishment of an Adjudication Section	Adjudication section identified, established and title deeds issued	100	0	30
purchase of vehicle	Mobility for land adjudication and settlement officers made easy and faster	100	0	100
purchase of motorbikes	Smooth office operations and field visits	100	0	100

#### Lands and Settlement Projects and Programmes 2013/14-2017/18

Programme / Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)
Increase land under adjudication from 0% to	17	Community sensitization on Land Adjudication	6	1M	6M	-	6M

30%		Settlement Procedures					
	30	Identification and Establishment of an Adjudication Section	2	10M	20M	-	20M
	100	purchase of vehicle	1	3M	3M	1M	4M
	100	purchase of motorbikes	2	250,000	0.5M	50,000	0.55M
Grand Total							30.55 M

## 2. Department of Survey

To increase title survey in Garissa sub-counties from 1% to 50%

SURVEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/14-2016/17				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>SURVEY DEPARTMENT</b>				
Mapping and adjudication Of Garissa town	Densification of control points in Garissa town and re-establishing controls	100	5	45
Establishment of Geodetic control	3 control points in two sub counties , (6 points in total)	100	5	45
Densification of geodetic controls	At least control points in every sub county headquarters	100	5	50
Preparation of base maps for every sub-county for planning purposes	Every map of the two counties @ a scale of 1:5000 with elevations and contours	100	5	45
Purchase of survey equipments	At least 2 total stations complete with hardware and software (Leica). 2 hand held GPS higher accuracy at least 1meter. Digital plotter	100	0	50
Purchase of	1 vehicles hardtop, land cruiser or land	100	5	45

Motor vehicle	rover for officers operations at Garissa county head office			
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### Department of Survey Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Programme / Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)
Bring survey services close to the people and increase title surveys from 1% to 50%	40	Densification and re-establishing of control points in Garissa town through mapping and adjudication		20M	20M		20M
	40	Establishment of Geodetic controls	6	2.5M	15M		15M
	45	Densification of geodetic controls	2	3.5M	7M		7M
	40	Preparation of base maps for every sub -county for planning purposes	6	2M	12M		12M
Purchase of survey equipments	50	At least 2 total stations complete with hardware and software (Leica).	2	3M	6M	0.6M	6.6M
		2 hand held GPS higher accuracy at least 1meter.	2	0.4M	0.8M	0.08M	0.88M
		Digital plotter	1	1.5M	1.5M	0.15M	1.65M
	40	Purchase of Motor vehicle					
Grand Total							63.13 M

### 3. Housing Department

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE 2013/2014-2016/2017				
Needs	Desired indicator	Desire target %	Where now %	% target in 4 years?
<b>HOUSING DEPARTMENT</b>				
Improvement of dwelling houses	Increase dwellings both residential and non-residential by 13%	100	47	60
Processing and issue of title deeds and right of occupancy	Every dwelling to acquire secure title and the right to the inhabitants' occupation from current 0.5% to 30 %. An improvement of 29.5%	100	0.5	30
Reduction of informal settlements	To upgrade/reduce existing informal settlements from 55% to 30 % ( a reduction by 25%) and avoid mushrooming of such settlements)	100	55	30
New housing units	To facilitate in improvement of every household in order to have adequate and decent housing) (an improvement of 25%)	100	45	70
Maintenance and refurbishment of existing houses	Every housing unit to be maintained to the required standard (an increase of 20%)	100	20	40

#### Housing Development Projects and Programmes 2013/14

Programme/ Objective	Percentage Improvement	Project	Quantity	Unit Cost (Kshs.)	Total Cost (Kshs.)	Operation and Maintenance (Kshs.)	Grand Total Cost (Kshs.)	M & E Indicators
1.Existing dwellings (public buildings)	10%	Maintenance of existing public buildings.	10	2M	20M	-	20M	No. of buildings
2.Existing occupancy	29.5%	Surveying and mapping (Base Maps) - for government houses plots.	20	0.5M	1M	1M	2M	No. of base maps
3.Existing informal settlements	25%	Establishment of block making sheds Hydra form machines operationalization Materials requisition water,	1	15M	15M	-	15M	No. of sheds





Security of Tenure	Increase Occupancy Title deeds from 1% to 30% in 4 years.	Increase of Title deeds	Urban town settlements with existing developments.	<p>1. Setting apart at least two town centers in different sub counties in a year.</p> <p>2. Approved Town Plans of these towns.</p> <p>3. County Land Management Board to prepare and forward list of inhabitants occupying plots to National Land commission for issuance of leasehold titles.</p>	<p>1. Personnel</p> <p>2. Vehicles</p> <p>3. Fuel</p> <p>4. GPS equipment</p>	<p>Identify two towns to set apart with County government and Assembly and carry out</p> <p>Sensitization with local leaders, elders and women in public participation.</p> <p>2. Proceed with Setting Apart of Two towns each year.</p> <p>3. Complete Approved Development Plans.</p> <p>County land Management Board to forward list of inhabitants of set apart towns to National Lands Commission. For issuance of Title.</p>	20 Million / year
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### 6.10.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

This sector is very important in enhancing land adjudication and settlement, settlement of poor landless individuals in the community and land survey and tilting urban settlement areas. The sector will continue with land adjudication and settlement in the County using participatory approach to land use planning. Women and youth will be involved in land matters and the sector will encourage individual ownership of land within urban settlement scheme. The women and youth will be involved in digging and construction of water pans at settlement areas.

### 6.11 Urban Development and Planning

This sector comprise the Urban Development and Planning directorate

#### 6.11.1 County Response to Vision and Mission

This directorate will ensure that the human resource is efficiently used to ensure the urban centres are functioning as expected. The directorate will focus on the following to enhance the business environment particularly in Garissa Township; urban sanitation improvement, urban roads maintenance, construction of urban markets, urban planning, provision of efficient services and improving the DPUD facilities.

#### 6.11.2 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Developing policy guidelines on environment
National Housing Corporation (NHC);	Development of houses
Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund	Mobilization of funds
Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund	Infrastructure development
Ministry Public works	Housing development and maintenance
National Coordination	Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions Promote sustainable peace and security Dissemination of policies and good practices
Ministry of lands	Land adjudication and planning
Community Based Organizations (CBOs);	Social mobilization
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs);	Social mobilization and funding
Private sector	Investment and social responsibility

## Urban Planning and Development

### Projects and Programs For 2013/2014

Pogramme objective	%age change	Project	unit	Total cost Ksh.	Operation and maintenance	Grand cost	M&E indicators
<b>To improve Urban safety by providing fire fighting equipment</b>		<b>Urban fire safety improvement</b>					
		2.1 Purchase of 2 no. fire fighting equipments	2			28,000,000	# of fire fighting equipments purchased
		2.1.1 Construction 1 no. block designated as fire station	1	10,000,000		5,000,000	# of constructed rooms
		2.1.2 Purchase of assorted safety gear	1	5,000,000		4,500,000	# of purchased safety wear
<b>To enhance service delivery by recruiting/redeploying staff with requisite skills</b>		<b>Human resource audit</b>					
		1.1. Identify duty stations for all local authorities' staff (formerly)		0			# of identified duty stations
		1.2 Carry out departmental staff		1,000,000			% audit success

		and systemic audit					
		1.3 Restructure and recruit/redeploy staff		0			
To improve Urban Sanitation through provision of requisite equipment and enhance mobility		<b>Urban Sanitation</b>					
		Identify target areas to improve sanitation in Garissa and Urban centres in the County					# of identified target areas
		Purchase of 2 no refuse trucks	2	18,000,000			# of purchased refuse trucks
		Purchase of 2 no. tractors	2	6,000,000			# of purchased tractors
		purchase of 2 no. trailers	2	4,000,000			# of trailers bought
		Purchase of 2 no. motor bikes	2	750,000			# of purchased motor cycles
		Purchase of 1 no. Saloon cars for supervision	1	2,500,000			# of saloon car purchased
		Purchase of 4x4 hard top	1	5,000,000			# of hardtop purchased
To improve urban road infrastructure network.		Purchase of 1 no. 20 tonne tipper		8,000,000			# of purchased tippers
		<b>Urban Roads</b>	1				
		Clear mathenge along roads in clustered Bullas in		4,050,000			# of Kms cleared

		Garissa town					
		construction of bus stages along Kismayu rd		1,200,000			# of stages constructed
		Construction/marking of parking lots		3,000,000			# of parking lots marked
		beautification of Garissa town		3,000,000			# of beautification sites marked
To improve Urban marketing through construction of markets and through improved marketing		<b>Urban markets constructed /marketing improved</b>					
		Construction of stalls at ESP market		15,000,000			# of constructed stalls
		Construction of open market in one ward		3,000,000			# of markets constructed
		construction of open markets in 3 sub county hqrs		24,000,000			# of markets constructed
		construction of stalls, steel gates provision and provision of various facilities at gsa bus park		3,000,000			# of stalls constructed
To improve Urban centre standards/development by implementing IPDP		<b>Urban planning</b>					

		6.1 Classification of urban centres in the County					
		6.2 Street lighting of 5 Kms		0			# of Kms under street lighting
		6.3 Street lighting of approx 2 kms		4,000,000			# of kms under street lighting
Improve public awareness through enhanced public participation		<b>Improve public awarness and participation</b>					
		7.1 Establish Bulla committees by clustering several Bullas in Garissa town		850,000			# of Bulla committees established
		7.2 Discussion forums and talk shows in local FM stations activities impending departmental		900,000			# of radio for a held
		<b>Urban services provision</b>					
		3.1 Identify target areas to improve sanitation in Garissa and Urban centres in the County					# of identified target areas
		3.2 Purchase of 2 no refuse trucks	2				# of purchased refuse trucks
		3.3 Purchase of 4 no. tractors	4	9,000,000			# of purchased tractors

		3.4 purchase of 4 no. trailers	4	9,000,000			# of 5 no. trailers bought
		3.5 Purchase of 3 no. motor bikes	3	750,000			# of purchased motor cycles
		3.6 Purchase of 1 no. Saloon cars for supervision	1	2,500,000			# of saloon car purchased
		3.7 Purchase of 4x4 hard top	1	5,000,000			# of hardtop purchased
		3.8 Purchase of Isuzu truck (enforcement)	1	4,000,000			3 of purchase of Isuzu truck purchased
		3.9 Purchase of breakdown pick up	1	2,000,000			3 purchase of a breakdown pick up purchased
		<b>Improvement of DUPD facilities</b>					
		6.1 purchase of gen set		1,000,000			# of gensets purchased
		6.2 purchase of software		2,350,000			% success of installed software
		6.3 Installation of ICT network		500,000			% connectivity in DUPD offices
		6.4 Purchase of cash box, safe etc		500,000			# of office equipments purchased
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>109,600,000</b>			



## **CHAPTER SIX**

# **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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

## Appendix: County Fact Sheet – Vital Statistics

Information Category	Statistics
<b>County Area:</b>	
Total area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	44,174.1
Water mass ((River Tana-length in Km)	400
Gazetted Forests	0
National Parks/Reserves (No)	4
Arable land (Ha)	894,000
Non-arable land (Ha)	35,235,100
No. of cities	0
No. of Municipalities	1
No. of towns	2
No. of other urban centres	6
Total urban areas (Ha)	690,000
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Lowest altitude (m above sea level)	20
Highest (m above sea level)	400
Temperature range:	
High (°C)	38
Low (°C)	20
Rainfall:	
High (mm)	400
Low (mm)	150
Average relative humidity (mm)-afternoon	55
Average relative humidity (mm)-morning	60
Wind speed (Knots)	6.2
<b>Demographic Profiles</b>	
Total Population (2012)	699,534
Total Male population	375,985
Total female population	323,549
Sex ratio	1.16:1
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2015)	785,976
End of plan period (2017)	849,457
Infant population (2012):	
Female	7,984
Male	8,639
Total	16,623
Population under five (2012):	
Female	58,681
Male	65,434
Total	124,115
Pre-school population (2012):	
Female	32,472
Male	36,323

Information Category	Statistics
Total	68795
Primary school age group (2012):	
Female	86,525
Male	105,312
Total	191,837
Secondary School age group (2012):	
Female	72,282
Male	96,174
Total	168,456
Youths population (2012):	
Female	92,716
Male	106,668
Total	199,384
Labour force (2012):	
Female	162,250
Male	183,049
Total	345,299
Reproductive age group (2012)	149,544
Aged population (2012):	
Female	7,134
Male	9,076
Total	16,210
Eligible voting population:	
Name of Constituency:	
Garissa Township:	61,260
Balambala	38,295
Lagdera:	48,523
Dadaab	79,873
Fafi	49,873
Ijara	48,537
Total Registered voters:	116,166
Urban Population (2012)	
Female	79,186
Male	85,606
Total	164,791
Rural Population	
Female	244,365
Male	290,379
Total	534,745
Population density	
Highest	194
Lowest	7
County	16
Crude Birth rate	48/1000
Crude Death rate	7.8/1000

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	92/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	33/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	24/1000.
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	646/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	24/1000.
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	129/1000.
Life expectancy (Years)	
Males	56
Females	65
Total number of households (No)	98,590
Average household size (No)	6
Female headed households (No)	16,206
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour	6,500
Orphans	7,000
Physically disabled persons (No.)	8,050
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	
Missing:	
Hand	0
Foot	37.1
Lame	0
Blind	0.56
Deaf	0.49
Dumb	0.36
Mental	0.39
Paralysed	0.90
Other	0.07
Child- Headed households	500
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	50
Number	311,302
Contribution to national poverty	1.0
Urban poor:	
Percentage	55
Number	59,237
Rural poor:	
Percentage	64
Number	193,359
Food poverty:	
Percentage	44
Number	308,022
Income per capita	\$930
Sectoral contribution to household income(%)	
Agriculture	87.25

Information Category	Statistics
Rural self-employment	1
Wage employment	8.75
Urban self-employment	2
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	301,273
Rural self-employment	3,453
Wage employment	30,214
Urban self-employment	6,906
<b>Crop Farming:</b>	
Average farm size (Small scale in hectares)	1.3
Average farm size (Large scale in hectares)	12
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	1
Total hectares under food crops	981
Total hectares under cash crops	1,800
Total hectares under soil/land conservation	1,508
Total hectares under farm forestry	586
Total hectares under organic farming	350.3
Main storage facilities	Traditional stores, raised rafts within Manyatta huts, shops and National Cereal and Produce Board stores
<b>Livestock Farming:</b>	
Number of Ranches	0
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	0
<b>Total</b>	0
Average size of ranches	0
Main livestock bred	Cattle(Boran), Goats(Galla), Sheep(black headed Persian), Camel (dromedary one-humped)
Land carrying capacity	4.9
Total Number of Ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries	20
Bee hives	6940
Milk production:	
Quantity (litres)	61,303,700
Value (Kshs.)	1,839,000,000
Beef production:	
Quantity (Kg)	711,200
Value (Kshs.)	287,432,800
Mutton Production:	
Quantity (Kg)	680,000
Value (Kshs.)	158,555,212
Egg production:	
Quantity (Trays)	2,633
Value (Kshs.)	7,566,600
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity (Kg)	37,418

Information Category	Statistics
Value (Kshs.)	3,922,600
Honey Production:	
Quantity (Kg)	191,526
Value (Kshs.)	56,865,200
<b>Fisheries Production:</b>	
Fishermen (No.)	33
Fish farm families (No.)	13
Fish ponds	5
Area of fish ponds (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,200
Main species of fish catch:	Mud Fish, Cat fish, Bone Fish, Tilapia, Eel fish,
Fish catch types (Tonnes)	1.4413
Fishing Effort (hours per day)	3
Landing beaches (No.)	6
Fishing gear (No.):	
Fishing nets:	9
Hooks:	29
Traps:	26
Motor Boats:	0
Dhows	0
Canoes	6
Fish harvest:	
Weight (Kg)	14,413
Value (Kshs.)	689,550
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	
Animal types	Elephants, Lions, Cheetahs, Leopards, Hippopotamus, Crocodiles, Hunters, Hart beasts, Grants Gazelles, Thompson gazelle, Gerenuk, Civil jackals, Spotted hyena, Buffaloes, Grey Zebras, Topi,
Wildlife estates-private,	0
Game management,(National parks/Reserves)	<i>Protected areas: 0</i>
	<i>Threatened species: Elephants</i>
	<i>Nature and frequency of human wildlife conflict: Wildlife attacks and crops destruction with 20 cases per month.</i>
	<i>Number of park visitors: 0</i>
Staff of KWS (No)	33
Camps (No)	
Poaching control measures:	
Suspects arrested (in 2010)	4
AK 47 magazines confiscated	2
G3 magazine	1
Rounds of ammunitions	53
<b>Trophies Confiscated:</b>	
Elephant tusk 71/2 kg	1
Giraffe meat (kg)	5
Live tortoises	4

Information Category	Statistics
Live crocodiles	3
<b>Forestry and Agroforestry</b>	
List tree species of biodiversity importance	Azadirachta Indica for shade, Ficus benjamina for ornamental, Delonix regia for shade, Senna Senegal for gum-arabica, Boswellia for hagar
Rate of forest loss and main causes	5,000 Ha per year, The main causes are; destruction by refugees, overgrazing and charcoal burning.
Number of gazetted forests	0
No. of Non-gazetted forests	2
Size of gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests	0
Main forest products & quantities	Gum Arabica, Resins, Poles, Posts, Firewood, Charcoal, Herbal Medicine.
No. of people engaged in forestry	0
Seedlings production	150,000
Farms engaged in farm forestry	17
Average no. of trees per farm	1,000
Non-timber forest products harvested	Hagar 7 tonnes, Gam Arabica, Aloe Vera, Prosopis Juliflora pods-8 tonnes
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	40
Quantity of timber produced	0
Environment	
Pollution	Effluence, air and solid waste
EIAs endorsed (No.)	198
Environment Audits executed	15
Solid waste management:	
Main types of Solid Waste-	Plastic waste, organic waste
Quantity of Solid Waste(tonnes)	934.59
Sources of Solid Waste (tonnes)	Households, business and markets
Indicate numbers per location:	
Garissa	285.09
Lagdera	367.68
Fafi	142.82
Ijara	138.99
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	0
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:	
Total freshwater available- (m <sup>3</sup> )	600
<b>Distribution of water uses according to main water users (%)</b>	
Livestock use	53
Domestic	30
Subsistence irrigation	10
Others	7
<b>No. of Water Resource Users Associations</b>	
No. of water permits per category	
Class A	50

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Class B	150
Class C	12
Class D	35
No. of rivers with environmental flows	1
No. of ground water sources	2
Proportion of households with roof catchment (%)	1
Indicate numbers/areas protected	0
Number of coastal sites protected:	0
Number of quarry sites renovated:	0
<b><i>Mines, Mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities</i></b>	
Mining activities:	
Mineral Type	Gypsum-Not exploited
Lifespan	0
Quarrying:	
Sand	0
Ballast	0
Murram/gravel	0
Hardcore	0
No. of people involved	0
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
No. of cooperative societies	25
Active cooperative societies	11
Dormant cooperative societies	14
Collapsed societies	0
Total Registered membership	1,164
Total turn-over (Share capital-Kshs.)	9,501,223
<b>Health</b>	
<b><i>Number of health posts:</i></b>	
Hospitals (Public):	
Level Five	1
Level Four	7
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	2
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	0
Level Three (Public)	19
Level Three (Private)	0
Level Two (Public)	68
Level Two (Mission/NGO)	3
Private clinics	21
<b><i>Beds capacity:</i></b>	
Public Health Facilities	
Level Five	258
Sub-County Hospitals	121
<b>Total (Public facilities)</b>	<b>379</b>



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

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

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
5KM and more	30.1
<b>Secondary Schools:</b>	
Number of secondary schools	18
Number of teachers	179
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:36
Total enrolment(No.)	
Boys	4,774
Girls	1,806
Total	6,580
Gross enrolment Rate (%)	6.60
Net enrolment Rate (%)	3.50
Drop-out rate (%)	3.80
Average years of attendance	4
Completion Rate (%)	77
Retention Rate (%)	50
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school (%)	
0 – 1Km	13.6
1.1 – 4.9 Km	5.5
5 Km and more	80.9
<b>Tertiary Institutions:</b>	
Public Universities (No.)	0
Private Universities (No.)	1
University Campuses/colleges (No.)	2
National Polytechnics	0
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	1
Other Public Colleges:	
KMTC	1
TTC	1
Youth Pol technics	3
Private Accredited colleges by type	6
Private Non accredited college by type	4
<b>Literacy: (Population aged 15+)</b>	
Ability to read:	
Can Read (%)	42.1
Cannot read (%)	57.9
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	39.7
Cannot write (%)	60.3
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	39.7
Cannot read & write (%)	57.9
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
Households with access to piped water (No)	27,725
Households with access to potable water (No)	2,939

Information Category	Statistics
Number of permanent rivers	1
No. of shallow wells	25
No. of protected springs	0
No. of un-protected springs	1
No. of water pans	177
No. of Dams ( sub-surface)	1
No. of Bore holes	65
Households with roof catchment systems (%)	< 1
Mean distance to nearest water point (Km)	25
Households' distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water (%)	
0 min	3.8
1 – 4 min	23.4
5 – 14 min	53.1
15 – 29 min	15.5
30 – 59 min	2.5
60+ min	1.6
<b>Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)</b>	
Piped into dwelling	3.3
Piped	24.8
Rain/harvested	0.2
Borehole	33.1
Protected well	1.9
Protected spring	0.8
Unprotected well	10.3
Unprotected spring	1.0
Stream	7.6
Jabias	0.4
Water Vendor	3.0
Pond	0.2
Dam	3.6
Lake	0.1
Others	9.7
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	12
Households with Latrines	49.37%
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	0
VIP Latrine	2.60
PIT Latrine	46.76
Uncovered Pit Latrine	-
Covered Pit Latrine	-
Bucket	0.31
Other	50.32

Information Category	Statistics
None	-
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	0
Collected by Private firm	1.1
Garbage pit	9.9
Burning	69.6
Public garbage heap	18.1
Farm Garden	0
Neighbourhood Community group	0.7
<b>Energy</b>	
Trading centres with electricity	4
Trading centres without electricity	6
Health facilities	
<i>with electricity</i>	15
<i>with solar</i>	28
Health facilities without power	21
Secondary Schools with electricity	9
Secondary Schools without electricity	9
Households distribution by main cooking fuel (%)	
Electricity	0.7
Gas (LPG)	0.4
Biogas	0.3
Solar	0.1
Paraffin	1.0
Firewood	78.8
Charcoal	18.2
Other	0.5
Households' distribution by main lighting fuel (%)	
Electricity	11.6
Solar	0.4
Gas Lamp	17.5
Pressure Lamp	0.6
Lantern	20.6
Tin lamp	32.1
Fuel wood	10.4
Others	6.9
Households' distribution by cooking appliance type (%)	
Traditional stone fire	78.5
Improved traditional stone fire	4.2
Ordinary Jiko	6.2
Improved Jiko	9.6
Kerosene Stove	0.6

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Gas Cooker	0
Electric cooker	0
Other	0.9
Institutions using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves:	
Schools	20
Hospitals	2
Institutions using LPG	0
Institutions using kerosene	0
Institutions using solar energy	0
Institutions that have established woodlots	0
<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (Km)	29.9
Gravel surface (Km)	304
Earth surface (Km)	1,479
Railway line length	0
Railway Stations	0
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	0
Airstrips	8
Number of Telephone connections	800
Mobile network coverage (%)	62
No. of Cyber cafes	8
No. of private courier services (Includes bus companies)	10
Number of Post offices	4
Number of Sub-post offices	0
Licensed stamp vendors	0
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office (%)	
0 – 1Km	15.5
1.1 – 4.9Km	3.8
5Km and more	80.8
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>	
Trading centres (No.)	10
Registered Retail traders (No.)	2,948
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	98
<b>Industry</b>	
Manufacturing industries	
Total Production by industries (ice)	4
Total Consumption	0
Surplus/deficiency	0
Bakeries	7
Jua Kali Associations	11
Jua Kali Artisans	156

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	
Hotels by category:	
Five Star	0
Four Star	0
Three Star	2
Two Star	0
One Star	0
Unclassified hotels	124
Bars and Restaurants	46
Hotel Bed capacity by category:	
Five Star	0
Four Star	0
Three Star	150
Two Star	0
One Star	0
Unclassified hotels	738
<b>Financial Services</b>	
Commercial Banks	7
Micro-finance Institutions	1
Building Societies	0
Village banks	13
Insurance Companies/branches	2
<b>Housing</b>	
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%)	
Owner occupied	83.0
Rented	17.0
HH distribution by main wall materials (%)	
Stone	4.7
Brick/Block	13.0
Mud/Wood	19.6
Mud/Cement	9.4
Wood only	8.3
Corrugated Iron sheet	0.9
Grass Straw	43.2
Tin	0.3
Other	0.7
Households' distribution by main floor materials (%)	
Cement	18.7
Tiles	0.4
Wood	0.6
Earth	79.8
Other	0.5
Households' distribution by main Roofing materials (%)	

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Corrugated Iron Sheet	29.3
Tiles	0.8
Concrete	0.2
Asbestos Sheet	2.5
Tin	0.7
Grass	60.3
Makuti	4.6
Mud/dung	0.8
Other	0.9
Government houses by category	
LG	330
MG	102
HG	13
<b><i>Community Development and social welfare sector</i></b>	
Indicate number of active women groups	59
Women group location	
Dadaab	11
Fafi	2
Garissa	40
Lagdera	1
Ijara	5
Sources of funding for community based projects	<i>GOK, Donors, Bilateral Organizations</i>
Number of youth groups	98
Youth group activities	HIV/Aids awareness
	Small scale businesses
	Livestock marketing
Adult literacy classes	82
Attendance by sex	
Male	1,981
Female	1,865
Orphans	7,000
Vulnerable	10,000